"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; increasingly cloudy, warmer Thursday; moderate north winds, becoming southeast.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,955. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BRYAN RESIGNS AS SECRETARY OF STATE, TELLING WILSON HE CANNOT SIGN THE NEW NOTE TO GERMANY IN FAIRNESS 'TO THE CAUSE NEAREST MY HEART, PREVENTION OF WAR'; LANSING, ACTING SECRETARY, TO SIGN AND SEND IT TODAY

NO MODIFICATION OF NOTE

President Reads It to Cabinet—A Few Verbal Changes Suggested.

FIRM FOR NEUTRAL RIGHTS

And the Protection of the Lives of American Citizens on the High Seas.

LUSITANIA WAS NOT ARMED

Department of Justice So Decides After an Investigation —New Affidavits Sent In.

ACTIVITY AMONG DIPLOMATS

Send News of Bryan Resignation and Note to Home Governments —Von Bernstorff Sees Lansing.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The policy of the United States toward Germany —an insistence on the observance of neutral rights and the safeguarding of the lives of Americans on the high seas—was determined finally today at a Cabinet session.

Secretary Bryan's resignation had been submitted and accepted when the meeting convened, and he took little part in the discussion. The note which is to be sent to Germany tomorrow was read over for the last time to the Cabinet by President Wilson. Suggestions of some minor changes were noted by the President.

The resignation of Mr. Bryan, whose advocacy of a course that under no circumstances would involve the United States in war, spread the impression that the President and his Cabinet had decided firmly that the rights of the United States must be upheld in any eventuality that may arise.

While no inkling as to the contents of the note was given, it is understood that an unfavorable reply will mean the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany and that attacks on Americans thereafter might lead even to graver complications.

Diplomats Are Active.

The effect on the general situation of Secretary Bryan's withdrawal from the Cabinet was a subject of general comment everywhere. Foreign diplomatists interpreted it as significant of a forceful course on the part of the United States. They were busy with their code books and cablegrams tonight, advising their respective Governments of the Cabinet change and its significance.

In Austro-German quarters, where there has been some confidence that Secretary Bryan's influence for peace would make impossible a rupture between the United States and Germany, the resignation of the Secretary caused much uneasiness.

In other official and diplomatic quarters the view was held that by accepting the resignation of Mr. Bryan the President had demonstrated to Germany his earnest intention of securing reparation for the loss of American lives on the Lusitania and a guarantee against other violations of American rights.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, called on Counselor Lansing early in the day to inform him that, although the embassy quarters had been removed to Cedarhurst, L. I., he would remain here indefinitely, to await a copy of the American note.

No Guns on the Lusitania.

Later in the day Mr. Lansing announced that the German Embassy had transmitted two more affidavits of persons who asserted they had overheard people say there were guns on the Lusitania. Mr. Lansing indicated that the affidavits were not regarded as of importance.

The Department of Justice has investigated the evidence given in all the affidavits and has definitely decided that there were no guns on the Lusitania.

The report of this investigation came to hand today, and is believed to have been one of the things which delayed the American note.

The Note Stands.

The President emphasized to callers early today that there had been no intentional or unnecessary delay in preparing the document. He said many suggestions had been made by Mr. Bryan and others, but that the general character of the note had not been modified.

This was interpreted later as meaning that the Cabinet situation had been disposed of last week, and that the delay subsequent thereto was really due to details in the careful preparation of the phraseology of the note.

Another Bryan Statement When American Note Is Sent

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Secretary Bryan said at his home when told of the formal announcement of his resignation:

"In view of the announcement of my resignation, I will say that letters being made public therewith state my reasons, but I will have a more complete statement that will be given out when the American reply to the German note is sent, which probably will be tomorrow.

"My resignation takes effect as soon as the note has been forwarded."

White House View of It.

Secretary Tumulty gave out the following formal statement regarding Mr. Bryan's resignation:

"Of course everybody connected with the President's official family deeply regrets that Mr. Bryan has felt it necessary to sever his relations with us. We have grown to have the deepest affection and admiration for him. As one who followed him in his many fights, I cannot but feel a deep sense of personal loss in his withdrawal."

GERMANY INSISTS ON PRIZE COURT FOR FRYE

New Note Concedes American Owners' Claims, But Not Those of Others.

BERLIN, (via London,) Wednesday, June 9.—Germany has sent a note in reply to the representations of the American Government regarding the American ship William P. Frye, which was sunk by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich last January. The note reiterates the original view taken by Germany, which was that the case should be sent to a prize court.

The American Government asked that compensation should be paid for the destruction of the vessel, without waiting for a decision by the prize court; but Germany, although ready to indemnify the American owners for their losses in any case, under the provisions of the German-American treaty, holds as a general principle that, owing to the possibility that others than Americans have interests at stake, the prize court should first pass on all cases.

DENMARK AWAITING OUR REPLY TO GERMANY

Indignant Shippers Expect Their Government to Demand Compensation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, June 8, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The American reply to the German note regarding the submarine blockade, with its protest against attacking neutral vessels, is awaited here with profound interest. In consequence of the torpedoing of several Danish ships without warning anxiety and dissatisfaction prevail in Danish shipping circles.

It is expected that the Danish Government will formulate a note to Germany demanding full compensation.

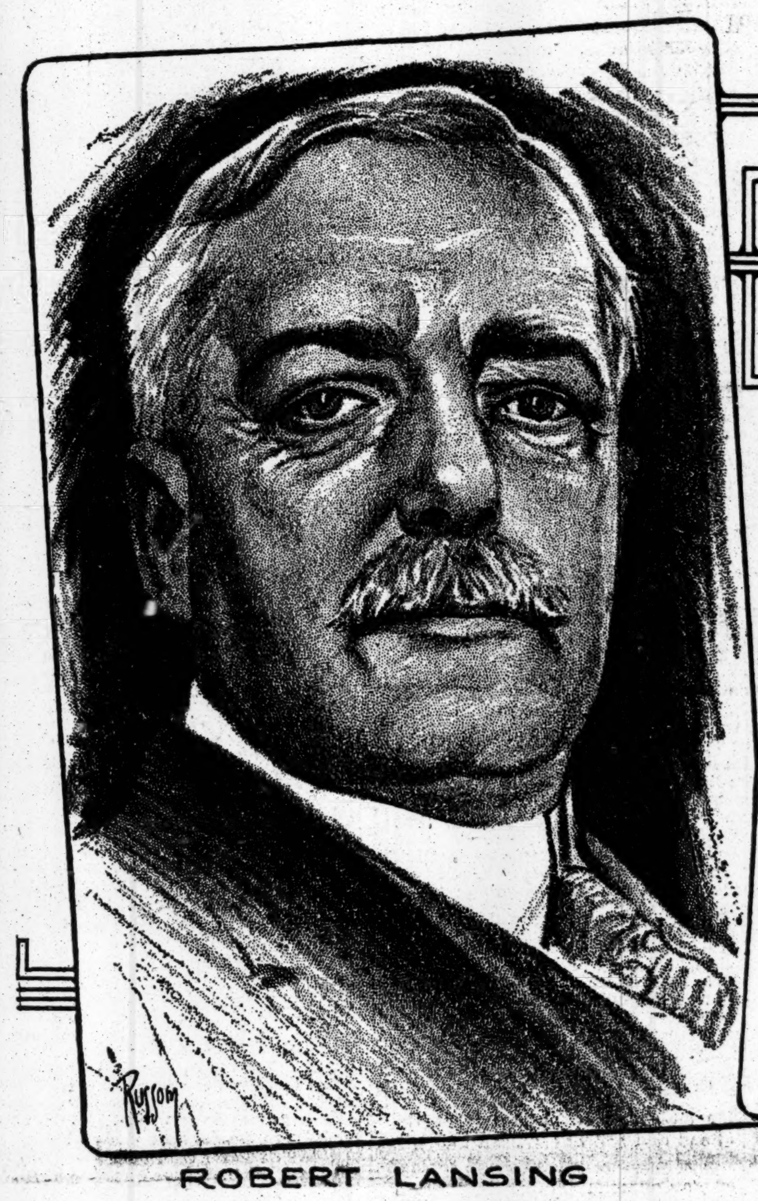
SAYS GERMANY CAN'T YIELD.

Must Insist Upon Right to Torpedo Lusitania, Bernhard Asserts.

AMSTERDAM, June 8.—Georg Bernhard, writing in the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin today, says:

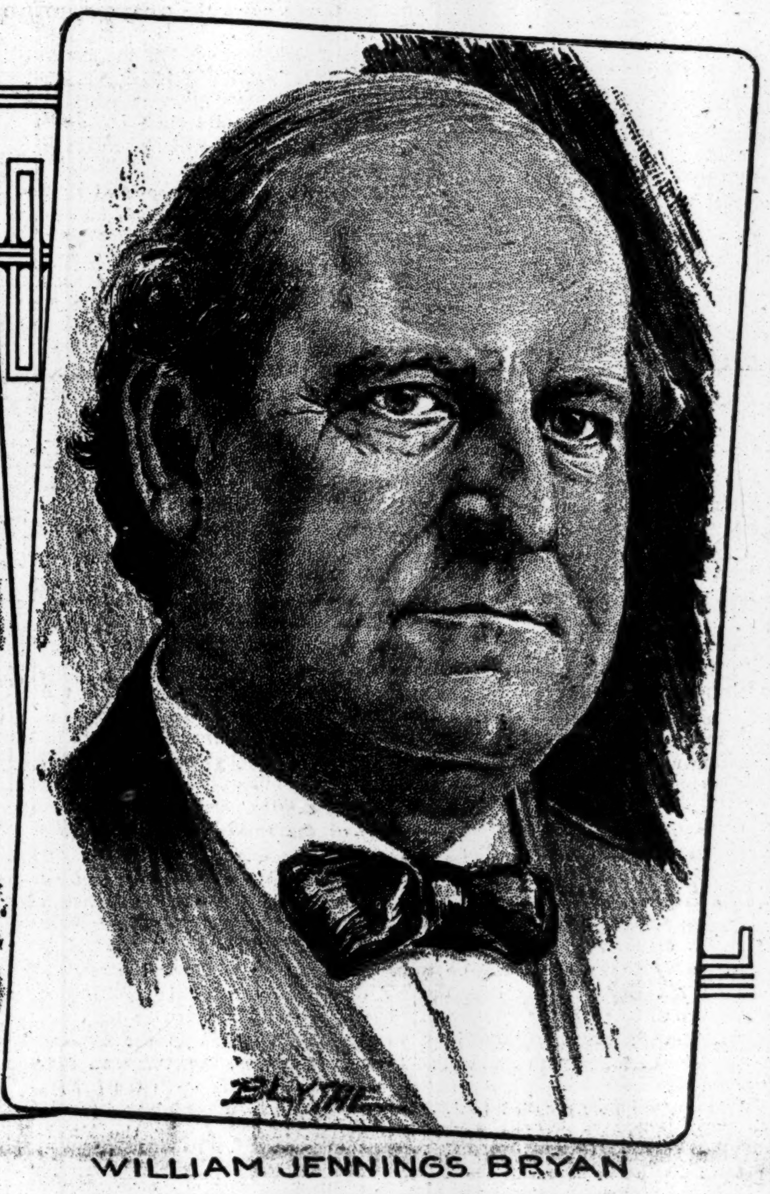
"It appears as if America will shirk the obligation to discuss with us preliminary questions concerning the character of the Lusitania. Whether this British ship had weapons and ammunition on board seems to President Wilson to be less important than to learn from us what we think of the prosecution of a submarine war.

"We confidently hope that our Government will have nothing to do with such distortion of facts. If President Wilson wants a decisive answer from us, it cannot be other than that the Lusitania was a British ship with contraband war material, to torpedo which we had an absolute right within the war zone. We cannot allow ourselves to be lectured, even by the United States, on this right, which we exercise in self-protection."



ROBERT LANSING

Acting Secretary of State in succession to Mr. Bryan, in whose stead he will sign the note to Germany.



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

Who resigned as Secretary of State yesterday because he did not approve the new note to Germany.

Text of Secretary Bryan's Letter of Resignation and the President's Acceptance

Secretary Bryan to the President.

Washington, June 8, 1915.

My dear Mr. President:

It is with sincere regret that I have reached the conclusion that I should return to you the commission of Secretary of State, with which you honored me at the beginning of your Administration.

Obedient to your sense of duty and actuated by the highest motives, you have prepared for transmission to the German Government a note in which I cannot join without violating what I deem to be an obligation to my country, and the issue involved is of such moment that to remain a member of the Cabinet would be as unfair to you as it would be to the cause which is nearest my heart, namely, the prevention of war.

I, therefore, respectfully tender my resignation, to take effect when the note is sent, unless you prefer an earlier hour.

Alike desirous of reaching a peaceful solution of the problems, arising out of the use of submarines against merchantmen, we find ourselves differing irreconcilably as to the methods which should be employed.

It falls to your lot to speak officially for the nation; I consider it to be none the less my duty to endeavor as a private citizen to promote the end which you have in view by means which you do not feel at liberty to use.

In severing the intimate and pleasant relations, which have existed between us during the past two years, permit me to acknowledge the profound satisfaction which it has given me to be associated with you in the important work which has come before the State Department, and to thank you for the courtesies extended.

With the heartiest good wishes for your personal welfare and for the success of your Administration, I am, my dear Mr. President, Very truly yours, W. J. BRYAN.

The President to Secretary Bryan.

Washington, June 8, 1915.

My dear Mr. Bryan:

I accept your resignation only because you insist upon its acceptance; and I accept it with much more than deep regret, with a feeling of personal sorrow.

Our two years of close association have been very delightful to me. Our judgments have accorded in practically every matter of official duty and of public policy until now; your support of the work and purposes of the Administration has been generous and loyal beyond praise; your devotion to the duties of your great office and your eagerness to take advantage of every great opportunity for service it offered have been an example to the rest of us; you have earned our affectionate admiration and friendship. Even now we are not separated in the object we seek, but only in the method by which we seek it.

It is for these reasons my feeling about your retirement from the Secretaryship of State goes so much deeper than regret. I sincerely deplore it.

Our objects are the same and we ought to pursue them together. I yield to your desire only because I must and wish to bid you Godspeed in the parting. We shall continue to work for the same causes even when we do not work in the same way.

With affectionate regard,

Sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

To Hon. William Jennings Bryan,
Secretary of State.

"A Man Can Only Do What He Believes to Be Right," Mr. Bryan Says

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—At his residence here tonight Secretary Bryan said that there was no political significance to his resignation and no break in his relations with the Wilson Administration or the Democratic Party.

Surrounded by newspapermen, the Commoner answered questions that were asked him, most of them promptly, some after a little hesitation. Some of his answers indicated that the new note will be much more radical in its demands on Germany than the notable communication of May 13, which the President had written and which Mr. Bryan had signed as Secretary of State.

Mr. Bryan was asked how he reconciled the fact that he had signed the note of May 13, which was very positive, with his refusal to sanction the communication about to be sent to the German Government.

"That will be made clear," he answered, "in a formal statement which I will make when the note is sent. It will not then be improper for me to discuss that question. But it would have been impossible for me to have signed this present note, feeling as I do."

Mr. Bryan declined to answer a question as to what he meant in his letter of resignation to the President by his statement that to remain a member of the Cabinet would be as unfair to the President as to the cause "which is nearest my heart, namely, the prevention of war." He said this statement would be made clearer in the announcement that he would make to the press tomorrow, explaining his position.

In telling his interviewers that his retirement from the Cabinet did not mean a political break of any sort Mr. Bryan said slowly and thoughtfully:

"No man with the President's convictions could have done other than he has done, nor could I have done otherwise. A man can only do what he believes to be right."

One of the questions asked of Mr. Bryan brought from him the most important statement he made. He had at first declined to say, in answer to an inquiry, whether any other Cabinet officer would resign from the Cabinet because they held convictions on the subject of the German crisis similar to his own.

"That is an improper question to ask me," Mr. Bryan answered. But he added a little later:

"You see, I am the head of the State Department, and as such would have to sign the note to Germany so that no other member of the Cabinet is placed in exactly the same position. The difference between the President and myself on the question of these notes did not spring up suddenly today or this week. They have existed since the Falaba case. We have had many talks about the questions involved and the difference in our line of talk has gradually grown wider. Finally we agreed to disagree. We decided upon that one day last week. I do not care to state which particular day."

Mr. Bryan furnished the information at this point that his resignation from the office of Secretary of State was sent to the President prior to the Cabinet meeting this morning.

"I want to emphasize," said Mr. Bryan, "that our relations are still extremely cordial. We believe alike on political questions. We both regret sincerely and deeply that this break should have come, but no way to avoid it could have been found. The President could not have done otherwise, believing as he did, and I could not have taken any other course."

Here Mr. Bryan told that he had dined out tonight with Mr. Roberts, the only surviving classmate of Mr. Bryan's

Continued on Page 2.

'No War While I Am Secretary,' Mr. Bryan Declared in 1913

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—In a speech on May 12, 1913, to visiting British, Canadian, and Australian delegates on the Treaty of Ghent celebration, Mr. Bryan told the diners that there would be no war while he was Secretary of State, and that he would never have accepted the portfolio of the Premiership if he had thought for one moment that there would be war during his incumbency of the office.

In his speech Mr. Bryan said:

"I made up my mind before I accepted the offer of the Secretaryship of State that I would not take the office if I thought there was to be a war during my tenure.

"When I say this I am confident that I shall have no cause to change my view, for we know no cause today that cannot be settled better by reason than by war.

"I believe there will be no war while I am Secretary of State, and I believe there will be no war so long as I live. I hope we have seen the last great war."

GOVERNORS SHOW FAITH IN WILSON

Discuss Bryan's Resignation—Won't Affect Crisis, South Carolina Executive Asserts.

Comments of Governors of States on Secretary Bryan's resignation follow:

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 8.—Bryan's resignation will have no effect upon the crisis with Germany. President Wilson will continue to handle the situation. I regret Bryan's resignation for party reasons. RICHARD I. MANNING, Governor of South Carolina.

Relies on the President.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 8.—I have only the bare news that Secretary Bryan has resigned and that his resignation has been accepted. It would therefore be manifestly improper for me to comment. I have every confidence in President Wilson, however, and believe he will be equal to any emergency that may arise in our foreign relations.

JOHN B. KENDRICK,
Governor of Wyoming.

Governor Dunne Feels Regret.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 8.—While President Wilson and Secretary Bryan have both been actuated by the highest of motives and from deep conviction, it is a matter of profound regret that these two great patriotic men, who have worked and thought so long, so harmoniously and so successfully, should be compelled to differ at so critical a time. Further comment is premature until the full nature of their difference is clearly understood.

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor of Illinois.

LETTERS SIGNED RIDDER ENROLLING GERMANS

Circulated in Philadelphia But Declared by Son Here to be Forgeries.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Letters purporting to bear the signature of Herman Ridder, editor of the Staats-Zeitung of New York, in which citizens of German descent are called upon to prepare to fight for the Fatherland, if the United States and Germany "clash" are being circulated in this city. The appearance of these letters coming at this time have caused much discussion, although they are looked upon generally as forgeries.

One of the letters which bears Mr. Ridder's signature, reads:

> Dear Sir: A close canvass of citizens of German descent has revealed the fact that you are of German blood, and we want your acknowledgment so that we may enroll your name among the faithful sons of the Fatherland who may be depended upon to defend its rights and its position should it be necessary to do so in the possible clash between Germany and the United States. May we depend upon you as a subscriber to this paper as setting forth your principles and your allegiance? Very truly yours, HERMAN RIDDER, Editor Staats-Zeitung.

Mr. Ridder, who has left New York to take a rest, could not be reached last night, but his son, Victor F. Ridder, Treasurer of the Staats-Zeitung Company, branded the letters as "rank forgeries."

"Of course my father never wrote such a letter," he said, "and you may state authoritatively that if such letters exist they are forged. In the first place, my father is an American citizen and he could not and would not write such a letter. Why, it would be an act of treason. The circulation of such a letter, bearing my father's signature, is an outrage and a preposterous thing."

ENDS STRUGGLE OVER POLICY

Bryan Disapproved First Note and Liked German Plea for Inquiry.

URGENT FOR KEEPING PEACE

Fails to Shake the President's Firmness and Leaves Cabinet to Avoid Embarrassing Him.

STILL LOYAL TO PRESIDENT

And the White House and Former Associates Pay Tribute to His Devotion to Principle.

LANSING LIKELY TO SUCCEED

Washington Stirred by Political Break, Which Recalls Blaine's Dramatic Exit.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—William Jennings Bryan, three times Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and author of nearly thirty peace treaties with the principal nations of the world, resigned today as Secretary of State as a dramatic sequel to his disagreement with President Wilson over the Government's policy toward Germany.

The resignation had been accepted by the President before the Cabinet meeting today, summoned to consider the final draft of the note to the Berlin Government. Mr. Bryan did not appear at the session until an hour after it began, having then been invited by the President to attend.

The Cabinet approved the response which had been prepared to the German reply to the Lusitania note. Counselor Robert Lansing will sign the document as Acting Secretary of State and tomorrow it will be cabled to Berlin.

Secretary Bryan will return to private life tomorrow, when his resignation takes effect. It was learned that he intends to continue political support of the President.

Rather than sign the document, which he believed might draw the United States into war, Mr. Bryan submitted his resignation in a letter, stating that "the issue involved is of such moment that to remain a member of the Cabinet would be as unfair to you as it would be to the cause which is nearest my heart, namely, the prevention of war."

The President accepted the resignation in a letter of regret tinged with deep personal feeling of affection. The letters, constituting the official announcement of Mr. Bryan's departure from the Cabinet to private life, were made public at the White House at 6 o'clock tonight.

Caused Furor in Capital.

The ending of the official connection of Mr. Bryan with the Administration of the man whose nomination he assisted so materially in bringing about at the Baltimore Convention of 1912 was in some respects dramatic.

The news of his resignation caused a sensation in the capital scarcely paralleled in recent years. Ambassadors, Ministers, and diplomats from foreign lands, officials of every rank and station, heard the news as it was flashed by newspaper extras tonight. They interpreted variously its effect on the delicate situation that had arisen between Germany and the United States.

The withdrawal of the stanchest advocate of peace in the President's official family spread broadcast the belief that the policy of the United States, as definitely determined upon, would assert and defend the rights of the United States in any eventuality that might arise.

Originally it was the intention of the President and Mr. Bryan to have the announcement of the resignation made simultaneously with the dispatch of the note to Germany, but when Mr. Bryan did not attend the Cabinet meeting today until President Wilson sent for him, rumors that the President had been unable to bring the Secretary of State to his point of view filled the air. Finally, soon after 5 o'clock, the news leaked out and was confirmed.

Called by Wilson to Cabinet Session.

Just when the subject of the Secretary's withdrawal was first broached between the President and Mr. Bryan is not definitely known, but the fact that Mr. Bryan would resign was known to a small circle of officials as early as last Sunday.

When the principles on which the note to Germany should be based were discussed at the Cabinet meeting on Friday Mr. Bryan found that he could not reconcile his own position with that of the Administration. Work on the note went forward, however, Mr. Bryan keeping his secret, as did other officials, awaiting the hour when the communication would be ready to be cabled.

Today the Cabinet assembled for a final reading of the note. Mr. Bryan remained away. He declined to receive newspapermen or callers, and sent out word that he had been delayed on account of important business. At the White House no word was given as to the reasons for his failure to appear at the meeting, but after the Cabinet had been discussing the note for an hour, Mr. Bryan arrived, telling the newspaper men at the White House that he regretted being late.

It was learned tonight that with the knowledge that his resignation had been accepted, Mr. Bryan felt that it would be indelicate to attend today's session unless his presence was desired by the President. Mr. Wilson telephoned an invitation, and the Secretary then hurried to the White House, his face somewhat drawn and pale.

When the Cabinet adjourned soon after 1 o'clock, Mr. Bryan entertained seven of his colleagues, all who could attend, at luncheon at the University Club. The luncheon was in the nature of a farewell.

Peace Advocacy Caused Friction.

That there had been friction between the President and Mr. Bryan has been the undercurrent of comment for several weeks, but as the President had heretofore always been able to gain the acquiescence of the Secretary in his point of view, talk of resignation was generally discounted.

It came to light today that the position of Mr. Bryan in the Cabinet had recently become very embarrassing, his advocacy of peace being so pronounced that other members of the Cabinet, who felt that the United States should assert its policy, irrespective of the consequences, were understood to have stated on one occasion their intention of resigning, if a policy of firmness and vigor was not adopted.

The real disagreement dates back to the session of the Cabinet when the note of May 13, concerning the sinking of the Lusitania, was drafted, informing Germany that the United States would not omit "any word or any act" to protect its rights.

At that time Mr. Bryan made a speech counseling peaceful measures and cautious action. He gave his consent to signing the note only after it had been tentatively arranged that a statement at the White House should be issued and transmitted to the German Government, announcing that inasmuch as Germany had accepted the principle of the peace treaties negotiated between the United States and other countries, differences between the two nations might be adjusted by a commission of investigation.

Opposition to this course was vehement in some Cabinet quarters, and the President, after having considered Mr. Bryan's suggestion at length, disapproved it finally at the hour the note was sent.

Some Cabinet officers argued that such an appendix to the note of May 13 would be construed abroad as a weakening of the American position, and their counsel prevailed.

Since then the official relations of Mr. Bryan with the President and the other Cabinet officers have been somewhat strained, although the closest personal friendship has been maintained.

Officials of the Administration were unanimous tonight in their expressions of personal regret. Secretary Tumulty issued a statement to that effect, and the President reflected the same sentiment in his letter.

Admiration and praise for the courageous manner in which Mr. Bryan had fought for and held to his convictions were expressed by officials on every side, including those who had been most vigorous in their opposition to his policies.

The strong personal attachment of the President and Mr. Bryan has long been noticeable in their every-day conferences. Even today as they met in the Cabinet room their greeting was one of affection and regard.

Twice Before Offered to Resign.

It became known only tonight that twice before in the two years and three months of his term Mr. Bryan had offered to resign, so as to save the President from embarrassment, and each time the President refused to accept the resignation. Throughout the constant newspaper bombardment of Mr. Bryan for his views on peace, his advocacy of prohibition, and his speeches on the Chautauqua circuit the President has stood by the Secretary, resenting criticism of him.

In domestic affairs the two men who were at the helm of the Democratic Party in its first ascendency into power in sixteen years co-operated most harmoniously. Often Mr. Bryan yielded some of his own views, as on the Currency bill, and used his influence to assist the President's program in Congress. It was not surprising, therefore, to officials and friends of the President and Mr. Bryan to learn tonight that the latter continued undaunted in his support of the President politically, although he could not remain in the Cabinet and give him official help on a matter of principle which affected his entire philosophy of life.

Parried Early Inquiries.

Secretary Bryan had regarded himself as virtually out of the Administration all day. Denying himself to newspapermen twice during the day at his usual time for receiving them, the Secretary thereby aroused suspicion that something unusual had happened. After taking luncheon with other members of the Cabinet, he returned to his office, accompanied by Secretary Daniels, who remained a few minutes.

Following the Cabinet meeting Secretary Bryan was at the State Department until 5:30 o'clock, and during the afternoon saw Mr. Da Gama, the Brazilian Ambassador.

A few minutes before leaving the office, the Secretary dropped into the office of Counselor Lansing for a brief chat.

"There is nothing to be said," Mr. Bryan remarked to a group of newspaper men as he left Mr. Lansing's office. That was a few minutes before it had been learned unofficially that the resignation had been submitted and accepted.

"There is much speculation abroad," some one suggested to the Secretary.

"Well," Mr. Bryan responded with a smile, "you know there is a law against speculation in futures. You gentlemen want to be very careful about speculation in futures, you know."

Then he joined Mrs. Bryan, who awaited him in an automobile. They rode for half an hour, returning to their home about 6 o'clock. Mr. Bryan had just prepared to go out for dinner when a reporter reached the house.

The Secretary was in evening clothes and appeared in a jovial mood.

"Mr. Secretary, we are informed that you have resigned."

"Where did you get the information?" he asked sharply. "I would like to be thoroughly informed about such an occurrence before I discuss it."

Make Statement After Note Goes.

When assured that announcement of his resignation had been made from the White House, Mr. Bryan at once verified the news, and asked if an interchange of letters between the President and himself had been made public. This, he learned, had been done.

"The letters," said Mr. Bryan, "state the reasons for my resignation, showing that it was precipitated by differences of opinion as to what course should be taken with regard to the American reply to the German note. I will have a more complete statement that will be given out as soon as the note is sent, which probably will be tomorrow.

"I would like to say more but cannot do it at this time. It would not be appropriate for me to make public my statement regarding the situation until the note has been forwarded to the German Government. There is no possibility of that being done tonight, because the note has to be enciphered and prepared for the cable. I think it will be ready for the wire early tomorrow."

"What are your plans for the future?"

"Well—" Mr. Bryan began, just as Mrs. Bryan appeared at the door to remind him that he must hasten. "We have only twelve minutes," said Mrs. Bryan.

"All right, I will be right there," the Secretary answered. Turning again to the reporter, he continued:

"We will remain in Washington for a while. Just where we will go or what we will do, I cannot say at this time. Our plans, necessarily, are not matured."

By this time the Secretary was walking toward the automobile to join Mrs. Bryan. They had started to leave the grounds when Secretary Daniels, driving by, hailed them. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Daniels talked for a few minutes, before the Bryans' hastened on to keep their engagement.

Tension at Department All Day.

Events during the day about the State Department seemed to foreshadow some unusual happening. The situation from early morning was a strained one. When Secretary Bryan reached his office early in the morning he wore a troubled look. This had worn off later in the day, particularly after the luncheon with other Cabinet members.

Those who saw the Secretary early in the day attributed his manner to the gravity of the situation relating to the negotiations with Germany, and little curiosity was aroused until after 11 o'clock, the hour for the Cabinet meeting, had passed.

Usually on Cabinet days the Secretary does not give audience to newspaper men, but meets them in the corridor a few minutes before the hour and asks them to walk with him over to the White House.

More than thirty newspaper men were waiting outside the Secretary's door this morning. It was five minutes after the Cabinet hour, and Mr. Bryan did not appear. Correspondents looked at each other and wondered about the delay.

"Isn't he going to the Cabinet meeting?" they asked. "Do you suppose he's resigned?"

Ten minutes later word was sent in asking the Secretary if he would see the newspaper men. Mr. Bryan directed a reply that he was detained from the Cabinet meeting by important business.

When he appeared at last, just before noon, brisk and smiling, he greeted the anxious group with:

"Well, will you walk with me?"

Every man of them followed, directing rapid-fire questions.

"I had important business which detained me," Mr. Bryan answered to all, and no more information came from him until after the formal announcement from the White House.

President Shows Keen Regret.

President Wilson showed by his every word and act today his deep feeling over Secretary Bryan's dicision to resign from the Cabinet. He accepted the resignation with the greatest reluctance, and only after he had become convinced that he and the Secretary were unalterably apart on the kind of note to be sent to Germany.

Ever since Friday, when he began to feel that his views and those of Mr. Bryan could not be reconciled, the President has made no secret of his sorrow to his closest advisers. He called Sunday at the home of Secretary Tumulty to discuss the situation. Since then he has seen Secretary Bryan several times and has done his utmost to win him over to his point of view.

During a conference held at the White House yesterday, however, it became finally evident that Mr. Bryan felt that he must leave the Cabinet.

Not wishing to be questioned about the situation, the President directed Mr. Tumulty to cancel his regular Tuesday conference with the newspaper men this morning, but later he rescinded the order and saw them. At the conference he looked careworn and his replies to questions were quick and sharp.

Discuss Resignation in Cabinet.

Mr. Bryan's resignation, it is known, was discussed thoroughly at the Cabinet meeting, and final efforts were made to get him to reconsider his determination. The President again spoke his deep regret when Mr. Bryan told him that he could not remain in the official family, and other Cabinet members joined in the expressions of their regards.

Immediately after the Cabinet meeting the President went to the White House, taking Mr. Tumulty with him. He talked little on the way, but several times referred to Mr. Bryan and his high regard for him.

For several days Mr. Wilson has been suffering from violent headaches, and this afternoon Dr. Grayson, his physician, insisted upon him making a round of the golf links. It was while he was away from the White House that the definite reports that Mr. Bryan had resigned reached the public.

When he returned and authorized Secretary Tumulty to announce the acceptance of Mr. Bryan's resignation, he requested that the newspapers be asked not to speculate about who the successor would be.

LANSING EXPECTED TO SUCCEED BRYAN

But the Excited Capital Even Breeds Rumors of a "Coalition Cabinet."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Not since that June day twenty-three years ago when James G. Blaine retired precipitately from the office of Secretary of State in the Cabinet of Benjamin Harrison has Washington been treated to such a sensation as has been caused by the resignation of Secretary Bryan. Newspaper extras gave most of the people of the capital their first news of his retirement.

The Bryan resignation is regarded as much more sensational than that of the "Plumed Knight" of the Republican Party. Mr. Blaine retired because of his desire to wrest from President Harrison the Republican nomination for the Presidency. That was a mere political quarrel, while the differences between President Wilson and Secretary Bryan are based on a belief on Mr. Bryan's part that the second note to be sent to Germany in connection with the Lusitania may lead to serious friction with that country.

An interesting fact recalled tonight was that when Mr. Blaine retired from the Harrison Cabinet he was succeeded by General John W. Foster of Indiana, who is the father-in-law of Robert Lansing, the man believed to be foremost in President Wilson's mind as the successor of Bryan as Secretary of State.

Mr. Lansing, who is the present Counselor of the State Department, has already been designated as Acting Secretary of State. He is credited with having supported Mr. Wilson's policy in dealing with Germany. He attended the session of the Cabinet on Friday, when Mr. Bryan made a speech giving reasons why a radical attitude should not be adopted toward the German Government.

Unperturbed by the sudden prominence that has come to him, Mr. Lansing went tonight with Mrs. Lansing to a vaudeville theatre. He wore the same gray suit in which he had been dressed during his day at the State Department, and altogether showed a desire to be as inconspicuous as possible. Few persons recognized him.

There are rumors that Secretary Garrison or Secretary Lane may be advanced to the office of Secretary of State, but circumstances seem to indicate that Mr. Lansing, at this particular time at least, is most favored by the President on account of his knowledge of international law.

Other rumors of a more or less sensational character are afloat here tonight. One story is that, believing war with Germany inevitable, the President will form a coalition Cabinet, including Republicans, and perhaps a Progressive. One of those closest to the President branded this story as utterly silly.

The rumor went so far as to attribute to the President the intention of asking ex-President Taft and Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, to join his official family.

Other reports have been flying about that there may be other resignations from the Cabinet because of opposition to the President's firm stand toward Germany in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania, but are emphatically discredited on authority. The specific report that Postmaster General Burleson would resign was declared to be without foundation.

Events Moved Rapidly.

The announcement that Mr. Bryan had tendered his resignation and that it had been accepted came with dramatic suddenness. Since morning there had been rumors about the reasons that had caused the delay in the transmission of the note to Germany.

When the President received the correspondents at 10 o'clock he was asked concerning reports of differences in the Cabinet, and gave a non-committal reply.

When the Cabinet assembled at 11 o'clock Mr. Bryan was not present. He appeared at noon, however, smiling broadly, and went into the Cabinet room. This served to quiet for a time the suspicions that the President and Mr. Bryan were at odds over the character of the note to Germany.

A few hours later, however, the suggestion took form that the President and his Secretary of State were unable to agree and that this accounted for the delay in transmitting the note to Berlin. At 5 o'clock there was reason to believe that Mr. Bryan had tendered his resignation. Mr. Bryan declined to receive newspaper callers and members of the Cabinet refused to discuss the report. President Wilson had gone for a motor ride and Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary of the President, was not at the White House or Executive Offices.

When Mr. Tumulty returned to his office and was asked about the rumor that Mr. Bryan had resigned, he said he could make no statement until he had communicated with President Wilson. He talked with Mr. Wilson, and then said to the wating newspaper men:

"The President authorizes me to say that Mr. Bryan has tendered his resignation and it has been accepted."

The differences between President Wilson and Mr. Bryan date back to the day of the sinking of the Lusitania, May 7. President Wilson learned of the disaster about 2 o'clock that afternoon. Secretary Bryan got the news at about the same time. Mr. Bryan hurried to the State Department from the hotel where he had been taking luncheon with other members of the Cabinet, and it is supposed that he waited there for a summons to the White House. But the summons did not come.

When he received word of the disaster the President was preparing to go golfing. He decided to remain in the White House, and did not leave until late in the afternoon, when he went for a motor ride.

At that time it was supposed that there had been no loss of life on the Lusitania. That night at 10 o'clock the Washington office of THE TIMES telephoned to the White House that more than 1,000 persons had perished. This information was sent immediately to the President, and was his first knowledge that the sinking of the Lusitania would lead to an international crisis.

On the next day, (Saturday,) on Sunday, and on Monday up to the time he left Washington to deliver a speech in Philadelphia, the President was inaccessible. He did not see his Secretary of State or any other members of his Cabinet during that period.

There was no evidence, however, that Mr. Bryan was perturbed over the failure of the President to consult him on the most vitally important incident, affecting foreign relations of the United States, since the Administration came into power. In fact, he made a laughing remark to an inquiry from newspaper men whether he had seen the President since the news came of the Lusitania disaster. His response was substantially this:

"I have not seen the President or communicated with him. If it will do you any good to know it, I have not communicated with him directly or indirectly by wire or wireless."

An explanation made by Mr. Bryan tonight, that his differences with the President dated back to the case of Leon C. Thrasher, the American citizen who lost his life when the British steamer Falaba was sunk by a German submarine, indicates why the President did not take Mr. Bryan into his confidence during the period after the sinking of the Lusitania.

Mr. Bryan is supposed to have contended that this Government would have no just ground for protest against the sinking of vessels other than those flying the American flag. The cases of the Cushing and the Gulflight, American vessels, afforded ground for protests by the United States, in the opinion of Mr. Bryan. But with respect to the Falaba and the Lusitania, both of British register, he is supposed to have held that these attacks did not give the United States the right to make any representations that would by any possibility involve this country in a clash with Germany.

Disagreed with First Note.

On Tuesday, four days after the Lusitania went down, the Cabinet met in regular session. President Wilson then presented to his official family the draft of a note to the German Government that he had been engaged in preparing during the period of his virtual seclusion. This was the note of May 13, which Ambassador Gerard presented to Herr von Jagow, the Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs, on May 15.

The tone of the note and the demands it contained did not please Secretary Bryan. He was frank in saying so. He made a speech in behalf of the preservation of peace, but pledged his loyalty to the President in whatever course Mr. Wilson might adopt. Either at that meeting or subsequently Mr. Bryan explained that he was not willing to go as far as the President in his action toward Germany, but he consented to have the note transmitted to the Berlin Government over his own signature. Nobody at that time believed that Mr. Bryan's attitude was such that his resignation from the Cabinet might result.

One of the things that led to this belief was that Mr. Bryan not only expressed willingness to sign the note of May 13, after he had seen it in its final shape, but also wrote one of its strongest paragraphs. That paragraph was as follows:

> Expressions of regret and offers of reparation in case of the destruction of neutral ships sunk by mistake, while they may satisfy international obligations, if no loss of life results, cannot justify or excuse a practice, the natural and necessary effect of which is to subject neutral nations and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks.

One of the interesting developments tonight, however, was the disclosure that after President Wilson had drafted his first note to the German Government with respect to the sinking of the Lusitania Mr. Bryan offered an addendum proposing that there should be an investigation of the facts concerning the disaster before other action was taken in the matter.

The statement was made this evening that the addendum was accepted by the President and was about to be sent to Germany as part of the note, when it was recalled by Mr. Wilson.

On May 31 the State Department received the response of the German Government to the American note of May 13. The German Government indicated that it would express regret and make indemnification if the facts showed that the attacks on the American steamer Gulflight were due to a German submarine and on the American steamer Cushing to a German aeroplane. An investigation was in progress, it was stated, and Germany suggested that this investigation might be supplemented by a commission of inquiry, such as was provided for by The Hague Convention of Oct. 18, 1907.

The German note also asserted that the Lusitania was an armed vessel of the British Naval Auxiliary Service, and that in view of these and other alleged facts, she could not be considered "undefended territory," and as such entitled to be treated under the usual rules of capture. The note said that it reserved a final statement of its position with regard to the demands made by the United States until a reply was received from the American Government.

Impressed by German Reply.

The German communication impressed Mr. Bryan deeply, it is stated. In contending that no drastic course toward the German Government should be adopted, (and Mr. Bryan regarded the proposed policy of President Wilson as drastic,) he maintained that the minds of those in authority in Berlin were in such a state that a short and plain-spoken answer containing demands for assurances as to the immunity of merchant ships and their passengers and crew from German submarine attacks would bring so emphatic a refusal that war might result.

Mr. Bryan held, it is understood, that the dominant party in Berlin was in a white heat of temper and would be unable to give that calm consideration to the proposed American demands that would insure an adjustment of the difficulties between the two countries in an amicable way.

Mr. Bryan argued that it might well be recognized that a state of facts existed as to the Lusitania that deserved investigation and consideration before radical demands were made upon the German Government. Mr. Bryan held also that there was merit in Germany's proposal that the facts concerning the attacks on the Gulflight and the Cushing should be ascertained, as Germany proposed, in accordance with a provision of The Hague Conventions.

It was Mr. Bryan's opinion also, according to information obtained tonight, that the German position should be met by giving assurance to that Government that armed merchant vessels or vessels carrying munitions of war to Germany's enemies would not carry any American passengers, or, to put it in another way, that American passengers would not take passage on merchant ships that were armed or carried munitions of war.

In general, Mr. Bryan argued that the United States Government was committed to the principle of settling international differences without resort to arms, and in this connection it is believed that he pointed to the fact that with the approval of the President he had signed thirty treaties with foreign nations, which centred around the principle that the facts involved in international controversies should be investigated by commissions for six months or a year in the effort to avert a resort to arms.

Crisis Reached Last Friday.

The understanding here is that the relations of President Wilson and Mr. Bryan reached a critical stage at last Friday's Cabinet meeting, but there is evidence that nothing happened there to show that the Secretary of State intended to tender his resignation if the President refused to modify the terms of the note to Germany. On Thursday night Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan had discussed the incomplete rough draft of the proposed communication to the German Government, and they engaged in a further discussion of it on Friday morning just before the Cabinet meeting. Counselor Lansing was present at that meeting, a fact which caused much comment.

At that time the President and the Secretary found their differences apparently irreconcilable. The President held that this Government could not afford to delay calling on Germany for an answer to the question whether she would assent to the principle that the lives of passengers and crews of merchant vessels were immune from attack by German warships. He did not agree with Bryan's support of the Berlin idea that there should be delay for further investigation of the facts connected with the Lusitania, Gulflight, and Cushing attacks.

During these discussions Mr. Bryan suggested that he should retire from the Cabinet. To this the President dissented, and expressed the hope that Mr. Bryan would take no such action. But the Secretary pointed out that it would be inconsistent for him, believing that war should be avoided by every possible means, to remain as chief adviser to the President in matters of foreign affairs.

The President, realizing how strong the idea of resigning was impressed on Mr. Bryan's mind, advised the Secretary to give more consideration to the matter. He suggested that Mr. Bryan should go away over Sunday so that he might not have his thoughts disturbed in arguing the pros and cons of the situation.

Delay of Note Explained.

The Secretary, during the period that he was following the President's advice to think carefully of the matter before he retired from the Cabinet, was permitted by the President to delay the transmission of the document. It was purely out of courtesy to the Secretary, therefore, that the note was held back several days, thereby causing considerable mystery.

When the Cabinet met today Mr. Bryan was not present. Soon after the Cabinet session began, however, Mr. Bryan telephoned from the State Department that he had important business to attend to and he would not be present at the Cabinet meeting unless the President desired. The President sent an answer that of course he would like to have Mr. Bryan attend the meeting, and at noon, an hour after the session began, Mr. Bryan appeared at the Executive offices.

Official associates of President Wilson and Mr. Bryan said today that the relations between the President and Secretary were of the most cordial character. There had been nothing personal in their differences over the terms of the German note, it was explained. The two men had discussed the matter without heat and in the most friendly attitude. Throughout the Cabinet crisis, it was said, each had been firm but entirely courteous.

One of the President's friends said that Mr. Wilson's statement in his letter accepting Mr. Bryan's resignation that Mr. Bryan's support of "the work and purposes of the Administration has been generous and loyal beyond praise" was literally true. It is well known in Washington that the President has frequently used the expression "generous" in references to Mr. Bryan.

Only the kindest words for Mr. Bryan were heard at the White House tonight. The President's tribute to him was echoed by the officials there. There are indications, however, that elsewhere in Democratic circles his retirement from the Cabinet at this momentous time is viewed rather critically.

How the Cabinet Lined Up.

There has been much discussion since the sinking of the Lusitania over the differences in the Cabinet concerning the course the United States should pursue in dealing with Germany. Cabinet officers and others connected with the Administration have stated that these differences were such as might exist among a body of friends and that none was of a character that would cause any break in the President's official family. There is reason to believe that even close associates of the President and Mr. Bryan had no idea that Mr. Bryan's objection to the course which the President proposed with reference to Germany's submarine warfare would lead to the Secretary's resignation.

Secretary Garrison and Secretary Lane have been regarded as foremost among the members of the Cabinet in advocating that a firm stand should be taken in addressing Germany on the subject.

Secretary Houston has been credited with taking the same position, and it has been said that Mr. Burleson stood with these three. Mr. Burleson's position, however, has been similar to Mr. Bryan's, according to what is stated here, although he has believed that the President's policy, when once determined, should be supported by all the members of his Cabinet.

Reports have stated that Secretary Daniels supported the stand of Mr. Bryan. These have had no other basis, however, than that Mr. Bryan and Mr. Daniels have been friends for years. It is understood that Mr. Daniels was more in sympathy with the firm stand which the President proposed than with the policy Mr. Bryan set forth.

In most of the discussions of relations with Germany at the recent meetings of the Cabinet, about half of the ten Cabinet officers, it is understood, have taken no part in the debate. All, or nearly all of them, however, are believed to have adopted the position that whatever course was decided upon by the President should be supported by the members of his Cabinet in the most forceful way.

MR. BRYAN TALKS AFTER RESIGNATION

Continued from Page 1.

father. Judge Silas Bryan of Salem, Ill. Mr. Bryan said:

"We talked tonight of my father. I want to say that my father instilled into me when I was a boy always to do what I believed to be right. I have thought over that a great deal tonight. He left me a heritage which was priceless and which was far better than any fortune he could have given. I have done what I believe to be right in this case."

To a question Mr. Bryan said that he had received many letters indorsing the stand for peace that he had taken in connection with the German crisis.

"But I have not been influenced by them," he added. "I have been influenced merely by what I thought was right."

Mr. Bryan disposed of rumors that the differences between the President and himself had partly involved the decision of Mr. Wilson to call on the Mexican factions to settle their differences or take the consequences of a positive course by this Government. He said that there was no friction between the President and himself over Mexico.

"Our differences," remarked Mr. Bryan, "related solely to the notes between this country and Germany. There was nothing else involved."

It was his intention, said Mr. Bryan, to remain in Washington for some time. He did not care to make any statement as to what he was likely to do after giving up his residence here. Questions as to who was likely to be his successor he would not answer.

A considerable number of telegrams have been received by Mr. Bryan since the news of his resignation was made known through newspaper extras in other cities.

The Falaba case, which Mr. Bryan said tonight marked the beginning of his differences of opinion with President Wilson, was that of the British passenger steamer Falaba, which was sunk by a German submarine on March 28. The interest of the United States Government in this case arose through the fact that Leon C. Thrasher, an American citizen and former resident of Massachusetts, was drowned when the Falaba went down. In its note to the German Government of May 13 the United States mentioned the sinking of the Falaba and the drowning of Thrasher as one of the reasons for its complaint against Germany's submarine warfare.

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"The Old Smoker and I have been cronies so long, I can't remember when we met. Must have been in the early days of the United Cigar Stores. Nothing could part us now. We love each other like brothers. It's probably because neither of us ever change. I'm always the same, even when I put on a new suit of clothes—that's what the Victoria size is. So whenever the smoker and I come together our hearts warm to each other. That's what I call complete satisfaction."

By the box of 25, $1.25.

UNITED CIGAR STORES

CALLS BRYAN'S ACTION REPROACH TO WILSON

President Sidesteps Paths That Lead to Peace, Cincinnati German Journal Asserts.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—The resignation of Mr. Bryan is a severe reproach to the President. Mr. Bryan advocated diplomatic measures which insure a pacific solution of the German difficulty at any and all events. This the President refused.

While we do not charge him with a burning desire for a fight, he certainly stands convicted of sidestepping the paths that lead to peace, and we have no doubt that public opinion will sustain Mr. Bryan rather than the President.

The resignation, however, will in no way influence the attitude of Germany. The German Government will make earnest efforts to arrive at an understanding with the President and will only refuse his demand to discontinue war on England.

CINCINNATI VOLKSBLATT.

Says Bryan Put Country First.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 8.—"The prevention of war is the cause nearest to my heart" is the expression used by William J. Bryan in his letter of resignation. Surely no Cabinet member has ever resigned with an equal certainty that his is a nation's wish.

But the great service that William J. Bryan is rendering the country at this time is found in these words: "I cannot join in the note which you have prepared for transmission to the German Government without violating what I deem to be an obligation to my country."

This sentence points out to the American people that in an enforced choice between a Presidential policy and the country's welfare every citizen's duty is to his country first.

GERMANIA HEROLD.

TOO EARLY FOR COMMENT.

Root, Wickersham and Tanner Want to See Note to Germany First.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 8.—News of the resignation of Secretary of State Bryan was received with marked reticence by delegates to the Constitutional Convention, some of whom have occupied important posts in the Federal Government, and by officials at the Capitol.

Elihu Root, President of the Constitutional Convention, and at one time Secretary of State, asked to be excused from making any comment.

Former United States Attorney General George W. Wickersham said: "Until we know what the forthcoming note to Germany contains it would be an ungracious act to offer comment. It would be premature to express any opinion just now."

Republican State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner said: "Mr. Bryan must have had some weighty reason that appeared to him sufficient ground for resigning. Until we hear both sides of the case and see the text of the President's note to Germany we should withhold judgment. Comment at this time would be unfair."

Ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn, said he did not care to make any comment.

Former Attorney General James A. Parsons said: "I do not know whether this means war with Germany or not. It is a great calamity if it does."

William Berri, publisher of The Brooklyn Standard Union and a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, would make no comment.

THINK IT BEST THAT BRYAN QUIT

Local Opinion Unanimous That Cabinet Should Be as One with Wilson.

PARTY LINES DISAPPEAR

Root and Choate Suggested for Vacant Place as Able Advisers in Face of Crisis.

PEACE PARTY GETS LEADER

Bryan Not Expected to Sit Idle and Silent—Only One Critic of President's Policy.

Men of prominence in New York were almost unanimous last night in the opinion that Mr. Bryan's position in the Cabinet had become impossible because of his peace-at-any-price views and their unpopularity with the people. For him to get out before those views caused harm in our international affairs was deemed fortunate for himself, the President, and the country.

There were suggestions that party be disregarded in selecting Bryan's successor.

A striking feature of the expressions was the confidence in the President and in the wisdom and righteousness of his course.

Following are the opinions:

F. R. Coudert—"Fortunate for All."

Frederic Rene Coudert, an authority on international law:

"I think Mr. Bryan's resignation is a fortunate thing for Mr. Bryan and a fortunate thing for the country. For Mr. Bryan it is an opportuntiy to get him out of a false position. His views upon a policy of "peace at any price" are inconsistent with the traditions of the high stewardship which he has held, because they are inconsistent with the views of Washington, of Lincoln, and of Cleveland. Therefore, Mr. Bryan, in the expression of his views had come to occupy rather the position of a lecturer than a statesman.

"He was not justified in retaining any longer the position of trust and responsibility in the management of a great government which he was forced to occupy when that position brought him into conflict with his convictions. He was therefore in an impossible position.

"I have no doubt that the President is for peace—as Washington and Lincoln were for peace—but for peace interpreted in its highest terms, and consistently with our traditions. For we must remember that we are today the only remaining nation capable of defending the great fundamental principles of humanity as they have been formulated and translated into the principles of international law. The United States alone among the neutral nations of the world can raise its voice on behalf of humanity and make itself heard and respected.

"If, in the past weeks, it was not respected, it was because Mr. Bryan's views, however lofty they might be, are impossible when translated into the terms of a dignified statesmanship.

"Mr. Wilson wishes to express those same ideas in accord with those of the geratest of our American statesmen of the past, while Mr. Bryan is a member of a school of idealists who, if they had full power, would allow powerful malefactors to destroy the weak. Mr. Wilson's present position is parallel to that of Mr. Cleveland when he told the world that he could not let a weak and defenseless nation be imposed upon in the Venezuela affair. Mr. Wilson is really standing for all the neutral nations as well as for America.

"For that reason I feel that Mr. Wilson is now in a stronger position than when a powerful function of the Government was held by a man who allowed his idiosyncrasies to stand in the way of his interpretation of his own ideals."

G. W. Kirchwey—"Wilson Danger."

George W. Kirchwey, Professor of Law at Columbia University:

"Mr. Bryan's resignation seems to indicate that, in his opinion, the President's method of handling the German situation threatens to involve us in war with Germany. Only an incredible optimist could entertain any other opinion. The 'firm and strong' line may minister to our national pride, but it is certainly a dangerous one to take with a people as sensitive, and a Government as determined, as the Germans. It would be a betrayal of our neutral rights and a crime against civilization for us, on a point of national dignity or pride, to become involved in the war. There are other and wiser ways of dealing with the situation.

"Mr. Bryan's resignation will have the wholesome effect of focusing public attention on the President's dangerous method of handling a delicate international situation. In so doing, Mr. Bryan may be rendering the American people the greatest service of his whole public career."

John W. Griggs—"Very Unpatriotic."

Ex-Governor John W. Griggs of New Jersey, who was Attorney General in President McKinley's Cabinet:

"His action is very unpatriotic. The tendency will be to encourage the Germans to think the people of the United States are not united in the support of the President. Of course the Germans will now be inclined to think that the State Department which has charge of foreign affairs is so conscientiously opposed to our policy toward Germany that the Secretary felt bound to resign rather than to patriotically support his chief. I consider it a most unfortunate circumstance, but think that in the long run it will consolidate more strongly than before the sentiment of the country in support of the position taken by the President."

J. H. Hammond—"Bryan's 1916 Issue."

John Hays Hammond, mining engineer and financier:

"I predicted when Mr. Bryan went into the Cabinet that he would stay for two years or two years and a half and that, at the end of that time, he would find an opportunity to have some difference of opinion with the President, would leave the Cabinet, would make an issue of this difference of opinion and would cross swords with Wilson at the next election.

"I dined with Charles D. Hilles today and I predicted that Bryan would be out of the Cabinet in twenty-four hours. The opportune time for Bryan's leaving the Cabinet had come. There is no doubt that Bryan is a peace-at-any-price man, and there is no question that he is sincere in that attitude.

"It was to the mutual advantage of Bryan and Wilson to work harmoniously while Congress was in session. Bryan had got all the prestige out of the office that he could expect to get, although I don't think he got as much as he expected when he went in. I think that he has been used. I think that recently he saw that he was being used and began to feel because of the fact that President Wilson took the notes to Germany entirely out of his hands that he was being ignored and was serving the purpose of a rubber stamp only. I think that that part of it was very accurately brought out in the article in THE TIMES by Charles Willis Thompson on Sunday before last.

"I think that President Wilson encouraged Bryan to go on the Chautauqua circuit or at least made no opposition while Bryan was on his lecture tours making a bad impression on the country. Bryan in his turn saw the clear-cut issue on which he could go before the people and was quick to take advantage of it."

C. M Depew—"People With Wilson."

Chauncey M. Depew, former United States Senator:—

"I don't think the resignation of Mr. Bryan will have any effect upon our foreign policy, for Wilson has formed our foreign policy without regard to Bryan, so that affairs will run on as they are doing. If Bryan could have persuaded Wilson to take another view in regard to the regulating of submarine warfare the second note would probably have been very different from what we may now expect. But in the statement of his views Wilson has the whole country behind him, as he had at the time of the sending of the first note to Germany.

"Wilson has taken the administration of the foreign policy of the Government into his own hands and has been free of any aid from Mr. Bryan. Bryan was anxious to change our attitude in the matter. In that he has failed. As before, Wilson has the country behind him.

"I think Mr. Bryan will be much happier out of office, for all his force and strength have been with the opposition. It was a new rôle for him to be in a responsible position in the Government, and in a position for which he was unfitted."

George W. Perkins—"Unfortunate."

George W. Perkins, Director in industrial corporations and Progressive Party leader:

"I regard it as extremely unfortunate that there should be a rupture in our national Administration at so critical a time in our foreign affairs."

Henry Clews—"Am With Wilson."

Henry Clews, banker:

"As President of the American Peace and Arbitration League, I am naturally in favor of peace. I am heartily in accord with President Wilson in his attitude, however, and believe that the people should support him in every way."

McCombs—"Too Early to Talk."

William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee:

"It is too early to say anything. I want to await all the facts."

Osborn—"No Politics Now."

William Church Osborn, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee:

"In my opinion it is a proof of the sincerity of Mr. Bryan's conviction, although I do not agree with his judgment in the matter. At the same time I also think it is a proof of the sincerity of President Wilson in meeting a great crisis. During the controversy between the United States and Great Britain in 1827 over Colonial trade Martin Van Buren made a speech in the Senate in which he said: 'Domestic dissension should be kept from the knowledge of foreign Powers. The cause of our Government must be considered the cause of our country.' I think the American public will hold today the view that Mr. Van Buren held in the Senate at that time.

"I do not care to discuss the effect upon the Democratic Party, except to say that at a time when the national interests are at stake the question of political effect is a minor consideration."

M. W. Littleton—"Manly to Get Out."

Martin W. Littleton, former Democratic Congressman:

"It is better that it should have occurred in this extremity, for in such a crisis we have got to have a captain of the ship. The President is the representative head of the nation, and if Mr. Bryan could not agree with him it was the manly thing for Mr. Bryan to give him a free hand.

"I do not believe that Mr. Bryan's resignation will necessarily mean that he will become antagonistic to the Administration. Of course, if he should become antagonistic he will carry a lot of people with him. President Wilson has a firm hold upon the confidence of the country, and if he should succeed in his policies, as I believe he will, there will be nothing to dispute over. If he does not succeed, I do not believe it will matter much what Mr. Bryan or anybody else thinks. If the President succeeds we won't hear very much of Mr. Bryan, and if he doesn't we won't hear much of anybody."

Charles D. Hilles—"Great Calamity."

Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committee:

"It seems incredible that Mr. Bryan should resign at this time. I think it will be a great calamity from the Administration's point of view, not only because of the leadership of Mr. Bryan, but because of the very large following he has in the South and West. It might possibly help Mr. Wilson in the East, but in the South and West, where Mr. Bryan has a big following, it is bound to hurt him. Mr. Bryan made the fight for Mr. Wilson at the Baltimore Convention, and it has been understood that he had a good deal to do with the make-up of the Wilson Cabinet. He has always been considered a strong figure there."

R. M. Thompson—"Root or Choate."

Colonel Robert M. Thompson, Chairman Executive Committee, Navy League:

"The Navy League unites with all patriotic citizens in the fervent hope that, in the present crisis, the President disregards party boundaries and political rivalries in selecting a successor to Mr. Bryan. Only a man of training, ability, and seasoned experience, fitted to read between the lines of diplomatic correspondence, and match wits with the most astute minds among the diplomats of the world can fill the post of Secretary of State satisfactorily at this time. If such a man can be found within the Democratic Party we shall be the first to hail him, but I believe it is only in the ranks of the Republican Party that a man competent to deal with the situation can be found. I believe to experiment with untried men when such men as Elihu Root and Joseph H. Choate are available would be trifling with our national safety.

"All advocates of adequate national defensive measures are unfeignedly glad that Mr. Bryan has resigned. We have always believed him a sincere idealist, but unquestionably he is not the man for Secretary of State of a great nation in a period of stress. In resigning rather than compounding with his conscience he did a fine and honorable thing."

R. B. Strassburger—"Forget Party."

Ralph B. Strassburger, Chairman Membership Committee Navy League and former Consul General to Rumania:

"Party considerations should not enter into the selection of a new head for the State Department. This is a time of national peril, and we do not want a theorist nor an impracticable idealist at the helm of the ship of State. The emergencies of the time call for a man trained in the practical school of actual service. A Root, a Choate, or a White could be relied upon to pilot the country through the storms which cannot fail to beat around us as the result of the disturbance which is convulsing Europe. To hold blindly to the lines of party prejudice and ignore fitness in the selection of a man for this, the most responsible post in the nation's service, next only to that of the President, would be to court disaster and destruction."

Perry Belmont—"Cut Party Lines."

Perry Belmont, Member of the Executive Committee of the Navy League:

"Party service should not be considered in this crisis in the selection of a head for the State Department. If inexperience in power has been a handicap to those charged with the responsibilities of government, there should be no hesitation in disregarding party lines in the selection of a new Secretary of State. The State Department constitutes our first line of national defense. The same degree of experience and continuity of service necessary to the command of battleships and army corps is required for the head of the State Department and for Ambassadors and Ministers. When the first line of defense fails, the second line, the Army and Navy, are called into action. We of the Navy League hope that a speedy upbuilding of both lines will take place so that this country may command the respect that ought to be its portion in the councils of nations."

Justice Gavegan—"People for Wilson."

Supreme Court Justice Edward J. Gavegan:

"It seems a little unfortunate that the impression should be created that the Administration is not unanimous on the note to Germany. Yet I think the whole country is behind the President in fair unanimity in his demand that the principle of international law involved be recognized at the outset before extended negotiations are entered into regarding the adjustment of the dispute. In view of the fact that so large a share of Mr. Pryan's duties are reported to have been performed by Mr. Lansing in Mr. Bryan's frequent absences, it would not appear that the resignation would cause any serious embarassment."

J. H. McCooey—"No Political Effect."

John H. McCooey, Democratic leader of Kings County:

"I do not think that the resignation of Mr. Bryan will have any serious effect on the immediate fortunes of the Democratic Party, because there is no national election immediately pending; therefore, I consider that it is of little political consequence. Of course, what effect it will have on the attitude of the Administration toward the belligerents abroad or in Mexico, for instance, is another matter. I would not care to comment further until I know the real reasons for the resignation."

William Harris—"Peace Not Helped."

William Harris, theatrical manager:

"I'm a peace advocate, and I hope and believe that Mr. Wilson is also. It is he as President who holds a trust from the country, not Mr. Bryan; so from my point of view, Mr. Bryan, if he, too, is for peace, has not helped his cause by resigning."

Marc Klaw—"The President's Duty."

Marc Klaw of Klaw & Erlanger:

"Mr. Bryan is perfectly right in resigning if he feels the way he says he does, and if the President differs with him he should accept his resignation. The country has left the matter with the President. If he feels he ought to handle the matter that way, he'd better do it, is what I should say, without expressing any opinion on the note."

J. E. Leaycraft—"A Great Relief."

J. Edgar Leacraft, real estate broker:

"It is a great relief to me and to many of my friends, to know that Secretary Bryan is out of the Cabinet. I regard his resignation as a most fortunate thing for the country. I think we will all breathe easier, business interests especially. But while I am relieved that Bryan is no longer one of the counselors of the nation, the confidence we hope to feel in larger measure in the future will, of course, depend upon the man President Wilson chooses to succeed Mr. Bryan. The good effect of Bryan's resignation will be in proportion to the excellence of his successor."

J. P. Kirwan—"Delighted."

John P. Kirwan, real estate dealer:

"I am delighted to hear that Bryan is out of the Cabinet. His resignation, I think, is the best thing that has happened to the country in a long time. I always felt, as many others, that it was a big mistake on the part of President Wilson to put Bryan at the head of the State Department. The resignation is sure to give more stability to business and a feeling of greater security in avoiding serious complications in the future."

Harry S. Hall—"Not Equal to the Job."

Harry S. Hall, real estate operator:

"The resignation cannot help but be a good thing for the entire country. Bryan was not equal to the job of Secretary of State and that fact has been made all the clearer in the past few months. His going brings a feeling of relief. Of course, it will help business. It will ease up the money market and give us all a chance to live with a more comfortable outlook on the future."

E. H. Gary—"Not Time to Talk."

Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation:

"I feel that it is inappropriate for me to say anything at the present time."

Robt. Fordyce—"All for America."

Robert Fordyce, Republican Mayor of Paterson, N. J.:

"I am sorry for the President. It is too bad that a man who is supposed to be surrounded by a Cabinet of able minds should be deserted by one of his leaders at this time. When a man is elected President of the United States, politics should disappear. We are all Americans for America. The President is the greatest man in the country and should be universally supported. I am sorry for him."

R. U. Johnson—"Strengthens Wilson."

Robert Underwood Johnson, Vice President of the New York Peace Society:

"Mr. Bryan's resignation, it seems to me, will have the effect not of impairing the country's support of the President, but of demonstrating the solidarity of it. The cause of peace through arbitration, which America increasingly has at heart, is not to be advanced by creating in the minds of any nation in Europe the idea that we are indifferent to the violation of treaties or of international law or of the larger considerations of humanity. Until the nations of the world speak the same language of honor we must hold in reserve the possibility of reinforcing even the most solemn future agreements by an international force of which we shall be a part. After that we may the more securely trust to the moral force measure, which is the strength of our public opinion now, as shown by the endeavor of all the countries to conciliate it. It is the coward and not the man of self-respect who invites attack. The President's attitude is one of peace, not of war."

Dr. Manning—"People With Wilson."

The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, Rector of Trinity Church:

"President Wilson's policy of justice and firmness represents beyond question the sober judgment and the deep conviction of the American people."

Dr. Schulman—"Very Serious."

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, Rabbi of the Temple Beth-El:

"Mr. Bryan's resignation was unavoidable considering his position regarding arbitration treaties. As I understand his position, it is that every matter in dispute between nations should be submitted to investigation before a final step is taken. His resignation, therefore, seems to be in thorough accord with the principle for which he stands. There is nothing else for him to do. The resignation, however, is a very, very serious matter."

Dr. Parkhurst—"All Resigned."

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church:

"Well, Mr. Bryan has resigned, and we are resigned. I don't think we are greatly disturbed."

Dr. Silverman—"Unity Essential."

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, rabbi of the Temple Emanu-El:

"Under the present crucial circumstances, unity between the Cabinet and the President is essential. If any member of the Cabinet breaks this unity it is his duty to resign, and if he does not resign voluntarily, it is the duty of the President to ask for his resignation. Harmony of action is necessary for success. Whereas the policy of Mr. Bryan clashed with the principle of President Wilson, the policy and Mr. Bryan had to be relegated to the rear."

S. S. Menken—"Was the Weak Spot."

S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League:

"I think as a Democrat that the great weakness of the Wilson Administration has been the Secretary of State's office. After Mr. Bryan is out, I think that that department cannot help being stronger, and I think there is a prospect that we may see hereafter in that office something of the greatness which it had under Seward, Olney, and Root. The proceedings of the Department of State in regard to Mexico and Europe have been a travesty on diplomacy. In spite of the respect that the President and others may feel for his political genius, it was quite apparent that Mr. Bryan was out of place as Secretary of State."

G. H. Putnam—"Was Out of Place."

George Haven Putnam, the publisher:

"I think that Mr. Bryan's resignation gives us a chance for a firm and consistent foreign policy. His resignation may add to Mr. Wilson's burden, but it has been heavy with Mr. Bryan in the Cabinet. I think that Mr. Bryan was a well-meaning man, but that he did not belong in the office of Secretary of State. He has been in favor of peace, as all of us are, but I don't think his methods were the ones most likely to obtain it."

R. H. Davis—"The Best Thing."

Richard Harding Davis, author and war correspondent:

"It is the best thing that has happened to the country and the Administration."

G. G. Battle—"Motives the Highest."

George Gordon Battle, lawyer:

"I greatly regret Mr. Bryan's resignation. It is certain that he has been actuated by the highest motives in his conduct of the Department of State, and it is equally certain that he now considers it to be his patriotic duty to resign. As to the details of the differences of opinion between him and the President, our information is too meagre to justify any consideration of the merits. But the country has implicit confidence in Mr. Wilson's wisdom, his patriotism, and his earnest desire for peace. There is no wish on the part of the American people for any drastic or extreme measures. They are determined to enforce their just rights, but without bravado and with all due consideration to the difficulties which beset all the warring nations of Europe. That we can do so I hope and believe. I am sure that the President will, if it is humanly possible, achieve for us peace with honor."

Francis Dori—"Peace Gains a Leader."

Francis Dori, editor of The Vital Issue:

"The resignation of Mr. Bryan affects not only foreign matters, but also domestic politics. Heretofore there has been a good deal of anti-German sentiment throughout the country, which has been in the ascendency up to the present, but I believe that with the resignation of Mr. Bryan it has reached its climax.

"There have been two distinct parties in the United States, which might be called the war party and the peace party. With the resignation of Mr. Bryan, who has always advocated peace, the peace party comes into a stronger life and gains a very able leader, whereas the war party remains stationary and is without a good leader.

"It should be remembered that Mr. Bryan is an extremely practical tactician in politics, whereas President Wilson is stronger on the side of dogma.

"To our minds, the resignation of Bryan assures us of peace with other countries."

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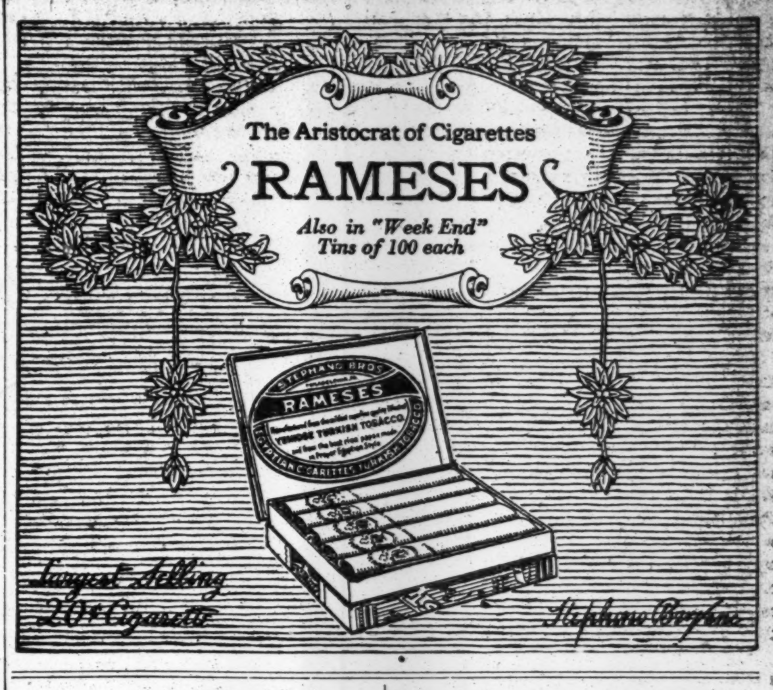

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Of wool crash or homespun, in heather, tan or brown; with belt loops, strap and buckle at knee. Sizes 30 to 44 waist.

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Of white English tennis flannel; also striped white English serge, with belt straps and cuffs; 27 to 42 waist; all lengths.

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Knitted Coats, Shepherd Check Coats, Blue Serge Coats
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Knitted Norfolk Coats, in gray, brown or green heather mixtures, *Black and White Shepherd Checked Velour Coats* with stitched belted back, patch pockets, unlined, sleeves silk lined; *Navy Blue Serge Coats*, half belted back, unlined. Sizes 33 to 44 chest.

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Men's Golf Shoes

Of tan box calf, reinforced vamp with instep saddle and outside counter, short golf spikes in soles and heels.

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The ideal shirt for golf, tennis and all outdoor wear

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Announce a Sale of Silk Neckwear

Consisting of Goods From Their Regular Stock As Follows:

50c, 55c and 65c Silk Four-In-Hands Reduced to 35c, or 3 for $1.00.

$1.00 and $1.50 Silk Four-In-Hands Reduced to 65c.

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This is a very desirable assortment of Silk Neckwear, embracing the newest Spring styles—extremely good values at the original prices.

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WEBER and Heilbroner stand out as plainly as "the house on the hill" to the New York man.

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Each one of these five clothing stores and eleven haberdashery stores has a well defined character.

It is the headquarters of comfort and fashion, as the New York man views those things.

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Broadway at 34th Street
Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

COMMENT OF THIS MORNING'S NEWSPAPERS ON MR. BRYAN'S RESIGNATION

NEW YORK

No Excuse or Extenuation.

From The New York World.

Mr. Bryan's resignation at this time and in these circumstances is a sorry service to his country. In his letter to the President the Secretary of State declares that "to remain a member of the Cabinet would be as unfair to you as it would be to the cause which is nearest my heart—namely, the prevention of war." We cannot believe that this cause is nearer to William Jennings Bryan's heart than it is to Woodrow Wilson's heart; but even if it were, Mr. Bryan has done the one thing in his power most likely to bring about war between the United States and Germany.

Americans understand Mr. Bryan's passionate and often quixotic devotion to his ideals; but this is not how his resignation will impress the German Government. Germany does not know him as America knows him. * * * It will see in his resignation a divided Government and its equivalent, a divided people, which is the one thing for which German diplomacy has been striving in the United States since the beginning of the war.

That is not what Mr. Bryan's resignation means to the American people; but the serious thing to be considered at this time is what it means to Berlin, which is about to receive the President's final word on the issues raised by the German policy of submarine warfare.

We are not questioning Mr. Bryan's sincerity in this matter. We are not denying the honesty of his convictions and the integrity of his purpose. For these we have only the highest respect, and we have only the highest regard for the moral courage which he displayed in resigning the most responsible office in the Cabinet rather than be party to a policy that is in conflict with his conscience. What we are impeaching is Mr. Bryan's judgment. Not strong at best, that judgment never worked to more deplorable purpose than when he broke with President Wilson on an issue which, in its present aspects, is still academic. * * *

At the Cabinet meeting which discussed the original draft of the Lusitania note of May 13 every eventuality was carefully considered. * * * After the discussion had ended Mr. Bryan accepted the judgment of the President as his judgment and the verdict of the Cabinet as his verdict. If he could not conscientiously support the Administration's policy in respect German submarine warfare, the time to have discovered it was then. The time to have resigned was then.

To wait until he had signed his name to the first note, to wait until Germany's reply had been received, to wait until the President's inevitable answer had been formulated, and then resign, that is to subject his Government and his country to an embarrassment for which there is neither excuse nor extenuation, however noble Mr. Bryan's ideals may be and however sensitive his conscience may be in respect to these ideals.

Mr. Bryan's resignation, however unfortunate, cannot change the attitude of the country toward the President. Rather it will mobilize public sentiment still more strongly behind Mr. Wilson.

Welcomed by the Country.

From The New York Herald.

The President goes on, leaving Mr. Bryan behind. The very fact of Mr. Bryan's resignation as Secretary of State tells the whole story of the momentous news. Every man, woman, and child in the country can understand. President Wilson intends to pursue his course, made obligatory by the note of February and imperative by his note of May 13. Be the consequences what they may, this country will insist upon the demands made upon Germany regarding its submarine warfare.

A terrific struggle has been in progress in Washington. How the President has been tried in the last few days probably never will be known, but he has pursued his course with the consciousness that the entire American people was behind him.

It is well to give Mr. Bryan the credit for his convictions. But his convictions are all wrong. His retirement should be heartily welcomed by the country. * * * President Wilson is fortunate in getting rid of his Haldane before the decks are even cleared for action, but he did not get rid of him quickly enough.

The trouble with Mr. Bryan is that he has failed to realize that there are things worse than war. He would have arbitrated the outlawry of the seas and the wanton murder of American men, women, and children. It is impossible to arbitrate with a Captain Kidd or a Jack the Ripper. It has been Mr. Bryan's dream to serve through President Wilson's Administration as Secretary of State without going to war. How unfitted he would be for the great post of Secretary of State in a time of such national stress as may be ahead of us is shown by his ineptness in talking about "war" in his letter of resignation to the President, because what Mr. Wilson will say in his forthcoming note to Germany will not necessarily mean war.

If Mr. Bryan had any private information that the firm stand which the President intends to take for American rights will cause Germany to declare war upon the United States, the note should have been sent days ago. Colonel Henry Watterson of The Louisville Courier-Journal states it right when he says that a break with Germany was inevitable from the first and that "the sooner the state of war is declared the better."

But the important thing that will cause a great feeling of relief, mingled, of course, with a feeling of concern, throughout the country today is that the President has stood up firmly, strongly, courageously for those principles for which this Government has always contended. The nation is behind him like a wall.

Sulked and Ran Away.

From The New York Sun.

In almost any other circumstances the country would have rejoiced to hear that Mr. Bryan had given up a place for which his fantastic unfitness has long been but too apparent. He has chosen to make his leaving as unpleasant as his staying. He deserts the President at a moment of grave international complication. He deliberately does all that lies in his power to create a prejudice against the note to be sent to Germany today, a note whose contents are still unknown to the public. His remarkably tender sense of duty makes him forget that he owes a duty to the United States.

Instead, and here is the injury that he can do, by creating a semblance of divided counsels in the Cabinet, where he stands alone, he gives aid and comfort to the opponents in Germany and here of the firm assertion of the rights of Americans upon the seas. Germany, not knowing him as his countrymen do, may be encouraged in the illusion that a majority of Americans will not hold up the hands of Woodrow Wilson to every issue. Germany could make no greater error.

Though Mr. Bryan's resignation strengthens the Cabinet, it will be long before Americans forgive the man who sulked and ran away when honor and patriotism should have kept him at his post.

A Warning to Presidents.

From The New York Tribune.

Mr. Bryan courted failure when he took charge of the State Department. Probably no one who ever held that office was more unfitted than he was to discharge with credit its delicate and exacting duties. He was himself dimly aware that he was tempting fate. But he trusted to luck to escape any exposure of his incapacity. He hoped to pull through with the aid of others, if no serious complications in foreign relations should arise. That he considered the post as a sinecure was proven by the stipulation which he confessed to making before assuming it. When censured by the newspapers for accepting multifarious lecture engagements, most of them out of keeping with the dignity of his position, he defended himself by saying that it was understood that he was to be allowed to eke out his salary by continuing to be a topliner on the Chautauqua circuits.

A man with such a cheaply commercial conception of the post held by so long a line of American statesmen was by nature disqualified for it. But there were two added disqualifications to Mr. Bryan's case. He entered the State Department with a sort of coarse contempt for its traditions and its work. He sadly misconceived the qualities needed in the men who were to represent the Government abroad. He undervalued the usefulness to the country of trained, experienced diplomats, and his first impulse on acquiring power was to use the foreign service to pay off political debts. He treated appointments solely as party patronage, and searched the department register high and low to find places—even places in Santo Domingo, the salaries attached to which were payable out of the San Dominican customs—to bestow on "deserving Democrats."

Moreover, in so far as Mr. Bryan's activities directly affected the conduct of foreign relations, he cut loose from the ideas and policies on which American diplomacy had previously been based. He introduced a new personal system of his own, under which foreign relations were to be vastly simplied and diplomacy itself was to become a lost art, a vanished profession.

In trying to enforce on this country and on other countries the principle of unqualified and unlimited arbitration, he lost sight of all the realities which still govern the attitude of nations toward one another. He forgot—and perhaps he had much encouragement at the first in Mr. Wilson's forgetting—that the foreign policy of the United States has been a continuous growth, a plan of action based on long-matured conceptions of national interest and national destiny. Making fetiches of peace, good will, and the avoidance of friction, he committed the department, so far as he ever succeeded in controlling it, to a program of Utopianism, in which no allowance was made for the unreadiness of the rest of the world to live up to these altruistic ideals.

Fate is kind to some men; unkind to others. In the tragedy of Mr. Bryan's career that when he took a long chance fortune frowned upon him. Seeking consolation from three defeats for the presidency in an office other defeated presidential aspirants have filled with distinction—Calhoun, Clay, Webster, Seward and Blaine among them—he experienced only disappointment and disillusion. Chance put on him tasks for which he had no training and to which he was not equal. His failure should well serve as a warning to Presidents tempted in the future to dispose of the Secretaryship of State merely as a party consolation prize. It is far too great and too vital an office to be given away in payment of a political debt. The next Secretary of State should not be a politician. He should be, first, last and all the time, a diplomat.

Is to be Commended.

From The New York American.

Mr. Bryan, in his letter of resignation, flatly names as its cause the tone of the note to Germany. He has taken the only course open to him, and is to be commended for his strict adherence to duty, and the public welfare, as he sees them.

The Administration jealously guards the text of the note now about to be dispatched to Germany. But there is enough evidence to justify the belief that it is no less extreme in its demands, and even more uncompromising in its tone, than the first note. It is probable, therefore, that the demand that Germany abandon her use of submarines in blockade is repeated, and presumably with enhanced emphasis.

That demand is utterly beyond our right to make. It is a concession which the Government of Germany, at war with almost all Europe, cannot make. Insistence upon it on the part of our Government leads inevitably to an impasse from which the only exit would seem to be by war.

A Dangerous Misfit.

From The New York Press.

In forcing Mr. Bryan out of the Administration as Secretary of State * * * the President will have the approval of the American people. They will unqualifiedly indorse Mr. Wilson's action, because, in any event, the Nebraskan was a sorry misfit in our Government. In the humiliating progression from a Mexican fiasco to a European crisis he grew more mortifyingly so. And in the end he grew more dangerously so, for as long as our foreign relations were influenced by him this country was sure to be the object of mockery in Berlin. When we have reached the stage where the German issue must be met fairly and squarely Mr. Bryan's authority in the State Department could only excite the Berlin Foreign Office to fresh defiance of our position and annihilate the waning confidence of our people in the purpose of this Government to maintain it.

The American people are done with all that. They will have no more trifling with this situation, at home or abroad. Mr. Wilson, though he may be in error in his views as to submarines, has been clearheaded enough to realize that fact. His appreciation of its import has been keen enough to show him that the first step toward satisfying national sentiment must be the abandonment of the Bryan policy and the riddance of the Bryan presence.

That is the best evidence there could be that henceforth Berlin must answer to this Government, as long ago it would have been called upon pre-eminently to answer to any other great power jealous of its honor and alive to its obligations to defend its citizens from piracy and murder. * * *

If it is a credit to Mr. Bryan's conscience, as voiced in his letter of farewell, that he would rather expose his country to further affront and subject his countrymen to further crime than to face the chance of war, nothing could more strikingly prove his unfitness for the office which he has now left. And, by the same token, Mr. Wilson, forcing the issue with Mr. Bryan as he sends his answer to Berlin, begins to redeem in its international aspect his foreign policy and his Administration before a determined, united, and loyal American people.

A Manly Stand for Peace.

From the Staats-Zeitung.

The note to President Wilson in which Secretary of State William J. Bryan announces his determination to retire from his office speaks for itself. Rarely indeed has the resignation of a member of the American Cabinet taken place in more dramatic circumstances. And rarely indeed has a statesman given expression to his convictions in a more effective manner. A man of peace who has many times been jeered at because of his "pacifist freaks," he has now given proof that he is indeed in sacred earnest in his endeavors. * * *

It was apparent upon the sending of the first Lusitania note to Germany that Mr. Bryan was not in sympathy with the course upon which the President had entered. Mr. Bryan believed that the honor of the country could be protected without rattling the saber, and this opinion has since become still stronger with him. So it was inevitable that the gulf between him and the President, though both had the same end in view, should broaden until it became impossible to bridge it over.

If the resignation of Bryan in the present crisis is to be deplored most deeply, it is likewise true that his manly stand in the interest of peace should give food for thought to all of those who would only too gladly drag our country into the European conflict. And so he may render a far greater service to the country as private citizen than he ever did in his capacity as member of the cabinet.

BUFFALO

Stand by the President.

From The Buffalo Courier.

The resignation of Secretary Bryan will no doubt be regarded and be treated as a more or less sensational event. For this reason it is regrettable that it should take place at a critical stage of our relations with Germany and with Mexico.

But at a time like this all Americans, men of all parties, should put behind them the temptation to mix up domestic politics with foreign relations; and why should a disagreement between a President and a Secretary of State over a question of mere method in dealing with a foreign country, with a view, to use Mr. Bryan's words, of reaching a peaceful solution of problems, be regarded as a reason why the people should hesitate for a moment to support their President, whose lot it is, again to quote Mr. Bryan, to speak officially for the nation?

At this time the wise, patriotic course to pursue is to stand by the national spokesman.

ROCHESTER

Will Rally All to President.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The effect, so far as the United States is concerned, will be to rally all loyal and patriotic citizens to the support of the President regardless of party. The unfortunate feature lies in its possible effect abroad. Mr. Bryan has made it sufficiently clear that the President intends to maintain a firm attitude toward Germany. In taking this position, the President voices the sentiment of the nation.

SYRACUSE

Billy Sunday in Wrong Niche.

From The Syracuse Post-Standard.

Bryan is not in the eyes of Europe Billy Sunday in the wrong niche. He is by virtue of credentials issued by the President the American equivalent of Sir Edward Grey or Herr von Jagow. His resignation cannot fail to encourage the Germans to believe, what they fain would believe, that American sentiment is not a unit behind the President, but hopelessly divided.

Mr. Bryan has been a failure as Secretary of State. Failure though he is, Mr. Wilson has shown a sad lack of tact in permitting him to resign at this moment, and Mr. Bryan a regrettable lack of patriotic concern for appearances in resigning.

UTICA

Few Will Follow Bryan.

From The Utica, N. Y., Press.

Mr. Bryan intimates that he may work in the cause of peace as a private citizen, but it is not probable that he will have a large following. The nation is in accord with the President's views and has confidence in his integrity and ability.

CHICAGO

Resigned Too Tardily.

From The Chicago Herald.

Probably for the first time in his public career William Jennings Bryan will find the people of the United States practically unanimous in favor of something he has put forward—his resignation from the Cabinet.

When this Government solemnly told Germany that we could not "omit any word or act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment" the name of the then Secretary of State, William Jennings Bryan, was signed to that note. And that documnt also called on Germany to cease its submarine warfare against merchant ships. Germany's answer was an evasion.

"For nine days our reply has been in preparation. The country understands that this document is to be a polite but firm request for a definite answer to our original demands—nothing more. And yesterday after five days of delay, inexplicable until sundown, Mr. Bryan threw up his job because he didn't like the position taken by President Wilson.

"No one questions Mr. Bryan's right to abandon the portfolio of the State Department if he disagrees with the foreign policy of the Government. But the points of divergence between the President and himself were no more marked today than on May 13, when he put his name to the now historic document.

The "violation" of Mr. Bryan's "obligation to his country" occurred then, not less than twenty-four hours ago. His patriotic boundaries were invaded at that moment, not today. Mr. Bryan would have been a better soldier if he had mobilized himself the moment his principles were assaulted, raised the standard of revolt, and retired then and there.

Nor will the country forgive him the insinuation in his letter of farewell to the President that, if war comes he, Woodrow Wilson, will be responsible for it because he is pursuing a policy 'differing irreconciliably' from Mr. Bryan's. The responsibility will be elsewhere and very largely on the heads of those who by their actions and words lead Germany to entertain the hope that this country will not stand officially and privately shoulder to shoulder with the President in exacting 'a strict accountability' for offenses against our people and humanity.

Mr. Bryan as a private citizen will be less a menace to the peace of the nation than he has been as Secretary of State. Therein the country and President Wilson are to be congratulated.

PHILADELPHIA

His Inadequacy Pathetic.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Nothing in Mr. Bryan's tenure of the office of Secretary of State becomes him like the leaving it. His letter to the President, offering his resignation, is an honest and manly statement of the reasons for his action. He can no longer support a policy contrary to his convictions.

The sincerity of the President's regret need not be questioned. He probably likes Mr. Bryan personally, and he realizes the political consequences that the resignation may involve, but he is too shrewd an observer of events not to know that Mr. Bryan's conduct of the State Department has seriously lessened its prestige. Even those who liked him least did not anticipate that he would fall so far below measuring up to its opportunities. He has revealed neither the industry nor the capacity that the position demands. And in a crisis like this Mr. Bryan's pathetic inadequacy is only too apparent.

It has been an open secret that the President had taken all the important work out of his hands, and so long as Mr. Bryan was content to have it so he could remain at his post with no loss of self-respect, though with some loss of dignity. Now that the policy of the Administration has taken a course directly at variance with his principles as an advocate of peace at any price it would have stultified him in the eyes of the whole country had he stayed.

Met Match in Wilson.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

There cannot be two bosses of a party, and in Wilson the retiring Secretary of State has met his match.

Mr. Bryan is a peace-at-any-price man. Mr. Wilson is for peace, but it is becoming apparent that he considers peace may sometimes be bought at a price that sacrifices national honor, decency, self-respect, and independence.

ST. LOUIS

People with the President.

From The St. Louis Republic.

The conclusion is forced upon us that Mr. Bryan has left the Government on account of his irreconcilable opposition to a policy which as embodied in the exchanges with Germany thus far has received the support of practically the entire nation. The American people will not fail to give Mr. Bryan full credit for his sincerity, his patriotism, his good spirit, but in the issue now joined the country is with the President.

In his voice speaks the law of nations. The contention embodied in his first note on the Lusitania affair must be sustained if civilization itself is to be a reality instead of a name. The inviolability of neutrals on the high seas must be maintained. The killing of peaceful passengers on merchant ships is murder. It is a crime against humanity. It is not a thing to be debated about, to be disputed about. It is not a matter for prolonged negotiations. The American people stand solidly behind Woodrow Wilson.

Merely Caused Embarrassment.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The resignation of Mr. Bryan at this time and under such circumstances is a matter of profound regret. Mr. Bryan has long been conspicuous as an advocate of peace, an attitude which has had the support of the President and of the large majority of the American people, up to a certain point. But that point was reached when it became a question, seemingly, of peace at any price.

There is no doubt about the feelings of this country as to war. We do not want it. We are willing to sacrifice much to avoid it. But we are not willing to sacrifice eternal principles of right and justice to obtain peace; and the honor of the country is involved in the maintenance of these principles, which it is the duty of the President to uphold.

Mr. Bryan says he resigned in order to relieve the President of embarrassment. He could have found no better way of causing him embarrassment at this crisis.

KANSAS CITY

Mr. Bryan Not Practical.

From The Kansas City Star.

President Wilson had public opinion behind him when he sent the original note to Germany. He has that opinion behind him in his adherence to the terms of that note.

Mr. Bryan is a sincere man. He has not impressed the country as a practical man in dealing with large affairs. His attitude on the German note is an individual attitude. It is not the attitude of an important part of American opinion.

The President is maintaining the cause of humanity and civilization in his protest against the destruction of the Lusitania. In this position he is representing the nation. He continues to represent the nation in refusing to recede.

BOSTON

Blow to Wilson Re-election.

From The Boston Herald.

Mr. Bryan has made the President's course vastly more difficult. He has made his country's position in the negotiations vastly weaker. He has personally worked himself into a place where he can say "I told you so," whatever happens. And he has incidentally made the re-election of President Wilson extremely improbable, whatever may happen with the nomination. For enough elements of the Democratic Party, from racial sympathies and otherwise, are likely to ratify Bryan's course to constitute a serious defection in the Democratic Party.

Of the history-making—perhaps epoch-making—importance of Mr. Bryan's resignation there can be no question.

Will Promote Efficiency.

From The Boston Globe.

Mr. Bryan is an ardent idealist and a pacifist who is willing to go more than half way in arousing the more generous impulses of any opponents, no matter what their traditions or nationality may be. Candor obliges us to state that by temperament and training Mr. Bryan was not suited for the onerous and perplexing problems unexpectedly placed upon the State Department. He never could be a war diplomat. His voluntary removal will make the department more efficient and add to its prestige. Mr. Wilson now has been relieved of one of his many problems.

BALTIMORE

Halting, Undeterminate Influence.

From The Baltimore American.

The country looks upon Mr. Bryan as a deserter, yet this is no time to engage in criminations. Still, sentiment will be strong against the Secretary of State who retires from the guns while the diplomatic issues are being fought out between Germany and the United States.

The passing of Mr. Bryan from the Cabinet is not of the same importance as the effect that his self-elimination may have. Nevertheless, the act of such a high official tends to give a gravity to the American-German issue that constitutes it a domestic if not an international crisis. It is indeed fortunate that Mr. Bryan has not been taken more seriously as Secretary of State.

Mr. Bryan has resigned because he doubtless fears war and has said that no war will occur while he is Secretary of State. The American people do not believe there will be war. They, however, would not have the President retire from his stand that the United States has the ends of humanity to subserve and the ends of the international law to defend. The time for bluffing has passed and the time for quibbling has passed. Germany has been doing both, in the estimation of Americans. The United States has done and will do neither.

Without paying too much attention to Mr. Bryan at this time, it may be said that the country will feel a sense of relief to have the affairs of his portfolio definitely in the hands of Mr. Lansing and the head of the nation relieved from a halting and undeterminate influence in the premier place in the Cabinet. His retirement crystallizes yet more firmly the American sentiment for the policy of the American President.

Country Trusts Wilson.

From The Baltimore Sun.

That Mr. Bryan cannot find himself in complete accord with the President at this, perhaps, the most critical period of the Administration and finds it necessary to resign from his position as Secretary, is unfortunate in the sense that any discordant note or any lack of harmony is unfortunate in a national crisis but as we see it, in no other sense.

Mr. Bryan's retirement and Mr. Bryan's attitude will not lessen the country's faith and trust in the President. We believe that the people of the United States, regardless of partisanship and sectionalism, infinitely prefer that the honor and safety of the Republic rest in the keeping of Woodrow Wilson rather than with William Jennings Bryan.

WASHINGTON

His Ideas More or Less Unreal.

From The Washington Post.

Mr. Bryan's resignation as Secretary of State is not a surprise. The place has not been congenial to him, and he has been more and more inclined to turn from politics to the field of religion and temperance. Finding himself diametrically opposed to the President's views in the pending dispute with Germany, Mr. Bryan finds this an opportune time to take the step which he has long had in mind. His experience has not been happy in office, and many people have believed that his ideas were more or less unreal. The affairs of the Department of State will go on without interruption, and probably the office of Secretary will be filled by a man better adapted to the position.

The impression conveyed by the correspondence between the President and Mr. Bryan is that the note to Germany will be strong and uncompromising. That is what the country expects. The people will support the President as against Mr. Bryan or any other man who proposes an ineffectual method of enforcing American rights. It is to the President's credit that he stood firm against what must have been insistent pressure from Mr. Bryan for the enfeebling of the American policy.

CINCINNATI

Wanted: Shirtsleeve Diplomacy.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The retirement of William Jennings Bryan from the State Department removes at a peculiarly critical time a serious menace to the good name and the welfare of the nation. The time may come when the utilitarian diplomacy of today will give way to the altruistic ideals set forth with silver-tongued eloquence by the Nebraskan, but the events of the past ten months startlingly demonstrate that no such Utopian dream is possible in this generation. The seriousness of the situation is all that prevents Mr. Bryan's foreign policy from being laughable.

If he had possessed the vision of a real statesman, or even the foresight of a cunning politician, the United States would have taken the lead in a coalition of great neutral Powers which would have said at the beginning of the war to each belligerent: "Thus far mayest thou go." Then there would have been no Lusitania incident. There could have been no discussion of whether or not the solemnly adopted rules of The Hague Convention were to be carried out. No nation would have dared to ignore them.

We trust that the retirement of Mr. Bryan means the inauguration of a foreign policy which will have a tendency to make Americans feel proud, instead of ashamed of their country. We trust it means that no other Mexican adventurer will be permitted to flout the flag, call a State Department bluff and get away with it. We have had enough of the "Babes in the Woods" brand of diplomacy. Give us a little of the old-fashioned shirtsleeve kind, which will protect an American anywhere in the civilized world he has a legal right to be. Anything less would be pusillanimous.

PITTSBURGH

Cheap Imitation; Good Riddance.

From The Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

The resignation of William Jennings Bryan as Secretary of State is a good riddance. It is a great relief to the people of the United States and to President Wilson. It puts Mr. Bryan just where he belongs. He never was fitted for the place. He has not filled it with dignity, ability, or satisfaction, nor yet with fidelity. For the first time in his life in a position of genuine responsibility, he has been but a cheap imitation.

The resignation of Mr. Bryan is for Germany the most gratifying episode in the United States since the war began. This act is more in harmony with Germany's wishes than anything else could be at this time, considered in connection with recent events, unless it were a complete American backdown. It will be construed in Germany as notice that there is a schism in the President's household, a division in the Government, a difference in public opinion in the United States.

President Wilson has the opportunity, if he is alive to its national aspects, as distinguished from purely partisan considerations, to take the edge off the whole exasperating business by inviting into his Cabinet a Republican of standing and capacity, whose presence at the council table will be an assurance of American unity in solving international problems. That will reduce the Bryan incident in the United States, as far as the war situation is concerned, to a nullity.

As to the American attitude on the German question, The Gazette-Times believes, and has from the start, that the people of the United States will rely with more confidence upon President Wilson and the majority of his Cabinet than upon the judgment of Mr. Bryan.

Suggests a Coalition Cabinet.

From The Pittsburgh Dispatch.

It has long been known that Bryan's obsession by the peace-at-any-price propaganda bordered on the fanatical. No pride of opinion, however conceited, should have led Mr. Bryan into the appearance of deserting his post in the hour of danger. No personal or political ambition can outweigh a man's duty to his country. If Mr. Bryan has any thought of becoming a candidate for the Presidency on a peace-at-any-price platform he may as well abandon it.

What more convincing demonstration of the union of Americans behind the President could be given than for Mr. Wilson to reorganize his Cabinet, as European nations have done, on a coalition basis, selecting his advisers from the experienced and best qualified statesmen in the country, regardless of party.

MINNEAPOLIS

Foreshadows Virtual Ultimatum.

From The Minneapolis Tribune.

Mr. Bryan's resignation is a practical announcement that the President's note will be virtually in the form of an ultimatum to Germany.

Since his inauguration President Wilson has achieved considerable distinction by his success in having his own way, even when his Cabinet and Congress did not at first agree with him. He has a long jaw and a stubbornly square chin. He has had his own way in State Department affairs, to the minimization of Secretary Bryan, almost at times to the point of humiliation.

Secretary Bryan must receive credit for his refusal to sacrifice his deep-rooted personal convictions on the altar of political expediency.

MEMPHIS

Will Stiffen Germany's Neck.

From The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Mr. Bryan is determined that nothing would cause him to resort to war. Then he is for peace at any price.

That nation whose policy is peace at any price is a dying nation.

Mr. Bryan entertaining these views should never have taken the office of Secretary of State.

Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln were for peace. They resorted to war as the last resort. Mr. Bryan's views turned into a national policy would mean national suicide. Such a policy enforced, the influence of the United States for the advancement of the world civilization would be negligible.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Bryan resigns now. Mr. Bryan's act will stiffen the neck of Germany. It really aggravates the danger of violent rupture.

HARTFORD

A Presidential Candidate.

From The Hartford Courant.

It is a safe guess that we are going to have Mr. Bryan again as a Presidential candidate. His platform will be Peace and Prohibition. It will split the Democratic Party all apart, for the South is strong for prohibition, and Bryan himself, as himself, is strong with the Democratic Party through the wide West. He is likely, too, to draw from the Republicans on the same issue that will strengthen him at the South.

The news of his retirement and of a practical break with Wilson will, on the other hand, prove highly gratifying to old-fashioned Democrats, especially through the East. It makes at least a three-cornered fight for 1916.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Only Disagree as to Means.

From The Springfield Republican.

Mr. Bryan has stood by his convictions at the expense of his place in President Wilson's Cabinet, and the thinking people of the United States will respect him for it. * * * The two men do not differ in their purpose to serve the highest interest of this country and of the world. They disagree on a line of immediate action. * * * He (Wilson) made his demand of Germany with full consideration of the scope and possibilities of the document. He has followed the logic of the situation thus created.

SCRANTON

Acting Only for Himself.

From The Scranton Republican.

At a time like this, when men of all political views have accepted as their slogan the motto: "Stand by the President," and all partisanship stops at the water's edge, it is difficult to understand the conduct of Secretary Bryan in breaking with the nation's chief Executive on a question of supreme international importance. The prompt acceptance of Mr. Bryan's resignation was the proper thing to do.

In the meantime it will be well for the Imperial German Government not to make the mistake of thinking that Secretary Bryan's course represents a difference of opinion among the American people on the important questions involved concerning the Lusitania. Mr. Bryan has simply acted for himself. The citizens of the United States still stand firmly and unitedly by President Wilson.

NEW ORLEANS

Will Give Satisfaction.

From The New Orleans Times-Picayune.

Mr. Bryan's resignation does not take the country by surprise, though it was scarcely expected at this critical juncture. Of the distinguished Nebraskan it may be said by historians of later day that nothing in his brief diplomatic career "became him like the leaving it." He came to a most trying and unaccustomed role in a most trying period of the nation's life. Dreaming that the day of universal peace was dawning, he was summoned to meet situations he probably had refused to believe possible in this age. His pacifist tendencies, hardened into mental habit and conviction by years of teaching and theorizing on the lecture platform, ill-fitted him for dealing, "in a world of men," with the things that men might do.

It was all but inevitable, therefore, that a crisis like the one now thrust upon this Government and people should find him opposed to the definite and decisive measures shaped out of the resolute judgment of his chieftain and his colleagues. His withdrawal in these circumstances is becoming and commendable. His voluntary retirement will give satisfaction to the great majority of his countrymen, who feel that the time for hesitation, indecision and diplomatic experiment is over and desire that a clear and resolute stand in defense of American rights and American lives shall be taken by a Government solidly united in counsel.

CHARLOTTE

Should Strengthen Administration.

From The Charlotte Observer.

His resignation will be viewed by the country at large and by the Democratic party in particular, as one through which the Administration will find itself strengthened in public confidence and shorn of an element of uncertainty that had been secretly felt in many quarters and publicly proclaimed in others. Not that any act by Colonel Bryan since he became a Cabinet officer justified such an estimation, but that the country simply was afraid of him.

LOS ANGELES

No Wave of Sympathy.

From The Los Angeles Times.

President Wilson is to be congratulated upon this breach in his Cabinet. Secretary Bryan was the weakest point in his line and now he can strengthen it. The inefficiency and ineptness of the Secretary of State has been a reproach to the country and no doubt a source of mortification to the President. As for the divergence of opinions between the President and the Secretary concerning the note to Germany, the temper of the people of the United States is with the President. Mr. Bryan will not go down under a wave of sympathy.

CHATTANOOGA

Desirable, if Not Expected.

From The Chattanooga Times.

The desirable if not the expected thing has happened—William Jennings Bryan has tendered his resignation as Secretary of State in the President's Cabinet and the President has promptly accepted the tender. For some time it has been a matter of knowledge among those acquainted with conditions at Washington that the President and his Secretary of State were not in entire accord, and the public got a strong intimation of it when it became known that the President himself had framed the note sent to Germany following the sinking of the Lusitania.

At the time that note was sent it became apparent that Mr. Bryan was out of harmony with the Administration, and there were many who thought his resignation would follow immediately, which it should have done then rather than now.

The very reason given by Mr. Bryan for his resignation furnished the positive and convincing reason why he should have resigned then and not now. Such a reason at such a time approximates disloyalty, if nothing worse, for by implication, if not in terms, he charges that the President has prepared a message that means war with the German Government which he as Secretary of State, and by the same token as a citizen, could not and would not approve.

It is tantamount to saying that the President has not used his office as he might to maintain an honorable peace—a monstrous statement for a man in such high authority to send out to the people in the face of a pending crisis of such momentous concern to them and to their country.

What effect Mr. Bryan's action may have in determining the action of the German Government remains to be seen, but the effect upon the American people must be to strengthen their confidence in and support of the President.

TOLEDO

Deplored as Untimely.

From The Toledo, Ohio, Times.

The breach between the President and the Secretary of State will not expose the country or its people to any graver consequences with Germany. It is to be deplored that the resignation should come at this time when every man should support the President.

OMAHA

Foreigners May Misunderstand.

From The Omaha Bee.

We do not believe the retirement of Mr. Bryan will alter the foreign policy of the Administration, for that has notoriously been Mr. Wilson's all along, but it may have a weakening effect on foreign powers as indicating to them an instability in our position. If so, it will be unfortunate.

PORTLAND, ME.

Leaves the President Free.

From The Portland Press.

The President has evidently grown tired of the course, insisted upon by Mr. Bryan, which has resulted in nothing but humiliation and an entire disregard of our rights. * * * His resignation will admit of the President taking a firm and positive stand.

CHARLESTON

Calls Bryan Deserter.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

No matter what Mr. Bryan may say the bald and ugly fact will remain that he upon whom above all others the President ought to have been able to lean has deserted his Chief and his Government in the midst of an international crisis, the gravity of which cannot be overstated, and that he has done this with full consciousness of the consequences which his action might precipitate.

It is not simply that Mr. Bryan has repudiated Woodrow Wilson; he has repudiated also the President of the United States, the spokesman of the American people, and repudiated him, not on a matter of international policy, but before the world on a matter involving the relations to be maintained between this country and other civilized nations.

If Germany still retained any doubts as to Mr. Wilson's absolute firmness in the demands which this country has formulated, his determination to stand to the position which the American Government has taken regardless of consequences, these doubts should now be dissolved once and for all.

LINCOLN

Preacher, Not Statesman.

From The Nebraska State Journal.

The personal and political intimates of Mr. Bryan recognize in him a great advocate, a great preacher rather than a great statesman. There is a strain of religious fervor in the man that would drive him to the stake for a principle. Long before the war madness broke out in Europe he had committed himself unreservedly to the policy of the international arbitration. His place at the head of the State Department during the great war promised to give opportunity to lead in the movement to which he had consecrated his heart and soul. It is characteristic of Mr. Bryan to shut his eyes to arguments and facts when he reaches the ecstacy of sentimental conviction.

The President sees that the chaos of diplomacy and the wreck of treaties and Hague conventions make arbitration difficult if not impossible. Mr. Bryan, acting thoroughly in character, can see nothing but arbitration because he believes arbitration is right. The resignation is to be deplored because it will give the world a mistaken idea that the people of the United States are not standing strongly behind the President. It can hardly have a serious effect upon American politics, for we believe that Mr. Bryan and Mr. Bryan's followers will so conduct themselves as to make it clear that there is not and cannot be any attempt to embarrass the President in the serious task he now has before him.

SALT LAKE CITY

Bryan's Fear Began Early.

From The Salt Lake (Utah) Tribune.

The peril of becoming involved in the war grew imminent when the President informed the German Government that it would be held to a "strict accountability" in case any American lives or property should be destroyed. It is said now that Mr. Bryan opposed the use of the words "strict accountability" because he perceived that in case an American lost his life on a belligerent merchant ship the question of war or peace would immediately arise.

WHEELING, W. VA.

Expect Bryan to be Loyal.

From The Wheeling Register.

It is too early to say what effect Mr. Bryan's resignation will have upon the delicate situation which has arisen between this country and Germany. The President's note will speak for the American people, and the people will stand behind it. Mr. Wilson will lose a wise and capable counselor, but Mr. Bryan is so much a Democrat and patriot that he would not, if he could, do anything to embarrass the Administration, and he is so much a lover of peace that he may be depended upon to give no aid or comfort to those who might willfully or blunderingly lead the country into war.

AUSTIN

Time Alone Unfortunate.

From The Austin (Texas) Statesman.

The resignation of William Jennings Bryan at this time naturally gives strength to the idea that the attitude of President Wilson will bring warlike differences between the United States and Germany. Not believing such a course is advisable on the part of Mr. Wilson, The Statesman cannot, however, criticise him or Mr. Bryan for the Bryan resignation.

Unquestionably if Mr. Bryan had the views concerning the German note as expressed in his letter of resignation, he should have resigned, and unquestionably Woodrow Wilson, as President of the United States and acting for the people of the United States, should have accepted that resignation. The time of action alone is unfortunate.

Mr. Bryan's diplomacy has not been of the type that has inspired the confidence of the American people. His Chautauqua course attitude has brought well-merited criticism. In the European crisis we have failed both with England and with Germany to get the respectful hearing which we should have had.

SAVANNAH

From The Savannah Morning News.

Mr. Bryan's resignation will have no appreciable effect upon our controversy with Germany. The people are following the President and not Mr. Bryan. They approved the demands he made upon Germany in his first note and they will approve his second note. The German Government understood Mr. Bryan's position when it replied to the President's first note, and that knowledge doubtless assisted it in framing its reply.

It knows now that the people are not looking to Mr. Bryan for leadership in the Government's foreign policies.

RICHMOND

With Wilson, Not Bryan.

From The Richmond Times-Dispatch.

It is Wilson, not Bryan, who strikes today the note to which the hearts of the American people respond and with which it beats in general sympathy. The nation is with him. If here and there are dissenting voices, they are drowned in the great surging chorus of national approval.

SEATTLE

A Misplaced Figurehead.

From The Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

William Jennings Bryan's retirement from the Cabinet, unimportant in itself, is weighted with deepest import by the circumstances attending it. With "Stand by the President," the slogan to which the country promptly attunes itself in any crisis affecting the nation, the Secretary of State, a pacifist temporarily bereft of reason and lost to sense of patriotic duty, breaks with the President. A statesman would have resigned before the issue was made. The episode must necessarily appear to Germany as evidence of a divided country.

Mr. Bryan—and The Post-Intelligencer speaks with the respect due to a conscientious, high-minded, Christian gentleman—is unfitted for statecraft and has been only a misplaced figurehead from the beginning. His usefulness lies in other directions. On incomplete analysis of the jarring incident, the manner of his going is the least becoming act of his unprofitable career in diplomacy. In every other aspect Woodrow Wilson, the Administration and the country are the beneficiaries of that act.

MONTGOMERY

Can Go Back to Agitation.

From The Montgomery Advertiser.

Germany must not be led to believe through Bryan's action that the American people dissent from Wilson's policy toward that nation. * * * The Advertiser does not believe Mr. Bryan will ever regain the hold upon the Democratic Party he has enjoyed until lately. He will, in our judgment, go back to his first love, agitation.

WILMINGTON

Suggests Elihu Root.

From The Wilmington Morning News.

For Secretary of State Bryan when he found himself not in hearty accord with the policy of the Administration, resignation was the only course, and its prompt acceptance, his retirement from the Cabinet to take effect at once, was just as essential. Coming at this time the resignation may be unfortunate. It would have been far better for this country if Mr. Bryan had retired long ago. He never seemed exactly fitted to fit in and yet he continued to hold on. It is to be hoped that in the present crisis the very best material that can be obtained will succeed Mr. Bryan regardless of politics. A man like former Senator Elihu Root is certainly needed at this hour.

HELENA

Believes He's Wrong Again.

From The Helena (Mont.) Independant.

Mr. Bryan's letter might imply that he is for peace while the President is for war, but this is not a true summary of the situation. Mr. Bryan doubtless had sufficient opportunity to suggest to the President and members of the Cabinet a solution of the problems which confront the administration, but his opinion has been found wanting. Mr. Bryan will retain the friendship and respect of thousands who will still believe that he has been honest in his opinions but as much mistaken in this instance as in many of the political issues he advocated in years gone by and on which time has rendered judgment against him. It is believed that time will again render a decision against the foreign policies advocated by William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska.

PROVIDENCE

Bows Himself Into Oblivion.

From The Providence Journal.

That Mr. Bryan has chosen this moment to desert his chief is like Mr. Bryan. His "rule or ruin" policy has split his party more than once before, but this culminating performance will react on no head but his own. Those who know Mr. Bryan intimately will find it hard to see in his resignation any act of conscience such as they like to give him the benefit of the doubt.

Here was an opportunity to pose again in the martyr rôle he loves so well, to gather to himself in one moment the enthusiastic support of every peace-at-any-price propagandist and every hyphenated German in the United States. The temptation was too great to resist, and, stepping to the centre of the footlights, he has bowed himself into oblivion.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Motives to His Credit.

From The Columbia Star.

Secretary Bryan's resignation, while unexpected, will cause no profound surprise. The goal is peace with honor. Mr. Bryan's retirement does not diminish the zeal with which the President strives to reach it, and without disparagement of Mr. Bryan's good sense, it may be said that the President's clear head may be trusted the more that his methods of thinking are relieved of opposition in his Cabinet. That exactly was the moving consideration of the Secretary in offering his resignation, and it is to his credit.

ST. PAUL

At an Unfortunate Time.

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

There is more of sensation than surprise in the announcement of the resignation of William Jennings Bryan of the portfolio of Secretary of State. The American people have been kept in such close touch with the relations existing between the President and his Premier and are so familiar with the conditions which made impossible any prolonged continuation in office of Mr. Bryan that they were in a measure prepared for the event when it came.

And yet it is an event of great moment and one with comparatively few parallels in American history. In spite of the unpopularity Mr. Bryan has achieved during his incumbency, it is somewhat unfortunate that the break is in any way founded upon differences of policy which have an international bearing.

To close observers of Administration affairs the retirement of the Secretary of State was merely a matter of time. Two strong characters—and Bryan is concededly a strong character—could not continue in disagreement in an offical family, and the inevitable has occurred. The stronger character survives.

It is not easy to gauge the extent of the political effect of this Cabinet break, but it is not difficult to foresee that it will not be without such effect.

TERRE HAUTE

"Impracticable."

From The Terre Haute Star.

The Secretary has removed himself from the embarrassment of his enforced loyalty to Mr. Wilson's political fortunes and is now free to pursue the prohibition propaganda. * * * It is possible that in this crisis, as in so many others, Mr. Bryan, with the best intentions in the world, has contended, nevertheless, for an absolutely impracticable course of action.

WILKES-BARRE

An Astounding Blunder.

From The Wilkes-Barre Record.

Mr. Bryan's resignation is the culmination of a career of incompetence in the field of diplomacy. The very act itself at such a time is the most glaring exhibition of lack of judgment. Despite the wording of the resignation, one may read between the lines Mr. Bryan's conviction that the President's forthcoming note is unnecessarily belligerent in tone. In Germany the resignation will create a profound impression. It will be misconstrued as representing widespread disapproval of President Wilson's policy in the United States; it will be surprising if it does not hasten the very complications which Mr. Bryan professes that he is anxious to avoid.

If Mr. Bryan were really as solicitous for the interests of the United States as he claims to be, he would have deferred his resignation until some other time. Its tender at the most critical hour that could have been chosen is an amazing, an astounding blunder.

AUGUSTA, ME.

Peak of the Cocked Hat.

From The Kennebec Journal.

The resignation of Secretary Bryan comes not wholly as a surprise. Three years ago Mr. Wilson said something about knocking Mr. Bryan into a cocked hat. Yesterday he said: "I wish to bid you godspeed in the parting."

Is that not the peak of the hat? It has become impossible for a man of Mr. Bryan's ability and love of the limelight to remain longer wholly obscure in this national crisis. If in his second note Mr. Wilson has followed the lead of his first, then we must disagree with Mr. Bryan. The American people have had enough of watchful waiting.

MOBILE

Bryan's Responsibility.

From The Mobile Register.

With all respect to Mr. Bryan's conscientious scruples against making war, we must say that he let them sway him too late for his own reputation. He should have taken his definite attitude when the first note to Germany was framed.

If Germany is misled into actions still further violative of our rights, the resultant hostility will be very largely attributable to Mr. Bryan, whose sole idea is peace.

PRICE

Price, in a building enterprise, must be considered conjunctively with quality and speed—never alone.

Unless the quality of the workmanship is beyond reproach, the price ceases to be attractive.

And unless the building be completed on time, you must add to the price the loss of rentals resulting from delay.

A proper appreciation of these things must invariably lead you to us.

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It is the little details of a business carefully looked after that have a tendency to give growth. In the usual store all of the little articles are grouped into what is called the Notion Department. In our store the Notion Department is a big department, and care is taken that the little small-priced articles, mistakenly called trifling, are as carefully looked after as are the goods in the more expensive lines.

We are under the impression that this department of our business will give you a fair idea of our idea of service.

The extent and variety of assortments is so comprehensive that it would be hard, indeed, to imagine anything in the line of notions that could not be obtained here.

As an illustration, let us cite:

Corset Laces

Tubular or flat, mercerized cotton or silk, in all imaginable lengths from five to twelve yards, white, flesh or pink, from 5c to $1.25 each.

Shoe Findings

Amongst the many kinds of shoe laces found here is the new covered tip shoe lace. The tip is webbed into the shoe lace itself so it cannot come off or be seen. Then there are the fish-line laces, so called because of their thinness and strength. These are used for blind eyelet shoes and women's boots that are laced up side and back. Come in silk or mercerized cotton, white, gray, champagne, black or tan, in all lengths. Also shoe laces for Oxford ties in ribbon or silk braid, others made specially for children's shoes, as well as the many staple ordinary kinds. The price range is from 6c the dozen to 35c the pair.

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We feature the compact shoe polishing outfit, both convenient and practical, designed to meet the requirements of travelers, 25c and 50c a set.

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BRYAN, IDEALIST AND AVERAGE MAN

His Vast Following Believes in Him Because He Speaks Its Thoughts.

AN UNTERRIFIED PACIFIST

Sure That His Arbitration Treaties Are the Panacea for the World's War Sickness.

BY CHARLES WILLIS THOMPSON.

The plain man of the prairie became Secretary of State when William J. Bryan did; the prairie then entered diplomacy, international controversy. The secret of all that has puzzled the land in his behavior lies in that fact. His hold on the West lies in the fact that he is in himself the average man of that country, with that man's ideals, aspirations, defects and drawbacks. There seems nothing strange or funny in a Secretary of State who goes to New York and signs temperance pledges, or holds Billy Sunday's platform in Philadelphia, when you get a few miles away from the cities; and if it seems a little queer to New York to find the Secretary of State undertaking to demolish the Darwinian theory, there are plenty of regions where the Darwinian theory is regarded as a device of the devil to upset the Mosaic cosmogony. Chesterton says that Dickens never wrote down to the mob, because he was himself the mob; and Bryan never talked down to the men of the prairie for the same reason.

He is not a man of culture, nor of reading. He has been around the world, but when he came back the books and articles he wrote were such as might have been published as guide books or in encyclopaedias; he could have written them without leaving home. Travel had no broadening or polishing effect upon his mind.

Speaks the Common Man's Thoughts.

The vast influence he still has is due to the fact that the common man, with all his mistakes and gaucheries, speaks in him, and that when the common man hears his own thoughts spoken in Bryan's voice he knows that the accent is sincere. Bryan may have taken up this or that particular issue because it sounded like a vote-maker, but none of them represented the least divergence from his course as a whole, which has always been honestly bent in a certain plain direction. He never hesitated to be in a minority and never dodged a fight. He is an innocent theorist, who frequently goes wrong because of the simplicity of his mental processes; but he acts upon his theories, right or wrong, with an intrepidity and a whole-hearted courage in which the ordinary man sees the qualities he himself would like to have, and dreams he has. His mind is not broad, but it is strong; he is always sure he is right, and always ready to fight for his beliefs, and he keeps his hold upon his followers because he is not below them, and not much above them, and because they know he is honest and sincere.

In 1906 the Democratic Party, picking itself out of the wreckage of Parker's defeat, was yearning to reunite. "Big business," assaulted and bruised and banged about by President Roosevelt, was ready to come into line. Roosevelt or his candidate could be defeated in 1908 only by Democratic harmony. Bryan was abroad, traveling, and somehow his distant figure looked less appalling than the near-by figure in the White House. The East did not ask him to recant his radicalism, but only not to talk about it. He arrived in New York, and business went to hear him make a harmony speech. If he made it, business would support him for President. He made the speech; he declared for Government ownership of railroads. Business, roaring with pain, fell back into the Republican arms, and Bryan was defeated for President. No, Bryan is not an opportunist—not in things that really matter.

"A Glorified Circuit Rider."

William Bayard Hale once accurately described him as "essentially a preacher, a high-class exhorter, a glorified circuit rider." There are vast spaces of our country still populated by men and women of the old-fashioned kind; Chesterton describes them as "full of stale culture and ancestral simplicity." They are the descendants of the Puritans—intellectually, at any rate—they look askance on cards, dancing, and the stage; they are the kind of folks who peopled the Mississippi Valley in Lincoln's day and Massachusetts in John Hancock's. Bryan does not talk down to that type for votes; he is that type. Colonel George Harvey, with sarcastic intent, alleged that Bryan became a white-ribboner after hearing a little girl recite "The Lips That Touch Liquor Shall Never Touch Mine." There are regions which would accept that parable as Gospel truth, and much to Bryan's credit.

Salem, Ill., is a little town which fairly shrieks at you its pre-eminence as a picture of that type. As you pass through its orderly little streets, with its little frame houses, all of the same kind and all neat and unassuming, with its dirt roads and its typical Town Hall, set correctly back behind a correct little patch of grass in a neat square, you feel instinctively that the Darwinian theory must be avoided in your Salem conversation. You know at once that the same families have lived there for generations. So they have; one of them was Bryan's, and he was born there on March 19, 1860.

Of course he was the valedictorian of his class—Illinois College, 1881. Of course he became a lawyer; and of course, in the Middle West, that involved politics. He lived now in Lincoln, Neb., in a Republican district, but he was a Democrat. There was a landslide in 1890. The whole country went Democratic, and many a forlorn hope leader in some hidebound Republican district was swept into Congress, Bryan among them. He made a great speech on the tariff which won him instantly a national reputation; but Lincoln had recovered its Republican poise, and he did not go back to Congress. He added to his reputation in his own State, however, as editor of its chief Democratic organ, The Omaha World-Herald, and went to Chicago as the head of its delegation to the National Convention of 1896.

The "Cross of Gold" Speech.

At a moment when David B. Hill's masterly presentation of the gold-standard case and Tillman's failure in his effort at rejoinder had thrown a wet blanket over the silverites, Bryan came forward with his "Cross of Gold" speech. The cheering delegations carried him around the hall on their shoulders. None of the candidates before the convention was dominating or really of Presidential size; the convention was deadlocked for many ballots, and at last it turned to Bryan and nominated him.

His defeat by McKinley really marked the beginning of his career as a national leader. Despite the accident which had made him the Democracy's nominal leader, he demonstrated that he was the ablest of the radicals into whose hands it had fallen, and his nominal chieftainship became a real one. It was evident from the beginning that he would be renominated in 1900. When the Spanish war broke out he offered his services and became Colonel of the Third Nebraska Regiment. The Republican Administration was taking no chances on his getting any military glory, and it marooned him in Florida till after the war. He returned good for evil by going to Washington, uniform and all, and dragooning reluctant Democratic Senators into voting for the treaty with Spain whereby we acquired the Philippines. This was one of his incidental opportunisms; he believed it would give the Democrats a winning issue, that of imperialism. The cast of Bryan's mind is such that he always gets his winning issues on wrong end foremost; it gave the Republicans a winning issue, that of imperialism.

Bryan went down to defeat again in 1900, on this new issue, and as usual epitaphs were written over his political grave. It is a favorite parlor game; but Bryan never stays dead, because there is something enduring in him. What is it? That same spokesmanship for the average man of many regions, the man of the little parlor with the melodeon or parlor organ, the plush-bound photograph album and the "History of the San Francisco Earthquake" bought by subscription from a book agent, and the grandfather's clock in the corner of the hall.

But in 1904 the Democratic leaders, tired of defeat, turned desperately to the opposite wing of the party. The radical leaders, really opportunists, foreswore or hid their convictions for the sake of victory, tried to teach their unskillful tongues the language of conservatism, and joined in with the conservatives in the nomination of Parker. But Bryan did not yield; he foreswore nothing, hid nothing, and he fought a lonely fight, the bravest of his life.

Bryan's Fight Against Parker.

His fight was of one man against a multitude. Alone, he had to be everywhere; he was in the Committee on Resolutions, in the Committee on Credentials, on the floor of the Convention, speaking, fighting, working, twenty hours a day. He had no one to help him; all his fellows were on the other side, strangling their convictions and fighting against him. He was insulted on the platform, even by fellow-radicals; he was elbowed aside and snarled at by men who had been more radical than himself; attempts were made to deny him a hearing. Nothing could daunt him or perturb him; he fought on until Parker was nominated, went to his hotel at dawn as the Convention adjourned, and fell into his bed in utter collapse. A doctor was summoned, who said that Bryan must instantly give up all work and undergo treatment.

That evening the news came that Parker had refused to run unless the word "gold" was written into the platform; the convention was thrown into panic; the sick man rose from his bed and entered the wild and turbulent hall, white-faced, breathing with difficulty, sweat pouring down his face, and there took up the work again, single-handed still. He fought on all night, was defeated again, and went under the doctor's hands. Those speeches in that convention were really the greatest of his life, though they may not read as well as others; each of them was a battle.

Parker's defeat by Roosevelt again erased that ever-recurring epitaph over Bryan's political grave. It was evident at once that nothing could prevent him from being again the candidate in 1908. Again he was defeated, and again the epitaph was jubilantly rewritten. He was extinguished, he would never again be an influence in the party; it was, to use the phrase of 1896, 1900 and 1904, "the end of Bryan."

Again the epitaph had to be erased. He was so far from being extinguished that he became the dominating force of the convention of 1912. There is no doubt in the mind of the writer, who was there, that Bryan had given up all hope of running for President, because, as he expressed it in a thrilling midnight speech at that convention, he recognized at last that he had too many enemies ever to expect to win. But he did determine to be a king-maker if he could not be a king, and king-maker he was.

Dominated the 1912 Convention.

Not even the convention of 1904 showed Bryan in better light as a fighter than that of 1912. He was determined that the reactionaries should not control the convention. At the beginning he was defeated, but defeat never affected Bryan in the least in all his life, and this time, as usual, he only went on fighting. When the convention rejected him for Temporary Chairman and elected Parker, the embodiment of all he opposed, he merely took a fresh hold and fought harder.

When he swung Nebraska from Champ Clark to Wilson he had won, and thereafter Wilson's nomination was only a question of time. He was the centre of violent scenes, as when maddened men swept down upon him and shook their standards in his face and seemed on the verge of assaulting him. When he tried to get a hearing and the opposition shouted him down, he simply climbed up on the platform beside the Chairman and forced them to hear. Once, while the whole convention seemed to be yelling at him, and he stood in the midst of a whirlwind of angry noise, ex-Governor McCorkle of West Virginia, jumping up and facing him, shrieked in a voice heard above the cyclone: "Are you a Democrat?"

"My Democracy has been certified to by six and a half million voters. But," pointing his palm leaf fan at McCorkle, with magnificent contempt, "I will ask the secretary to record one vote in the negative if the gentleman will give me his name."

He won; Wilson was nominated. He brought his great following into line for an eastern man, and Wilson was elected. The new President, following a precedent set by Taylor, Garfield and Harrison, made him Secretary of State.

Effaced Himself in Wilson's Interest.

Then Bryan showed a new side of his character to the country. He effaced himself in Wilson's interest; he became a loyal subordinate, accepting a minor place cheerfully and laboring with might and main to make the Administration a success. It is chiefly due to his efforts that it was one for its first two years. The new President was unknown to most of his party, and the legislation he recommended would have met with internal opposition but for Bryan. The Secretary whipped his followers into line even for legislation so repugnant to them as the Currency bill, and the Presidential program went through. In two years Mr. Wilson had become a definite personality to the country, and had a following of his own; but his initial success was due to Bryan, and but for Bryan Mr. Wilson might have had to face a party as divided as did Cleveland, and might have seen his Administration wrecked as Cleveland's was.

Mr. Bryan hoped to make an enduring name for himself as Secretary of State. In the years that had elapsed since he was Colonel of the Third Nebraska he had become an ardent pacifist, and he dreamed of going into history with a title greater than that of any other statesman who ever lived—for such, surely, would have been the meed of the man who abolished war. That mind of his, honest as the day, but far from great; strong but not broad, sees everything as simple, not as complex. Is there a wrong? Why, then, abolish it; it is as simple as A B C. War is wrong; therefore let us stop it. How? Why, get everybody to agree not to fight without taking a year to look into the thing. And he busied himself drafting and negotiating treaties with all the world to get it to agree to this simple but certain remedy. The "glorified circuit rider" was at the head of the Department of State of the United States. If anybody had suggested to him that there were nations which no treaty could bind, he would have answered, in the style of the prayer-meeting exhorter, "Ah! I have a higher faith in human nature." So he worked busily, building himself his niche in the temple of fame, and meanwhile the greatest war in history broke out.

Idealism Unshaken by War.

With such a mind as has been described, it is evident that this event could not shake Mr. Bryan's confidence in himself or his remedies. To him it was obvious that the war came because the nations involved had not signed his treaty; if they had, Germany would have abided by it; would not have dreamed of treating it as a scrap of paper; would have waited the prescribed year; and Austria would have given Serbia the same time to reply to her ultimatum. The mischief was done, but he set about heroically to repair it; he sought to have the United States intervene as a peacemaker; he sought to prevent the United States from protecting its citizens on the high seas, since that seemed likely to lead to war; and at last, finding his efforts of no avail, he resigned.

No one who had seen him in his unequal fights for his principles on less momentous occasions could doubt that he would fight for them to the end on this greatest one. There is no parallel to his action in American history. So far as its political aspects are concerned, the nearest thing to it is Blaine's resignation from Harrison's Cabinet in 1892; but that only faintly resembles it. Blaine did not resign because of any difference in principles, but because he wanted to fight the Administration; and the superficial resemblance lies only in the similarity of the relations of the two Presidents to their Secretaries of State.

Bryan leaves the Cabinet saddened, but not disillusioned. When he had been Secretary of State two months he said that he would not have taken office "if I thought there was to be a war during my tenure." "I believe," he added, "there will be no war while I am Secretary of State, and I believe there will be no war so long as I live." It has not come out that way; it might have so easily come out that way if only Germany had signed that treaty of his! But he is not disillusioned; nothing can disillusion him; his ideal is still only a day or two ahead of him, and he resigns to fight for it, since fight for it in the Cabinet he cannot any longer.

LANSING EXPERIENCED AS A STATESMAN

Has Had Much to Do With Conduct of Nation's Foreign Policies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Robert Lansing, Counselor of the State Department and now Acting Secretary of State, became Counselor of the State Department April 1, 1914, following the retirement of Dr. John Bassett Moore, who had resigned several weeks before because, as it was understood, of his disagreement with Mr. Bryan's Mexican policy.

Mr. Lansing was known locally as a son-in-law of General John W. Foster, former Minister to Mexico, Russia and Spain and Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Harrison, and as the counsel and agent of the American and British Claims Commission which had for many years been prosecuting claims in connection with the seal fisheries in the Bering Sea.

He was born at Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1864. He entered Amherst College in 1882 and graduated with the class of '86. Studying law for three years at Watertown, he began practice there with a cousin, forming the firm of Lansing & Lansing in 1889, and continuing as a member of the firm until 1907. In January, 1890, he married Miss Eleanor Foster, the only daughter of General Foster, who when Secretary of State in 1892 appointed him an associate counsel for the United States in the Bering Sea arbitration.

He was counsel for the United States before the Behring Sea Claims Commission in 1896 and 1897 and later in 1903 was associated with Elihu Root, then Secretary of War as counsel before the Alaskan Boundary Commission in London. For several years he was counsel in the North Atlantic Fisheries cases and in arbitration cases at The Hague.

As a State Department official Mr. Lansing has developed a direct, decisive manner of dealing with public questions. Mr. Bryan's many absences from Washington have given him opportunities before this to show his ability as acting secretary. His first duties were connected with the shaping of diplomatic policies arising from the revolution in Mexico.

With the outbreak of the war in Europe the position which Mr. Lansing had taken became one of high importance in the conduct of foreign policies. With his aid a complete reorganization of the State Department was promptly undertaken for the consideration of the problems that arose from the peculiar conditions of the greatest war in history.

In the earlier stages of the war the preparation of American notes was confided to Mr. Lansing, and the President's part in them was simply one of revision and general direction. Lately, the President has written his own notes, but they have been referred for technical corrections to Mr. Lansing rather than to Mr. Bryan. President Wilson has looked to him officially and privately for help continually. Night and day he has been at the President's call over the telephone to render advice and take direction of the innumerable details of problems arising almost every hour.

RELIEF IN WASHINGTON.

Public Men, Regretting Resignation, Say People Are with Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The associates of Mr. Bryan in the Cabinet were disinclined tonight to discuss his resignation. Those who had anything to say confined their statements to mere perfunctory expressions of regret that Mr. Bryan had seen fit to take the step which tomorrow will relieve him of his Cabinet duties.

Four members of the Cabinet, Messrs. Garrison, Lane, Gregory, and Burleson, following the meeting at the White House today, left the city. Mr. Gregory and Mr. Burleson went on a week's fishing expedition to North Carolina. Both, in almost identical language, said they were sorry that Mr. Bryan had found conditions such as would not permit him to remain longer in the Cabinet.

Secretaries McAdoo, Daniels and Wilson announced that they could not discuss the resignation.

Among public men who were in Washington, and especially Democrats, the feeling tonight is that the country will stand solidly back of the President. Senator Ollie James of Kentucky, long a close personal friend of Mr. Bryan, declared that he regretted the action of his friend, and added: "I stand with the President."

The feeling of many Legislators was expressed by Representative James T. Lloyd of Missouri. He said the great danger in the situation was that the action of the Secretary of State will be misinterpreted abroad. "I regret that Mr. Bryan saw fit to resign at this time," said Mr. Lloyd, "because I fear his resignation will not be fully understood and his action on March 28 will be misinterpreted. He should not have signed the first note to Germany if he did not intend to follow the President's course to the end of the negotiations."

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia said: "I will wait to see the President's note to Germany and Secretary Bryan's full expression of views. Of course, I see no reason for war with Germany on account of anything that has happened so far."

Senator Ashurst of Arizona said: "The resignation is simply the result of an honest, frank, yet firm difference of opinion between our greatest statesmen. The letter of resignation and the note of acceptance are luminous and noble, and should be read by all American citizens."

Representative Woods of Iowa, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee: "It is unfortunate, after all the work Secretary Bryan has done for the establishment of permanent universal peace, that the Administration thought it necessary to adopt a policy to compel Secretary Bryan to resign as a member of the Cabinet. It does not seem possible that this country would be forced into war under the present conditions."

Representative Evans, Montana: "It is very unfortunate that the Bryan resignation should come at this critical period in the country's history. The country does not want war. Neither does the President nor Mr. Bryan. It seems unfortunate that they could not agree on the best method to avert the possibility of war."

Throughout Washington tonight there was a feeling of relief at Mr. Bryan's decision to retire. An enterprising moving picture house proprietor threw a bulletin on a screen announcing Mr. Bryan's resignation. The result was a great surprise. The audience cheered as if it had received an announcement of victory and seemed to think it was doing a patriotic thing.

One man in the gallery, when the noise had subsided somewhat, shouted "Good bye, Grandmother Bryan." This occasioned another outburst, and it was some time before the audience permitted itself to be interested in the regular program.

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, arrived at the Hotel Majestic last night. When asked to comment on Mr. Bryan's resignation, he said:

"There is no Cabinet crisis. Mr. Bryan just got out and that's all there is to it. I cannot make any statement. All the news must come from Washington."

THOUGHT BRYAN NETTLED.

Taft Noticed Comment Apparently "Getting Under His Skin."

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 8.—Ex-President William H. Taft was the guest for a short time this evening of the Hartford Press Club. In a brief speech he said that he had noticed lately that newspaper criticism seemed to be getting under the skin of his friend, Brother Bryan.

Mr. Taft later in the evening, over the telephone, refused to amplify his remarks, saying that he was refusing all requests for interviews on the resignation.

WHAT SENATE SAYS OF BRYAN'S EXIT

O'Gorman Feels "Inexpressible Regret," but Praises Adherence to Ideals.

NO EFFECT, WILLIAMS SAYS

Lewis Expressed No Surprise—Warm Support in General for the President's Course.

Responses of United States Senators to the request of THE NEW YORK TIMES for their opinions on the resignation of Secretary Bryan are given below.

Senator James A. O'Gorman, who is now in this city, said:

"It is with inexpressible regret that I learn of Mr. Bryan's resignation. I was one of those who strenuously urged him to accept the portfolio of the State Department. I have had the greatest confidence in Mr. Bryan's purpose and judgment regarding our foreign relations, and I am extremely sorry that the Administration is no longer to have the benefit of his counsel and advice."

Senator O'Gorman sent this telegram to Mr. Bryan upon receipt of the news of his resignation:

> Hon. W. J. Bryan, Washington, D. C.:
> While deploring the necessity for your resignation, I applaud your adherence to the ideals which you have so consistently advocated. JAMES A. O'GORMAN.

No Bearing on the Issue.

YAZOO CITY, Miss., June 8.—I do not see how it either can or ought to have any bearing upon the question at issue between the United States and Germany.

J. SHARP WILLIAMS,
Senator from Mississippi.

Sees Confidence in President.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 8.—I think Bryan's resignation particularly unfortunate at this crisis, because Germany is likely to conclude that our people are divided as to the course we should pursue in the present emergency. In view of the President's first note, his policy must now be one of firmness. There can be no vacillation nor equivocation. Nothing short of a positive position will be sustained by the American people, who have implicit confidence in the President and will sustain him.

We all want peace, but peace with honor, and we cannot afford to submit to the destruction of lives and property while negotiations looking to arbitration are in progress. If Bryan cannot indorse the President's policy in this regard, he has done the patriotic thing and no one can criticise him for what he has done.

GEORGE E. CHAMBERLIN,
Senator from Oregon.

Lewis Is Not Surprised.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 8.—The resignation was not a surprise to a few of the Senators who had to do with the international questions. I am sure there is no personal difference. The resignation by Mr. Bryan was to avoid embarrassment to the President. Bryan was for peace at all hazards according to treaties executed with other countries, the President for any just course that present conditions exacted of America for the preservation of dignity and honor and this without delay.

JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS,
Senator from Illinois.

Unfortunate, Says Sherman.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 8.—It is peculiarly unfortunate that Mr. Bryan should withdraw from President Wilson's Cabinet at this juncture. The critical point that has been reached in the European and Mexican situations necessitates the concentration of available support at the command of President Wilson. The President now becomes his own Secretary of State. It is a crucial moment that demands the largest confidence of a nation in its executive authority.

LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN,
Senator from Illinois.

Brady Supports President.

BOISE, Idaho, June 8.—I am of the opinion that Secretary Bryan's resignation will have favorable bearing upon the crisis with Germany. Mr. Bryan has always been a peace-at-any-price advocate, and I am convinced that the "watchful waiting" policy of the Administration has been caused largely by Mr. Bryan's attitude.

I am in hearty accord with the President's policies relative to our controversy with Germany and to the world. For that matter, that our Government is going to take a more firm stand for the protection of American property and the lives of our citizens.

Mr. Bryan is a good citizen, but my observation at first hand during three years of service in Washington is that he has not been a success as Secretary of State, and that most of the policies of the Administration in which he had a part were carried on over his head. We are all in favor of peace, but the American people have reached the conclusion that in this world crisis we should be prepared to defend ourselves.

JAMES H. BRADY,
Senator from Idaho.

Thinks Bryan's Course Consistent.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 8.—I assume that Mr. Bryan resigned because he believed the original note to Germany was too strong and not justified under the circumstances; that we were discriminating in favor of England in failing to insist at the same time that she allow our exports to go to Germany and that to persist in enforcing the demands made in the first note may involve us in serious complications with the German Government.

If so, and his views were repudiated, he was justified in tendering his resignation and the American people should commend him for it. This protest of his is entirely consistent with his whole course as an advocate of peace between nations. It was an unselfish and courageous thing to do. It looks as if we ear about to plunge into a war with Germany without sufficient or justifiable cause. The American people do not want war. If we persist in our demand and war ensues, the blood of the victims of such a war will be on our hands. Every man and woman in this country who believes in justice and is opposed to war should make solemn protest against such a course.

JOHN D. WORKS,
Senator from California.

President's Course Wiser One.

DENVER, Col., June 8.—While Cabinet differences at a time like this are to be deplored, it is better that they should reach and pass a crisis at once. I am glad, therefore, that Mr. Bryan, being out of sympathy with the President's proposed course, promptly tendered his resignation. While I have the highest respect for his convictions and am his friend, now as always, I regard the President's course as the wiser one at this juncture and feel confident that the affairs of the nation are safe in his hands.

W. C. S. THOMAS,
Senator from Colorado.

Regards It "For Public Good."

SANTA FE, N. M., June 8.—Bryan's resignation will work for the public good. The President should be very positive, clear, and emphatic in his stand—more so than Bryan would advise. We cannot afford a milk-and-water attitude. By firmness we will avoid war now and future complication.

T. B. CATRON,
Senator from New Mexico.

Relies on the President.

HAMILTON, Mont., June 8.—I deeply deplore Secretary Bryan's resignation. I regard him as a very upright, honorable, able, and useful official. I think he has done conscientious work and represented our Government with dignity. I do not think his resignation will have any effect upon our relations with Germany. I think the President is capable of handling them to the best advantage.

H. L. MYERS,
Senator from Montana.

Trusts the President.

WATERVILLE, Me., June 8.—I have no comments to make. Have full confidence in the President and believe he will handle the situation wisely.

CHARLES F. JOHNSON,
Senator from Maine.

Hollis Reserves Comment.

CONCORD, N. H., June 8.—I do not care to comment on Bryan's resignation.

N. F. HOLLIS,
Senator from New Hampshire.

White Lacks Information.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 8.—I am not sufficiently informed to justify me in making comment on Secretary Bryan's resignation or its effects on German situation.

FRANK S. WHITE,
Senator from Alabama.

Fletcher Is Apprehensive.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 8.—I am very sorry to hear of the great Secretary's resignation. I do not know enough of the circumstances to give an opinion, but cannot help feeling apprehensive of the effect on the situation.

DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,
Senator from Florida.

"VICTIM," SAYS METCALFE.

His Former Editor Sees Evidence of Well-Planned Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, June 8.—A dispatch to The Bee from Washington quotes Richard L. Metcalfe, long associated with Mr. Bryan on the latter's newspaper, as making this statement:

"I am not in the least surprised at Mr. Bryan's resignation. The wonder is that he did not resign a long time ago. Any one, who read the carefully prepared attack upon Mr. Bryan, made in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, May 30, a stalwart administration paper, was certainly prepared for the important event of this hour. Ever since he has been in the Cabinet Mr. Bryan has been the victim of an organized attack and it is an open secret that this attack has been encouraged by men who are more or less conspicuous in the administration.

"I am not in the confidence of any of the statesmen, but I think it safe to say that the differences of the German note merely precipitated a result which was certain to occur sooner or later from other causes. An observer of politics all my life, I have seen very plainly since I have been in Washington that a lot of little fellows who have been hanging on the skirts of the Administration and have never been in sympathy with Democratic principles from the Bryan standpoint, were determined to drive him from the Administration.

"No greater injustice in history has been given any man than that which has been done to Mr. Bryan. Germans everywhere have learned to hate him, under the impression that he is their bitter enemy, when, in fact, he has been more nearly their faithful friend. * * *

"Perhaps he was not a great administrative officer, but in a commanding national office he was, next to the President, the most important asset which the Government, devoted to peace and progress, could have.

"Under the circumstances his resignation amounts to a public calamity, and I am sure it will be so regarded by the people whose opinion counts after the Captains and Kings have departed."

CHICAGO WITH PRESIDENT.

Business Men and Brokers Glad That Bryan Has Resigned.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Leading business men and bankers of this city, irrespective of party affiliations, express gratification at the retirement of William Jennings Bryan as Secretary of State.

John S. Runnells, President of the Pullman Company, said: "It is gratifying news. No one doubts the ability of Mr. Bryan, but there are many men who would fill the office of Secretary of State with better credit to themselves and the nation. Lansing is a splendid choice. The nation is solid in its support of the President and will lose none of its confidence in him because of his change of counselors."

John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank: "Mr. Bryan did not fill the office with dignity and the country resented the fact. Having no dignity of his own to maintain, he appeared to feel no obligation to support the dignity of the President or of the nation. Bryan is an able man, but was out of his proper sphere in the office he has filled."

LeRoy A. Goddard, President of the State Bank of Chicago: "Men who have been in suspense for weeks watching the trend of negotiations with the belligerents will expect a more definite policy and will have more confidence in the success of these negotiations. Bryan's wonderful personality may make his resignation felt in the course of political events, but the ultimate result promises to be for the better."

LINCOLN PEOPLE AMAZED.

Believe Bryan Will Return Home and Run for Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 8.—Lincoln people were shocked this afternoon by the news from Washington. While evidences of friction had been noted here, not even the closest friends of Secretary Bryan had the slightest inkling that his resignation might follow.

Mr. Bryan's unqualified indorsement and approval of President Wilson since the campaign preceding the election and since his installation as President has caused many Bryan Democrats to become very nearly as strong for Wilson as they have been for Bryan. The President's policy has been indorsed almost unanimously in Lincoln, regardless of party politics, and the break has caused depression among Democrats.

Mayor Charles W. Bryan, while much affected by the news, refused absolutely to discuss it. It is known that he was surprised by the sudden turn of events. A. R. Talbot, Republican, and former law partner of Secretary Bryan, would not be quoted on the matter. Neither would Governor Moorhead.

Ex-Governor Aldrich, Republican, approved the course taken by Mr. Wilson and said that firmness was needed.

F. A. Boehmer, Democrat and head of the German Alliance of Lincoln, said that Mr. Bryan's attitude on arbitration should meet approval everywhere.

"Germany must take the Wilson note more seriously when it is known how seriously it was considered in the Wilson Cabinet," was the comment of Judge Jacob Fawcett of the Supreme Court.

It is believed here that Mr. Bryan will now come home and make an effort to secure the United States Senatorship in a contest with Senator Hitchcock.

BARTHOLDT KEEPS SILENT.

Reserves His Comment on the Action of Bryan.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 8.—As long as we have no authentic information as to the motives which prompted Secretary Bryan's resignation it would be premature to express an opinion.

RICHARD BARTHOLDT,
Ex-Member of Congress.

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27x54	*$1.50*	1.10
7.6x 9.0	*$10.00*	7.00
8.3x10.6	*$13.00*	9.50
9.0x12.0	*$16.00*	11.00
11.3x12.0	*$21.00*	15.00

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Velvet Rugs

Size.	*Usual Price.*	Sale Price.
9x12	*$22.00*	16.00

775
Axminster Rugs
In a very large range of designs and colors in medallion and all-over effects.

Size.	*Usual Price.*	Sale Price.
27x60	*$2.50*	1.85
3x6	*$4.25*	3.10
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8.3x10.6	*$22.00*	15.75
9.0x12.0	*$25.00*	18.00

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Axminster Rugs
An inexpensive floor covering in designs and colorings adaptable for any purpose.

Size.	*Usual Price.*	Sale Price.
22½x36	*$1.25*	.90
27 x54	*$1.85*	1.35
3.0 x 6.0	*$3.50*	2.50
6.0 x 9.0	*$11.00*	8.00
7.6 x 9.0	*$13.75*	10.00
8.3 x10.6	*$17.50*	12.50
9.0 x12.0	*$20.50*	14.75
11.3 x12.0	*$26.00*	17.75

175
Body Brussels Rugs

Size.	*Usual Price.*	Sale Price.
27x54	*$3.00*	2.15
9.0x12.0	*$29.00*	20.75

250
Colonial Rag Rugs

Size.	*Usual Price.*	Sale Price.
27x54	*$1.00*	.75
30x60	*$1.25*	.90
7.6x10.6	*$7.25*	5.25

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Envelope Purse—(shown open and closed) Of finest pinseal leathers, in black and colors, moiré silk lining. Fitted with leather purse; three tight pockets for letters, etc., flap closing with an enamelled medallion. Flat strap handle at back: 6¾ x 4¾ inches $6.50

Two-initial Monograms, ready for immediate delivery 75c

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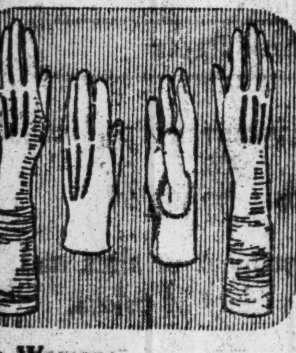

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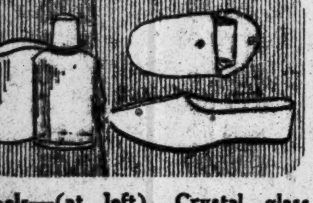

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ACCUSE GERMANS OF PLOT TO BUY UP WAR PLANTS HERE

Chicago Herald and Providence Journal Charge Scheme to Stop Supplies.

NO LIMIT TO FUNDS READY

Charles M. Schwab Admits Offer Made for the Bethlehem Steel Interests.

CABINET PURPOSES TO ACT

Secret Service Men's Reports Taken Up as Nation's Welfare Is Involved.

CONTRACT FOR $100,000,000

Allies Negotiating with General Electric Company to Block the Kaiser's Agents.

Another sudden sharp rise in the quoted prices for shares of American arms and ammunition manufacturing concerns in the stock market yesterday was coincident with the revival of rumors that German interests were seeking to obtain control of these companies.

Two newspapers, The Chicago Herald and The Providence Journal, profess to have positive information that a combination of German interests is endeavoring to buy up these corporations with a view to shutting off the supply of arms and ammunition which they are turning out for the Allies.

Among the companies control of which is sought by the Germans, according to this information, are the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company, and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. The first three companies are supplying the Allies with small arms and small-arm ammunition, and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation with heavy projectiles, shrapnel, and artillery.

Mr. Schwab Admits Getting Offers.

Charles M. Schwab, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, came to this city on a hurried business trip late yesterday afternoon. He went to the St. Regis, stayed there a short time without registering, and then left the hotel, returning shortly before midnight.

Questioned in the lobby concerning the reported negotiations, Mr. Schwab smiled broadly.

"Yes. I have heard these rumors for the last three months," he said.

Asked whether they were true, Mr. Schwab said he must first know from what source they had come.

"Will you deny the reports?" he was asked.

"No. You mustn't ask me to do that. I really cannot discuss the matter at all."

"Have you had any offers?"

"Oh, yes; several," replied Mr. Schwab, edging toward the elevator. "But, really, you must excuse me. There is nothing I can say at the present time."

Mr. Schwab would not say whether there was any connection between his visit and the rumors of the Bethlehem's sale. He said he would remain here until noon today, and return to Bethlehem.

Told later by telephone that it had been intimated that the Government was about to begin an investigation of the reported efforts of German agents to acquire ammunition plants, Mr. Schwab said only "thank you very much. Good night."

Evidence from Washington.

The Chicago Herald says on the same subject:

WASHINGTON, June 8.—President Wilson and his Cabinet considered today the known fact that German interests, reported backed by the German Government, are negotiating for the purchase of the great gun and munition of war plants in this country.

Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury laid the matter before the Cabinet. He had information from secret service agents of the Government who have been following these German activities for some weeks. It is reported today, confirming The Herald dispatch of last night, that the plants for which negotiations are on include that of Charles M. Schwab at Bethlehem, Penn.; the Remington small arms works at Hartford, Conn., and the Cramps works at Philadelphia, which it is said Schwab is about to acquire; the Metallic Cartridge Company; the Remington Company, and other munition and small arm works.

Included in the Schwab plant holdings are the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Massachusetts, and the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, where it is reported parts of submarines are being made for English contract, shipment being made through Canada.

This new move of the Germans involves the outlay of hundreds of millions, a gigantic financial operation in the face of war needs and conditions. It is one of the most sensational developments of the present conflict in connection with the United States. Its consumation inevitably would lead this country into serious disagreement, if not conflict, with Great Britain and the Allies.

The latter will demand the fulfillment of their contracts with these concerns. The German move is to prevent this delivery of munitions of war. With the consumation of the purchases the German owners could refuse to fill these contracts. They will not fear suits for broken contracts.

Nation's Interests Involved.

The whole matter is fraught with such possibilities of danger to this country that Attorney General Gregory and the experts of the Department of Justice have taken up the question with a view to interposing legal obstacles. It may become necessary, it was suggested today, to prevent such a sale on the grounds of public welfare, because of strained relations with Germany.

Secretary McAdoo will not disclose who are the agents for the German interests seeking to purchase the munition plants, or who are the financial backers. The Secret Service men are believed to know these details, having been on the investigation for three weeks. Rich Germans in the United States are believed to be interested.

Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Company, came here two weeks ago in response to an urgent summons. He saw Secretary McAdoo, Secretary Daniels, and other officials. At that time it was given out that he was conferring as to details of supplies to be furnished this Government under contracts for new warship construction about to be awarded. It is now understood that Secretary McAdoo sought information as to the negotiations under way at that time for the purchase of the munitions plants in this country by the German interests.

The report o Secretary McAdoo today stirred the Cabinet as deeply almost as the resignation of Secretary of State Bryan. Complete reports were asked and the Secret Service arm of the Government will be required to furnish immediately more complete and detailed information.

German Bankers' Scheme.

Of the efforts to obtain control of the munition companies, The Providence Journal says this morning:

Acting under the personal instructions of the German Ambassador, several German bankers of New York have been working together for the last week on preliminary negotiations for the purchase of every large plant they can lay their hands on which is now engaged in turning out munitions of war for the Allies.

Count von Bernstorff, Dr. Dernburg, and two well-known German bankers held a conference at the German Embassy in Washington on Tuesday, June 1. At that conference the Ambassador outlined in detail instructions he had received the day before from Berlin to proceed with this propaganda, and he declared to the three men there present that his Government considered the success of the plan as of vital importance, superseding every other phase of the war situation.

The bankers at once returned to New York and at a meeting next day with Captain Boy-Ed and several other men at the German Club outlined their plan of campaign.

For months past the German Ambassador has been in possession of a list of factories all over the country engaged in turning out munitions of war for the Allies. Last Saturday a concerted movement was begun toward securing a majority control of many of these plants.

No Limit to Money.

When one of the bankers at the conference in Washington asked the Ambassador if he had any conception of the magnitude of the financial problems involved in the scheme he replied that his Government was fully prepared to pay everything necessary, and repeated that the fate of the empire might rest on the success or failure of the plan. He then added these words:

There is no limit, gentlemen, to the amount of money available.

The activities of the representatives of Count von Bernstorff in this matter have already brought them up to the point of negotiation, or attempted negotiation, with the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, the Remington Arms Company, the Bethlehem Steel Company, and the Union Metallic Cartridge Company.

Government officials, when notified of this new propaganda yesterday, were a unit in declaring it was impossible to believe that such a scheme could be carried through successfully. In the first place, they pointed out that activity of this kind would be a direct violation of the Sherman act, and, secondly, a case of conspiracy would lie against individuals attempting such a movement for wholesale violation of contracts, which would become necessary in order to carry the plan to its successful conclusion.

Says Germans Were Mulcted.

The moment the German agents in New York began to disclose their purpose, several cunning individuals who have had some slight connection with the contracts for supplying the Allies with various materials, have deliberately put themselves in the path of these agents under the pretext that they already had contracts, or were about to be given contracts, and have already mulcted the German Government of many thousands of dollars.

In two specific cases, men have talked of having contracts for picric acid—the manufacture of which necessitates the most skilled training, with most expensive and complicated machinery, and which is only being attemped in four places in this country, and were promptly paid off, on their pledge that they would violate these alleged agreements. One of these deals was made in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last Saturday.

Another case, which is fully authenticated, is that of a Western dealer in horses, who delivered 1,500 horses to the port of New Orleans for the British Government last January. As soon as he ascertained what the German agents were doing, he produced his receipt for delivery of his first and only order and declared he was now searching for 5,000 horses, in addition, for the British Government. On his pledge to abandon this search, he was given $2,500 by German agents.

The keen anxiety of the German Government acting through the Embassy in Washington, to deprive the Allies of any shipments of war materials that they can possibly stop is based on the result of calculations made in Berlin and forwarded to this country two weeks ago, which profess to show that the Allies cannot possibly arm their increasing forces or secure ammunition for their great numbers of large guns from their own resources, and that they must have the help of this country in order to accomplish their purpose. The German representatives also thoroughly believe that without this assistance the Allies can not continue and complete an aggressive campaign, driving the Kaiser's armies out of Belgium and France.

Allies' $100,000,000 Contract.

Negotiations for the purchase of arms and ammunition manufactories in this country have been under way for some little time, it is asserted, but so quietly have they been conducted that no hint of them became public until yesterday. Yet, coincident with their disclosure, came yesterday also, announcement of a contract for the manufacture for the Allies of shrapnel and high explosive shells on the greatest scale yet undertaken by an American corporation, which revealed as could nothing else how carefully these supposedly secret dealings had been discovered, watched and checkmated by the Allies.

This contract, all but the smallest details of which are said to be settled, is to be taken by the General Electric Company, directors of which admitted that the total involved would be at least $100,000,000 and might run far in excess of this figure. In fact, the order was spoken of as limited more by the capacity of the General Electric's plants than by any restricting order of the Allies.

The significance of this contract does not lie wholly, or even chiefly, in its size, for the American Locomotive Company recently closed a $65,000,000 contract with the Allies for shells. What is considered of especial note is that less than a week ago an official of the General Electric stated emphatically that his company had not taken any orders and was not negotiating for any despite the fact that for some time a proposal to specialize in war orders had been under consideration. Less than a week ago the company had reached a negative decision and less than a week ago there was no reason to suppose that it would rescind this decision.

Morgan Firm Enters Field.

J. P. Morgan & Co., fiscal agents for Great Britain and France in the matter of war supplies, then entered the field. Charles Steele, a partner in the banking house, is a director of the General Electric Company and negotiations went forward rapidly. These were conducted with a secrecy which exceeded that even of the German interests with the other arms and ammunition companies, but there are several factors which, it is known, were of prime importance in effecting the General Electric's change of policy.

In the past much valuable time has been lost in the distribution of orders among a score or so of concerns which have had facilities for making shells, ordnance, and so forth. Competitive bidding for parts of contracts has held back the finished product and successful bidders have frequently been handicapped by inability to obtain necessary machinery.

Now plans for accelerating manufacture in all war lines have been launched by David Lloyd George, the new British Minister of Munitions, and in the shadow of his influence J. P. Morgan & Co. have practically brought to a conclusion plans to centre future war orders in a few great companies with the General Electric Company as the dominant unit.

The extent to which the banking house used its tremendous influence is problematical, but it is history that Mr. Lloyd George has been bringing all pressure to bear to increase England's supplies, and with them the supplies of the remaining Allies since British purchasing agents are, to a large extent, looking after the interests of France and Russia, and it may be inferred that the Morgan firm has been as active as possible in carrying out the wishes of the European nations.

Concerned Over Supplies.

Persons in touch with the progress being made in war orders state that the British authorities have become greatly concerned over their supplies of ammunition at hand and in process of manufacture. While orders aggregating many hundreds of millions of dollars have been placed in this country and Canada, deliveries have been disappointing. Canadian plants got to work early in the war, but the delay in ordering supplies in the United States and other neutral countries have seriously affected the efficiency of the allied armies in France and Poland, it is said.

The experience of the American Locomotive Company is typical of the situation. After negotiations which covered several weeks, the company procured a contract which is said to amount to approximately $65,000,000 for shells. During the discussion of terms, and even before, the locomotive officials were busy buying the necessary lathes and other machinery, but installation of equipment and the training of men could not be done in a few days. The contract was definitely closed six weeks ago, but the company has only begun to turn out the shells at its Richmond plant and it was said in authoritative quarters that several weeks more would pass before anything like a substantial output would be possible.

The centring of manufacture in a single, or a few, great plants carries the additional and chief advantage to Great Britain and the Allies, that no efforts of Germany can now cut off their ammunition supply. The stoppage of this supply has been one of Germany's chief concerns since the war began, and by embargo propaganda here and by the attempt to create sentiment, she has tried to cut down the supplies reaching the Allies from this country.

Well-founded gossip in Wall Street has had it that early rises in the stocks of munition-making concerns were occasioned not so much by the acquisition of war orders as by efforts of German agents quietly to buy up control of these companies in the open market. These devices failing, it is said, orders for ammunition and other supplies have been placed by Germany with no hope of receiving the goods, but merely to clog the channels against the Allies. With the General Electric and other co-operating companies pledged to the Allies this danger will cease to exist.

The concerns selected to join with the General Electric for what will thus amount practically to a combination of resources for rapid manufacture will be those whose equipment, with a few alterations, can be adapted to the new work.

Sub-Letting Not Necessary.

The General Electric Company, according to a Director, is in a position to begin turning out shells at a high daily rate, and, under present plans, the company will not sublet any of the $100,000,000 order. There are facilities available in the plants at Schenectady, Lynn, Harrison, Pittsfield, and Fort Wayne to carry on the work rapidly and without interfering with the ordinary electrical manufacture now being conducted.

Wall Street offered one of the first evidences that things of moment were occurring in the war supply situation. Bethlehem Steel shot forward 10 points to 165, a new high record, although Mr. Schwab's company was not mentioned in connection with fresh contracts.

It is believed that when the proposed concentration of munition making occurs, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and other companies which already have booked sufficient contracts to keep them busy for some time will not be included.

Stock of the Studebaker Corporation was in large demand as the result of reports that about $7,000,000 of additional war orders had been taken for artillery wheels, motor trucks, and harness. Tennessee Copper shares were strong after it became known definitely that the concern had arranged with the du Pont Powder Company for an increased monthly supply of sulphuric acid. Toward the close of business stocks generally reacted, being influenced by the desire of many traders to keep out of the market until the tenor of President Wilson's note to Germany was known.

But despite the many physical manifestations of unusual activity, officers and Directors of the companies mentioned as those on which Germany had set her eyes were uniformly non-committal when they did not positively deny that there was truth in the story.

William J. Bruff, who is President of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company and a Director of the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company, said:

"I don't think there is any truth in it. Yes, I am certain that no offer of any kind has been made by Germany to buy the two companies. I would know if such offers had been made and I haven't heard of them, except such reports as I have read in the newspapers."

Henry Bronner, a Director of the Bethlehem Steel Company, said:

"I have not heard that Germany or anyone else has offered to buy the Bethlehem Steel Company. If such an offer were made, Charles M. Schwab would be the man who would know it."

DIVERSE VIEWS OF DIRECTORS.

In Contrast to Schwab, One Says Bethlehem Wants Cramps'.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 8.—"Of course Bethlehem would be glad to own Cramps' and we have been trying to get it for the last three years," an official of the Bethlehem Steel Company is quoted as having said today in a dispatch from Bethlehem. "Bethlehem does not expect or hope to see the United States plunged into the war, but it can make material for more than three submarines a week—submarines that could cross the ocean."

This was in sharp contrast with the denial made today at the office of Charles M. Schwab, President of the Bethlehem Steel Company, that interests headed by him were to obtain a lease on Cramps' Ship Yard here. But despite the denial there were some wild scenes on the floor of the Stock Exchange this morning as brokers scrambled to purchase shares of the Cramp Company. One hour after the market opened the stock had soared to 54, or $8.50 more than the price ruling when the market closed yesterday. More than 5,000 shares changed hands.

Vice President Harry W. Hand of Cramps' declined to confirm or deny the rumors, and all that could be obtained at the offices of the ship yard was a polite, "We have nothing to say on that subject."

Most of the buying in Cramp stocks was done by New York and Boston interests, the Philadelphia financial district seemingly placing little credence in the rumors. Counting the transactions today, more than 10,000 shares of Cramp stock has changed hands within the two days, which is equivalent to nearly one-fourth of the stock outstanding.

It is believed by shipping and shipbuilding men that a new steamship company has been formed by Mr. Schwab and that that is the company negotiating for the lease of the plant. Before the war began, Mr. Schwab had placed orders in England and other European countries for the construction of a large fleet of steamships to bring ore from the mines at Cruz Grande, Chile, which had been leased for a number of years by the Bethlehem Steel Company.

All shipbuilding with the exception of war ships was brought to a virtual standstill after the beginning of the war. Instead of building vessels for American concerns, the English corporations have now found it necessary to place orders for vessels with American ship builders. The Bethlehem Steel Company now finds itself with a large number of orders to fill and an imperative need of ore.

ACTION BY UNIONS FEARED.

Administration Hears Rumors of Proposed Peace Declaration.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 8.—The Herald tomorrow morning will print the following dispatch from Washington:

"In connection with this new move on the part of the Germans [to buy war munition plants here] there came today to the attention of the Administration the alarming rumor that opponents of the so-called Armor Trust and Powder Trust in the United States are working up a labor movement to have a declaration against war, with an appeal to the President to act again for mediation and peace.

"It is feared by the Administration that such a declaration, coming at this time from organized labor, will be interpreted in England as an indorsement of the attitude of the striking mechanics and laborers there. The strikers, it is reported, have interfered seriously with the output of munitions in the British plants and delayed the construction and repair of warships in the navy yards.

"The Anti-Trust League of America, Henry B. Martin, Secretary, is behind this new movement on the part of labor leaders, and Representative Frank Buchanan of Illinois is sponsor. In an announcement last night he said he would have the matter taken up by the convention of Federated Labor Trades at Atlantic City this week. He is to see Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, to urge the adoption of the peace declarations which he claims are necessary to check the advance of the 'war party' in the United States.

"Henry B. Martin has been in Chicago for some weeks working on this scheme. Mr. Martin is credited with having brought about the Congressional investigation of the Steel Trust which he charged with being a monopoly. He has made representations to Secretary Daniels of the navy that there exists an armor plate trust.

"Congressman Buchanan is a leader of the labor group in Congress. He is said to have the support in his new peace movement of Congressmen Fowler and Tavenner, also of Illinois. Mr. Fowler was a former labor leader and Mr. Tavenner is a bitter opponent of the Ordnance Department of the army. Representative Wood of Iowa, who has fought in Congress the so-called Powder Trust, is said to be in sympathy with the plans of Mr. Martin and Congressman Buchanan."

DU PONTS ENLARGE PLANTS

Factories at Carney's Point Will Increase Their Powder Output.

PENN'S GROVE, N. J., June 8.—The du Pont Powder Company announced today that one of its plants, Carney's Point Plant 2, the largest of its kind in the world, recently enlarged and now producing 250,000 pounds of smokeless powder daily, soon will be doubled in size, and its producing capacity increased to 500,000 pounds a day.

Plant 1, adjoining Plant 2, and manufacturing smokeless powder, also has been enlarged, and now has a daily output of 150,000 pounds. Both of these plants are operated day and night, Sunday included, and employ thousands of men.

ZEPPELIN DESTROYER GETS VICTORIA CROSS

Decoration Conferred Upon Aviator Warneford by King George in a Congratulatory Telegram.

LONDON, June 8.—Reginald A. J. Warneford, the young Canadian Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Navy who yesterday in an aeroplane wracked a Zeppelin dirigible over Belgium, today received the Victoria Cross. King George sent him this telegram:

"I most heartily congratulate you upon your splendid achievement yesterday, in which you, single-handed, destroyed an enemy Zeppelin. I have much pleasure in conferring upon you the Victoria Cross for this gallant act. GEORGE R. I."

It was the first time a Zeppelin had been brought to earth by a monoplane. The aviator sighted the airship over Belgium and mounted to attack it. By a brilliant flight he got above it and dropped incendiary bombs. The Zeppelin crashed to the ground and burned up. The members of her crew, twenty-eight men, were killed.

GERMANS GAINING IN DRIVE AT LEMBERG

Russians Forced Back Between Kolomea and Kalusz, in Eastern Galicia.

LINSINGEN NEARS CAPITAL

His Army Reaches Lubaczow, 45 Miles Beyond Przemysl—Great Numbers of Prisoners Taken.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 9.—The big battle in Galicia has not yet reached a decision. The Austro-Germans, having crossed the Dniester south of Lemberg, have assumed the offensive further to the south, and, according to the Austrian official report, have succeeded in pushing the Russians back between Kolomea and Kalusz in Eastern Galicia.

This operation was necessary before the Teutonic allies continued their advance toward Lemberg, as the Russian attacks in the region of Kolomea were beginning to look dangerous, after the Russians had, as reported from Petrograd last week, inflicted a rather severe defeat on the Austrians in this district.

British and Russian military opinion is that the Austro-Germans after their big effort, which regained for them the great part of Galicia, have about exhausted themselves, and the view is expressed that they will soon have to secure and fortify a line on which they can withstand the Russian counter-offensive, which has already made itself felt on the lower San.

Linsingen's Army at Lubaczow.

BERLIN, June 8, (via London.)—General von Linsingen, in his advance from Przemysl in the direction of Lemberg, has reached Lubaczow, forty-five miles northeast of Przemysl.

This information was contained in the following official report given out at German Army Headquarters today:

Eastern Theatre of War—Our offensive movement in the Shavli district and east of the Dubsa is taking its course. Southwest of Plodock an enemy aeroplane was captured.

Southeastern Theatre of War—East of Przemysl the general situation is the same. The number of prisoners taken by the army under General von Mackensen since June 1 amounts to more than 20,000. In the hills near Nowoszyn, northeast of Zuralt, the troops under General Linsingen again defeated the enemy. The pursuit reached the line of Lubaczow.

South of the Dniester River we crossed the Lukew River and reached Byslow, east of Kalusz, Wojnilow, Feredne, and Kolodziejow. The booty taken this day amounts to 4,300 prisoners, four cannon, and twelve machine guns.

VIENNA, June 8, (via London.)—At Army Headquarters today the following statement was given out:

In the districts of the Pruth and Dniester (Galicia) the troops of the Teutonic allies yesterday prosecuted an attack along the Lanczyn-Nadworna-Kalusz line and pushed back the enemy toward Stanislau and Halicz. Further progress was made on the left bank of the Dniester, east and north of Zurawna, 6,200 Russians being captured. Otherwise the situation is unchanged.

LURED INTO ARTILLERY TRAP.

Dense Masses of German Troops Shot Down by Russians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 8, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Fighting in Galicia for the time being is again dissolved into a number of more or less isolated conflicts. These fill the period during which enormous masses of troops are getting into position and especially are assembling the Gargantuan stores of ammunition needed for a general engagement. The present conflicts are aimed at securing positions for the next great effort

While the Russians continue steadily forcing their way southward along the Lower San on the left bank, the Germans, forty miles to the east and a score of miles further south are fighting hard to join hands with the forces moving northward and now within a few miles of Mosciska, the common goal of both the northern and southern German forces. It is not likely that the Russians will make more than a perfunctory stand about Mosciska, their efforts here being directed rather to delaying the Germans and gaining time than attempts at stopping their advance.

Further east, and again much further south, where the Germans have been making a determined advance over the great Dniester marshes at the eastern end the Russians have scored heavily during the last few days. This attack is directed toward Mikolaieff, but it has been stopped for the present by a series of brilliant actions. The Russians concentrated a considerable mass of artillery at certain points, and the task of the fighting line was to get the Germans up to a position where the Russian artillery could play unmolested upon the dense masses of the German attack formations.

For the first time in this war the Germans have experienced something of what the French had to suffer in 1870, when the German artillery, owing to its overwhelming superiority, regularly had the French infantry for a helpless target. The Russians, for one day at least, avenged their French friends.

The Russian firing line was driven out of its trenches fighting, and retired reluctantly. The Germans pursued, throwing more and more forces into the fight. Their assurance was so great that they even got together a few bodies of cavalry and sent them after the retreating Russians. This continued with equal satisfaction to both sides until the Germans in ever-increasing numbers came within less than half-range of the Russian artillery. From two points there suddenly burst a fearful blast of murderous crossfire upon the packed masses of triumphant Germans.

Satisfaction remained wholly with the Russians, and not the artillery only, but all arms, for as the withering fire shriveled up the leading masses the artillery left these for a further mark while infantry turned and went in with the bayonet.

LICHTENSTEIN IS NEUTRAL

But Austria Claims Principality Is Within Her Zone of War.

ZURICH, Switzerland, June 8.—The principality of Lichtenstein, nominally a sovereign State, but in reality connected by treaties, a customs union, and telegraphic and postal communication with Austria-Hungary, has declared its neutrality in the war. Consequently the Swiss Government, with the consent of France, is allowing the transit for Lichtenstein of wheat entering French ports.

The principality is situated between Austria and Switzerland. It has an area of sixty-five square miles and a population of about 11,000 persons, almost all devoted to agriculture.

Austria-Hungary has notified Switzerland that Lichtenstein is under its censorship, telegraphic and postal, and that it is within the Austro-Hungarian theatre of war.

PAGE CABLES DATA OF PASSPORT PLOT

German Admiralty Official Accused by Rosenthal, Confessed Spy, of Engineering Forgery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 8.—Ambassador Page cabled to Washington today data of the alleged plot of German officials for forging American passports, as revealed by Robert Rosenthal, now under arrest here as a German spy. The Ambassador's report, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was informed at the Embassy tonight, goes exhaustively into Rosenthal's story in which the onus of forgery is placed upon a certain official in Berlin whose name is mentioned in the report but not publicly divulged here.

Rosenthal, who had masqueraded as an American citizen in London, confessed to Scotland Yard officials and his confession has been cabled to Washington. In it he says he entered the German spy service in Berlin some months ago. His superiors directed him to go to England to report naval and military secrets and to pass as an American. He was instructed to produce some German-American to vouch for him as an American citizen. He enlisted a friend in Berlin to pose as a German-American and took him before the authorities. The friend, posing as an American, swore he knew Rosenthal to be an American citizen, and a passport was issued. With this Rosenthal came to London six weeks ago. When arrested he showed the passport. In his pockets were found incriminating letters and memoranda and he broke down and confessed.

Rosenthal, a German, as far as known never was in America. Ambassador Page wired Ambassador Gerard at Berlin several days ago to get Rosenthal's antecedents. Mr. Gerard, it is said, was unable to get anything satisfactory from the German authorities. It is expected here that Washington will now cable Ambassador Gerard to renew his efforts to obtain full details.

Although Rosenthal has confessed that he is a spy, the British authorities will give him trial so that he may have full opportunity to make a defense.

LONDON, June 8.—Rosenthal, the confessed German spy, had a passport apparently issued at the American Embassy in Berlin. There is no evidence that the passport was forged. The seal is genuine and in other respects the passport is regular.

Information gathered here by the American Embassy indicates that Rosenthal went to the Berlin Embassy, accompanied by several friends, one of whom was an American citizen. Rosenthal swore that he was an American citizen, his statement was attested by his companions, and he received a temporary passport.

In a report made to Washington by Ambassador Page the German official accused by Rosenthal of engineering the American passport fraud in Berlin was named. This man was Captain von Prieger of the Admiralty office. He is alleged to be equipped with authentic American passport blanks and with a die for stamping them.

Fund for Italian War Sufferers.

MILAN, June 8.—A subscription for war sufferers, opened in Milan, brought in the sum of 2,000,000 francs ($400,000) in forty-eight hours. This is considered a generous response, in view of the recent calls for financial aid for the earthquake sufferers and the unemployed in Italy, and the refugees of Belgium.

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BULGARS WAVER ON NEUTRALITY

Members of the Government No Longer Unanimous for Keeping Out of the War.

GHENADIEFF CHANGES VIEWS

Says Russia Now Is Ready to Reform Balkan Union and Satisfy the National Demands.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 7.—The Manchester Guardian has received the following from its special correspondent at Sofia:

"Italy's troops are marching against Austrians. Tomorrow the same decision will be taken by Rumania and perhaps by Greece. Bulgaria alone remains true to her famous neutrality. The Bulgarian Government alone pretends to believe there is no change in the situation which would justify modification of Bulgarian policy.

"Even the Bulgarian Government, however, is not unanimous on this point. Tontcheff, it is true, remains an intransigeant Germanophile and is confident of the final victory of Germany; Radoslavoff still tries to maintain the equilibrium between the natural sympathies of the people for Russia and political considerations which prescribe a policy of neutrality; but Ghenadieff, that same Ghenadieff who was the incarnation of Bulgarian Austrophilism, is unrecognizable: he has radically changed his political attitude and makes no secret of the fact. He advises Bulgaria now persistently to lay aside her neutrality and intervene on the side of Russia and her allies.

"'I signed,' he said to me yesterday, 'our letter of the 23d of June on the necessity of a rapprochement with Austria, but I did so because at that time, in view of the animosity of Russian diplomacy, which sacrificed us systematically to its dream of a greater Serbia, the only thing for us to do was to seek the help of Austria.

"'Since then the situation has completely changed. Russia has understood her mistake and shown her desire to make it good by re-forming the Balkan Union and giving the necessary satisfaction to the national demands and interests of Bulgaria. She is ready to recognize our rights in Macedonia, in Dobrudja, in Cavetalla, etc. She will soon put forward concrete propositions in accordance, and it goes without saying we must meet her half way, because the path of co-operation with Russia is a natural one for us, because our interests are the same; because it is only with her help that we can realize our aspirations; because, finally, she will emerge victorious from the present struggle.'

"The Russophilism of Ghenadieff has not yet met with general approval among his Stambulovist partisans. There is even some talk of his being excluded from the party, but his new policy has many champions and I have the grounds for believing this policy will prevail in the end."

King Constantine Improves.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 9.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens says the condition of King Constantine has taken a favorable turn and it is hoped that he will be out of danger within a day or two.

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(In white and colors) especially adapted for garden, studio or sports wear, are shown in a very interesting assortment in the Department on the Second Floor. Made of linen (some finished with cretonne collar), they are priced in the regular stock at $6.50; of linene, at $3.75. All of these are hand-smocked at shoulders and wrists. Smocks made of chambray, without the smocking, are shown at $2.25.

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BRITISH CABINET CRISIS IMPENDING

Campbell's Claims to Irish Lord Chancellorship Threaten Disruption.

PROMINENT ULSTER LEADER

His Appointment Would Alienate Nationalists and Many Liberal and Labor M. P.'s.

UNIONISTS ARE OBDURATE

Profess Their Determination to Hold Asquith to His Promise to Give Campbell the Post.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 9.—The Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent says:

"A grave Cabinet crisis has arisen over the question of the claims of Mr. James Campbell, M. P., to the office of Lord Chancellor for Ireland. It was hoped yesterday the Cabinet Council would have settled this knotty problem amicably; that hope has not been realized. The result, incredible though it may seem, is that the coalition government formed under the stress of a great crisis for the purpose of waging more efficiently the greatest war in our history within a fortnight of its formation is threatened with destruction owing to the ambitions of a distinguished Irish lawyer. Never was there greater disproportion between cause and effect.

"In the event of Mr. Campbell's appointment the Irish Nationalists will have no option but to move a vote of censure. That motion would receive the support of at least 100 Liberal and Labor members in addition to the Nationalists. A division on the motion might or might not overthrow the Government; it would assuredly undermine its authority and would mark the end of the political truce.

Asquith's Promise to Campbell.

"The Nationalists' case is this: The Lord Chancellorship is one of the most important offices in Ireland. On the holder of that office depends the character of all the minor judicial appointments in the country. He is an influential member of the Irish executive. If a Unionist were appointed to that office at the present time it would be interpreted by Nationalist Ireland as the equivalent of a reversal of the Home Rule policy. Mr. Campbell is an eminent lawyer, and against his personal character we have not a word to say; but he has been mixed up in the rebellious Ulster business. It was a blow to Nationalist Ireland to see Sir Edward Carson, after his Ulster campaign, appointed Attorney General and become a member of the Cabinet, with Home Rule not yet an accomplished fact. Still, Carson in his new office will have nothing to do with Ireland. But now, to make his principal lieutenant in the Ulster movement the head of the judiciary in Ireland would be to outrage Nationalist feeling and bring recruiting in the country to a standstill.

"Irish Nationalists have not the smallest objection to the appointment of Mr. Campbell to judicial office in Ireland or England; what they object to is his nomination as head of the Irish judiciary. The Irish Party, be it noted, does not seek offices for Nationalists; there is not a single Nationalist in the Irish executive, but there are several Liberals.

"Having set out the Nationalist view, I proceed to give that of the Unionists: 'Having been invited to join the Government, the Unionists are entitled to a share in the government of Ireland. The Under-Secretary is a Liberal; so are the Attorney General, Solicitor General and the Vice President of the Department of Agriculture. In these circumstances we are entitled to the Lord Chancellorship. Moreover, in arranging the distribution of offices in the new Government this one was assigned to us, and it was actually offered to Mr. Campbell with the Prime Minister's authority.'

The Nationalists' Position.

"In the negotiations that preceded the formation of the new Government there was a struggle between the two parties for the Lord Chancellorship of England, and when this office was secured by the Liberals it was understood that the Lord Chancellorship in Ireland would be left to the Unionists. That the offer of the latter office was made to Mr. Campbell is undeniable. It was made at a time of great pressure, without consultation with Mr. Redmond and without realization of all that the office meant to Ireland. I am informed that Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson are holding Mr. Asquith firmly to the offer to Mr. Campbell, made in his name, and will not hear of any compromise. The result is a deadlock which must be solved today or tomorrow, either by concession or rupture.

"It was rumored last night that the obdurate attitude of the Unionists may compel Premier Asquith to resign office; alternatively, if Campbell is denied the Lord Chancellorship of Ireland, it is reported that the Unionist leaders will withdraw from the Cabinet. As for Mr. Campbell, it would be infinitely better to pension him off with the equivalent of the Lord Chancellor's salary rather than to allow his ambitions to cause disruption in Ireland and bring down a great national Government, formed by heavy mutual sacrifices by Liberals and Conservatives."

The Chronicle says editorially:

"When both parties have made such sacrifices, when men of tenfold Campbell's ability and eminence have either stepped down on the Ministerial ladder or quitted it altogether, is this a time for anybody to insist on getting his personal loaf and fish at the price of creating inevitable discord throughout the English-speaking world? And what could one think of the Unionist leaders if they supported such a gross attitude?

"The Prime Minister has here a very delicate situation to unravel. Not for the first time a great demand is being made on his personal tact and firmness. If he succeeds in finding a satisfactory way out the success may cement the Ministry; if, through no fault of his own, he fails, the coalition will become a project which neither he nor any other Liberal Minister might care to go on with.

"At present it is unfortunately the case that the coalition has not raised the nation's respect for its politicians. They have emitted high-sounding phrase about national co-operation and the pursuit of greater unity, but the principal fact that they have so far submitted to the public has been an elaborate division of the spoils of office.

"If the Unionist Party, rather than forego one small item in the list, preferred to stop recruiting in Ireland, to antagonize the United States and to trample on all the precious Irish sympathy which Redmond's speech last August secured for our cause throughout the English-speaking world, then, whatever else they won, they would not win respect."

Campbell Refuses an English Post.

The Daily Mail's political correspondent, referring to the Campbell controversy, says the Liberals are ready to give Mr. Campbell a high judicial position in England, but Mr. Campbell himself does not desire this. The Unionists are extremely anxious that he should retain his Irish position, and it is rumored that if his appointment is canceled to appease the Nationalists Sir Edward Carson will feel his own position in the Cabinet impossible. If he should resign other Unionist Ministers may feel themselves obliged to follow him.

Cabinet Ministers of all parties are profoundly disappointed at the reception the new Ministry has received from the House of Commons. The debates Monday and yesterday and the suggestions of opposition lead prominent men of all parties, in and out of office, to regard the situation with grave misgiving. One consequence is that the Government has decided to finish the present business of the House of Commons at the earliest possible moment, and then have a long adjournment.

COMMONS PASS MUNITIONS BILL

With an Amendment Designed to Meet the "Dictatorship" Objection.

LONDON, June 8.—The House of Commons today passed the Munitions bill on third reading.

The measure establishes a new department—which some of its opponents have criticised as having the powers of a dictator—whose functions are to see to it that the supplies of munitions shall meet the demands of the fighting departments of the Government.

The rather novel project of pooling their salaries, recently agreed to by the members of the new coalition Ministry, by which each Secretary draws yearly about $21,000, instead of some receiving $25,000 and others $10,000, or less, was sharply criticised in the House of Commons today during consideration of the salary of Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions.

Davison Dalziel, Unionist, took the stand that if the Secretaries thus distributed their pay they were altering the amounts fixed by Parliament without the consent of that body. Sir Arthur B. Markham, Liberal, took a similar view, saying it was a question of the "division of spoils," to which he strongly objected.

Home Secretary Simon defended the arrangement, saying it was in every respect a domestic agreement among the men concerned, and he thought it was invidious to inquire into the matter.

Premier Asquith announced that he listened to such a discussion with surprise and pain. The only question before the House was whether the new Minister of Munitions was to receive a salary of £5,000, ($25,000.) If the House of Commons were to pry into how this money should be spent, it would mean the end of decencies in public life. The Premier, for one, denied the right of the House to discuss the matter.

The Speaker ruled that the matter could be discussed, but he questioned the good taste of such a procedure.

"For God's sake, let us quit this and be Britons!" exclaimed F. G. Kellaway, Liberal, whereupon the House agreed to the report stage of the salary resolutions.

On a motion made by W. M. R. Pringle, Liberal, the House adopted an amendment limiting the power of the new Ministry of Munitions "to those already conferred by statute or otherwise on any Government department or authority." This apparently meets the objection that David Lloyd George would in his new office have unlimited power.

The House then went into committee on the Munitions bill.

Premier Asquith announced in the House today that the Government was considering the initiation of a national insurance scheme to cover the losses inflicted by German aircraft. He made this statement while replying to a number of questions relative to the damage done in the recent German air raids. "Relief will be granted in all these as well as in previous cases," said Mr. Asquith.

IRISH PARTY LEADERS OPPOSE CONSCRIPTION

At Meeting in House of Commons They Declare Such a Step Would Break Unity of People.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 8.—At a meeting of the Irish Party at the House of Commons yesterday, at which John Redmond presided, the following resolution was carried unanimously on the motion of John Dillon:

"That in view of the press campaign which has been carried on for a long period in favor of conscription, we feel it to be our duty to declare that we are opposed to compulsory military service, because it is unnecessary and because any attempt to enforce it would break up the unity of people of these islands.

"That we condemn as scandalous and treacherous the attempts which have been made both in Great Britain and Ireland to defeat the working of the voluntary system, which has, in the teeth of these attempts, produced such magnificent results, in order to set up an argument for the need of conscription, and we declare that any attempt to bring into force a system of compulsory military service will meet with our vigorous resistance."

ATTACKS WAR CRITICS.

Hilaire Belloc Says the Duty of Civilian Public Is to Sit Tight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 8.—Hilaire Belloc, speaking on the shell question and the expected great allied advance in the West at a lecture in London, said:

"Until the eastern line is broken there is nothing doing for the Germans. If they did do it, it would be serious. The Russian retirement from Przemysl was of no great strategic advantage to the enemy at all.

"The French will not be rushed. I had a bet with a friend that the great offensive would begin before June 1, but at that time I had not met General Joffre. Joffre and our Field Marshal know a great deal more about the war than Harmsworth. If they are waiting they are waiting to play a highly skilled game and know exactly what they are waiting for. The duty of the civilian public not under arms is to sit tight. All they have to do is to hold their tongues or tell the truth and not spread panic among the people. Things are written and ordered to be written in The Daily Mail and London Times by people who know nothing about war or the difference between two distinct field pieces used in war."

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NEW FRENCH GAINS SOUTH OF ARRAS

Advance Along a Three-Quarter-Mile Front Achieved Yesterday.

SUCCESSFUL AT NEUVILLE

Several More Groups of Houses Taken—British Bring Down Two German Aeroplanes.

LONDON, June 8.—The French, having found a new weak spot in the German line, today pursued their advantage, and in the region south of Arras, near the village of Hebuterne, advanced on a front of three-quarters of a mile, on a considerable part of which they occupied two lines of trenches. The Paris official communications also report slight progress near Lorette, in Neuville-St. Vaast, and in the Labyrinth, all to the north of Arras.

Reports from Berlin say that "the battle continues" east of Hebuterne, and tell of French repulses at all other points mentioned.

From the British Field Headquarters comes the anouncement of the destruction, while in flight, of two German aeroplanes.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight is as follows:

In the region of Nôtre Dame de Lorette there has been a very spirited artillery engagement today. Our infantry has everywhere consolidated the positions previously gained and has made new advances.

At Neuville-St. Vaast we have carried the entire group of houses to the west of the village; also additional houses in the principal street, north of this group.

In the Labyrinth our troops repulsed a violent counter-attack and slightly increased their progress.

To the south of Hebuterne we have maintained the gains of yesterday and last night, notwithstanding a strong attack delivered by two German battalions which were brought up hastily in automobiles from the region to the east of Arras. Following this we continued our progress toward the east on a front of about 1,200 meters, (about three-quarters of a mile.)

The enemy violently bombarded the trenches which we took from him yesterday to the north of the Aisne, near Moulin-sous-Toutvent. This bombardment, to which our artillery responded fiercely, was not followed by a counter-attack.

Following is the French afternoon report:

In the sector to the north of Arras there were yesterday evening and last night some infantry engagements. On the eastern slopes of the plateau of Lorette the enemy replied to an attack from us by three violent counter-attacks. This activity did not result in any changes of position.

To the northeast of the sugar refinery of Souchez yesterday we made further progress.

At Neuville-St. Vaast we gained possession as a result of very violent fighting of a further group of houses. In the region of the Labyrinth a German counter-attack has been repulsed.

Two Lines of German Trenches Taken.

To the southeast of Hebuterne the Germans yesterday endeavored to recapture the positions they had lost. Four different times were they driven back. We increased our gain to the northeast by taking possession of two lines of German trenches along a front stretching for 500 yards, or as far as the roadway running between Hebuterne and Serre.

We took a total of 150 prisoners, of whom 100 had not been wounded.

The following Belgian official statement, under date of June 7, has been issued at Havre:

During the night of June 6-7 there was intermittent cannon and rifle firing along the front. During the day of the 7th the trenches north of Dixmude and the villages south of Stuyvekenskerke and Ramscapelle were violently bombarded. Our artillery scattered German working parties near Beerstbloot.

British 'Get' Two German Aeroplanes.

Field Marshal Sir John French in a report on the fighting along the British line says:

The situation on our front has not changed since the last communication of June 4. There has been less activity on the part of the artillery.

On the 6th, in front of the Plogsteert wood, we successfully exploded a mine under the German trenches, destroying thirty yards of the parapet.

We have brought down two German aeroplanes, one opposite our right by gunfire, and the other in the neighborhood of Ypres, as the result of an engagement in the air with one of our aeroplanes.

Germans Report Allies Repulsed.

The following report on the operations in the western theatre of war was issued today by the German General Staff:

An attack by the enemy on the southern slope of the Lorette hills failed completely. The French refrained from making further attempts to attack. South of Neuville an attack by the enemy was prevented by our artillery fire.

In the region southeast of Hebuterne the battle continues. An attack northwest of Soissons, at Moulin-sous-Toutvent, has been brought to a standstill by our counter-attack. At Ville-au-Vois, northwest of Berry-au-Bac, the enemy suffered heavy losses in an unsuccessful attempt to recapture the position lost in May. A flying machine of the enemy was shot down.

THE GUERRE SOCIALE SEIZED.

French Government Resents Gustave Herve's Criticism of Its Policy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 8.—The Guerre Sociale, which published the attack on the censor by Gustave Hervé, reported in yesterday's dispatches, has been seized by the Government.

In his criticism, after protesting against the policy of concealing the losses in the war, M. Hervé said: "Frankness would obviate the dangerous illusions of an early peace. The likeliest result of the present policy will be that the nation will cease to trust the official communiqués. It will be a fine achievement for the Government to kill the public confidence."

ITALIANS BATTLING ALONG THE ISONZO

Infantry Follows Cavalry Across and Foe's Line Is Reported Pierced.

CLOSING IN ON TOLMINO.

Austro-German Armies Arriving at the Front to Resist the Advance of the Invaders.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 9.—The operations on the Italo-Austrian frontiers are pretty well screened by the censorship. There are indications, however, that a big battle is imminent, if it has not already begun, along the Isonzo River, where the Italians apparently have decided to launch their principal attack.

The Italian cavalry have already crossed the river at one point, and it was reported from Geneva today, although there is no confirmation, that they have pierced the Austrian line.

Fighting on the Friulian Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Stubborn fighting continues in the Friulian sector of the Austro-Italian battle line. The tricolor of Italy now waves from Caporetto, eight miles northwest of Tolmino, to Porto Buso in the Gulf of Trieste.

In the high valley and rough mountain ridges near Caporetto the Italian guns for two days have been pounding away at the Austrians, who have burrowed into cover on the opposite slopes. Alert Italian snipers who crept forward far in advance of their artillery positions have been worrying the enemy night and day. The troops have gained ground which now enables them seriously to threaten Tolmino.

On the lower Isonzo, Italian cavalry have had their chance and carried out some brilliant exploits. Two bodies of them, operating from different points, crossed by swimming, and, gaining the east bank, rode far into the enemy's territory to reconnoitre his positions. The river was quickly spanned by pontoon bridges, and a strong force of infantry followed in the wake of the amphibious horsemen.

Reinforcements of the enemy are reported. His resistance in this sector seems to be well organized. The Austrians, however, show no inclination to abandon the defensive for the offensive. The Italians in their operations are proceeding carefully, so as to guard against a surprise.

Once Tolmino falls before the forces of General Cadorna the Italians will be in possession of an important railway running through the middle valley of the Isonzo south to Goritz and Trieste. Tolmino alone excepted, the whole middle and lower regions of the Isonzo are actually in possession of the Italian troops along a front of about forty miles.

In the northern section of operations the guns are still having it all to themselves, the Italian gunners displaying great tenacity and courage. On the high plain of Lavarone is one fort comprising the bulwarks of Revereto. The Austrian artillerymen are well aware of its importance and are exhibiting more obstinacy and determination than hitherto. It appears that fresh guns and men have been flung into the struggle here and also at Folgaria, still closer to Rovereto.

On the confines of Monte Nero, to the northwest of Tolmino, the Italians for days have been exercising considerable pressure. Here the Austrians on some of the spurs have taken full advantage of the ground, and are strongly intrenched behind barbed wire entanglements and long-range artillery. They have been reinforced by a powerful ally in the shape of tempestuous and rainy weather.

Italian pressure on Tolmino has been exercised chiefly from two points on the north. Descending from Monte Nero they are slowly driving the Austrians before them. On the west, by the passage of the Isonzo, the Italians are able to threaten the Austrian communications.

General Cadorna's armies are being skillfully handled, and shortly the enemy will have to run or make a serious effort to break through the enveloping wall of Italian steel.

Struggle for First Defense Line.

ROME, June 8.—Italian forces are today engaged with the forces of Austria on the eastern banks of the Isonzo River at a point north of Tolmino. They are fighting also around Gradisca, evidently with the intention of encircling this location.

Caporetto, Cormons, Verso, Cervignano, Terzo, Porto Buso and Grado, stretching in a line roughly north and south from the head of the Gulf of Trieste are today in their possession, and have been since the opening of hostilities.

It apparently is the intention of the Italian military leaders to deprive the Austrians of their first line of defense, that along the Isonzo River, on their own territory. To this end Monte Nero also has been occupied, as have the mountains between the Isonzo and Idria Rivers. These positions dominate the towns of Volzana, Ronzina, Canale, and Desola, all on the Isonzo.

By the sea the operations are being conducted with the idea of gaining possession of the Gulf of Panzano, whence it will be easier to attack Monfalcone.

General Cadorna, Chief of the General Staff, has issued the following statement, dated last night, at general headquarters:

Our advanced troops proceeded methodically to take possession of the most important positions beyond the frontier all along the line, meeting with slight resistance. At the same time a closely contested artillery duel continued on the plateaus of Lavarone and Folgaria.

The same is the case all along the Isonzo River from Caporetto to the sea, where we are in close contact with the enemy. Strong advance formations, protected by powerful artillery, actually have reached this important line, with the object of establishing themselves solidly at the most suitable passages and of installing there bridgeheads commanding the banks, thereby insuring safe crossings.

Beyond the Caporetto Mountains, along the heights and in the valleys, our troops are continuing the heavy fighting of June 4, 5 and 6 against the Austrian positions which are situated on the opposite slope. We have gained firm footholds on both banks of the river and are seriously threatening Tolmino.

Along the lower course of the Isonzo, after spanning the river with military bridges under the eyes of the enemy, large detachments of our troops, preceded by a reconnoitring force of cavalry, succeeded in crossing to the eastern bank, where they now are fortifying themselves. By this manoeuvre we are assured along the Isonzo front the same liberty of action as on our other fronts. This is important because heavy detachments of troops may thus be employed easily when the time is ripe. Our losses have been relatively light.

Our troops celebrated yesterday the national holiday, offering to their sovereign—who is ever present with them—proofs of their high esteem by their courage, their spirit of self-sacrifice, and highest patriotic sentiment.

AUSTRIAN AEROPLANE BOMBARDS VENICE

Also Drops Bombs on Balloon Shed at Murano and on a Destroyer.

VIENNA, June 8, via London.—The following official communication was issued this evening:

A telegram from our naval command states that naval flying machine L-47, Commander Benfield and Observer Naval Cadet Von Strobel, this morning successfully bombarded Venice and dropped bombs on a balloon shed at Murano (two miles northeast of Venice) and also on an enemy torpedo boat destroyer.

AUSTRIAN ARMIES MASSING.

General Dankl Arrives at Trent from the Russian Front.

INNSBRUCK, Austria, Monday, June 7, (by Courier to Buchs, Switzerland, June 8, via Paris.)—Extensive preparations are being made by the Austrians to resist the invasion of the Italian armies. General Dankl arrived at Trent on Sunday, coming from the Russian front to take command of one of the Austrian armies. A considerable number of German troops also has been brought into the Trent region.

The Austrians are reinforcing their line all along the Isonzo River, where an engagement over a wide front is developing. Heavy artillery is being brought in from the eastern front by the Austrians for use on the Isonzo.

VIENNA, June 8, (via London.)—The following report on the operations on the Italian frontier was issued today by the Austrian War Office:

In the Italian coastal district the enemy apparently is preparing a general attack against our positions on the Isonzo River. In his isolated attacks heretofore near Gradisca and Grado he has been repulsed with heavy losses.

In the Carinthian and Tyrol frontier districts the Italians have been keeping up artillery fire without success. An Alpine detachment which occupied Monte Piano, south of Landlo, was driven off by our troops. The district of Ala was visited by plundering Garibaldians.

AEROPLANE DESTROYS ITALIAN AIRSHIP

Sets It on Fire, and Austrians Capture Two Officers and Five Men of Crew.

VIENNA, (via London,) June 8.—An official communication tells of the destruction of an Italian airship by an Austrian aeroplane. It says:

The Italian airship Citta di Ferrara, returning from Fiume this morning, was attacked, set on fire, and destroyed by our naval aeroplane L-48, commanded by Lieutenant Glasing, and with Naval Cadet von Fritsch as observer.

Two officers and five men of the crew were captured.

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ITALIAN TROOPS JOYOUS IN ACTION

Regiments Now at the Front Vie With Each Other in Working and Fighting.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHIASSO, June 8.—This dispatch telegraphed from the frontier comes in reality from as near the front as the military authorities will permit correspondents to go. I am not allowed to mention the spot whence I write, but can say that a fortnight ago it was Austrian territory.

It is now resounding with war songs of the gayest soldiers fighting in the European conflagration. The songs echo from mount to mount and mingle with the vivas of the inhabitants, transformed into the most precious scouts any army can desire. In fact, under their guidance the soldiers with a vigor and ardor which seem superhuman are transforming the mountains under my very eyes. What this morning was a narrow, contorted mule path has been changed, as by enchantment, into a wide road for gun carriages.

Regiments of engineers are making the whole mountains resound as though these were an arms factory. They have mined rocks, cut stone, erected trenches, made platforms for guns, and destroyed forests which obstructed the range of the guns, so that tonight peaks neglected by the enemy as inaccessible have been turned into redoubtable fortifications, where the .75-calibre guns, which have proved already all and more than the inventors hoped, are ready to shell the enemy position within a ten-mile radius. The Italian gunners show wonderful coolness, together with a spirit of initiative.

Another element working in favor of King Victor's army is the emulation existing among the different corps. Thus the Alpine troops, which undoubtedly are the finest mountaineer soldiers in Europe, have a friendly rivalry with the Bersaglieri—short, brown-chested, steel-sinewed men, who since their organization for the Crimean war have prided themselves on their smartness, gallantry, and marksmanship. The infantry, or fusiliers, as they are now called, over a hundred regiments of whom form the bulk of the army, compete with the last remnant of the old Grenadiers, the tallest men in the service.

Those who scorned the feats of the Italian cavalry officers at the London military tournament, considering them acrobatic, should be here now to see what whole cavalry regiments can do led by such men. Among these officers are many bearing the most distinguished names of the Italian aristocracy, men who in our society columns appeared only interested in frivolity and fox hunting.

Several members of the Colonna family, which is nobler and older than most of the reigning houses and is attached to both the Quirinal and Vatican Courts, are sharing the gravest dangers and roughest hardships of their soldiers. They set them the example in jumping precipices and fording rivers, the bridges of which have been blown up, and see to it that not a single horseman remains behind. I have seen them climb rocks and descend the perpendicular flanks of the mountains like cats or squirrels.

The fraternal relations between the officers and men are cemented by their mutual risks and mutual gayety. This fraternity and gayety is one of the chief factors, an irresistible force, of this army, which possesses so far all the elements conducive to victory.

GERMANY RELEASES CONFINED PRISONERS

Lieuts. Goschen and Sanderson Had Suffered Severely as the Result of Their Experiences.

BERLIN, (via London,) June 9.—The American Embassy has been notified that Lieutenant Goschen, son of Sir William Goschen, the former British Ambassador at Berlin, and Lieutenant Sanderson, two of the British officers who were placed in solitary confinement some weeks ago, have been released. Both officers had apparently recovered from wounds when they were selected to undergo solitary confinement in retaliation for the treatment of the officers and crews of German submarines by the British, but their health suffered severely.

Lieutenant Goschen and the other officers were visited recently by representatives of the American Embassy. The former will be transferred to a sanitarium, if it is deemed advisable. Two other officers will be substituted for Goschen and Sanderson.

Total Canadian Casualties 8,008.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 8.—The Canadian casualty list to date totals 8,008 men, consisting of 1,213 killed, 5,230 wounded, and 1,565 missing, according to the records of the Militia Department.

THREE-MILE GAIN AT DARDANELLES

Allied Advance, Begun Late Last Week, Results in Heavy Turkish Losses.

TYPHUS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Refugees in Athens Report a Scarcity of Medical Supplies, Coal, and Water.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 8.—An Athens dispatch, under date of Monday, to The Daily Chronicle, says:

"'Everything is going well for the Allies,' is the gist of the news I received this morning from the Dardanelles region through a most reliable channel. The general offensive begun by the Allies at the end of last week continues with most important results. Progress has been realized at all points.

"Despite their previous hard work, the Australians and New Zealanders in the Sari Bair region are fighting magnificently and scoring well.

"Early Saturday morning the line held by the forces in the southern portion of the peninsula was straightened, a brilliant piece of work carrying a gully held in considerable force by the enemy. Our men got into the enemy with the bayonet, and very few of the Turkish force holding the position were able to escape.

"The position of the Allied troops was suitable for a general advance, and the forward movement has been continuous and noteworthy since then. My informant tells me that altogether an advance of three miles has been registered, and yesterday our forces were established along a line including positions on the slopes of Tree Peak. It is now expected that progress will be continuous.

"The feature of the past three days' fighting has been the extremely severe losses sustained by the enemy. It would appear that the Turkish morale has been badly shaken. The enemy's artillery fire has been particularly weak, while our big gun fire inflicted losses which can only be described as appalling; the French artillery, especially the 'Seventy-five's,' has been notably effective.

"People who arrive here from Constantinople bring news which shows that the position in the Turkish capital is on the verge of becoming desperate. Typhus is claiming a large number of victims, among whom are said to be nearly a hundred army doctors. Medical supplies have practically run out, and flour is extremely scarce.

"More serious than that, perhaps, have been the results of the Russian bombardment of Zunguldak. As a consequence of the destruction wrought at the mines there, coal has become extremely difficult to obtain, and the water supply has been so seriously interfered with that the water famine is assuming alarming proportions.

"The official world in the Turkish capital no longer conceals its anxiety, and the Germans have seriously advised the Sultan to quit the capital for Konia; but his Majesty, fearing the effect his departure would have on the population, has so far refused to do so. Nearly all the German officers who brought their families to Constantinople have sent them back to the Fatherland, among them being the household of the German Consul. The Turkish wounded, who are being brought to Constantinople, do not attempt to conceal their despondency."

BERLIN HEARS TURKS WON.

"Thousands of Englishmen" Said to Have Fallen at Sedd-el-Bahr.

BERLIN, June 7, by Wireless to Sayville, L. I., June 8.—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"A telegram from Constantinople says that the Turks repulsed British attacks at Sedd-el-Bahr. Thousands of dead Englishmen covered the field. The Turks captured seventeen machine guns as well as rifles and other war material."

Another dispatch from the same agency says:

"Constantinople reports give further details of the severe British defeat at Sedd-el-Bahr. The Turks in their attack forced their enemies back and captured large stores of arms and ammunitions and prisoners. The position of the British troops is dangerous. They are without the support of the heavy guns of their ships, and the men are nervous and without spirit.

"Travelers report that at Alexandria, Egypt, there are no fewer than 40,000 wounded British soldiers."

The foregoing evidently refers to an engagement reported in an official statement issued at Constantinople on Sunday. This statement announced a Turkish victory on the Sedd-el-Bahr front, but gave no details in regard to British losses further than to say that they were heavy.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) June 8.—There has been received here from Constantinople a dispatch which transmits the following Turkish official report on the progress of hostilities at the Dardanelles:

"Our artillery has destroyed an enemy position near Avi Burnu, from which bombs were being dropped. The neighboring trenches also were destroyed.

"In the vicinity of Sedd-el-Bahr the enemy, in a condition of exhaustion, has not shown any further activity since his latest unsuccessful attack.

"Our batteries on the Asiatic coast shelled the weary troops of the enemy in the neighborhood of Sedd-el-Bahr yesterday. His artillery positions and his ammunition transports also were shelled.

"Two of the enemy cruisers unsuccessfully shelled the village of Ajanes, opposite the Island of Mytilene. Subsequently the enemy sent a steamer filled with soldiers to this port, and attempted to remove some boats at anchor there. Fire was opened on this steamer from the shore, and the vessel ran aground. Subsequently the cruisers retired."

"The violation of Belgium," says Lord Bryce. "Grey's secret pledge to France," says Bernard Shaw. These two reasons for England's going to war were given to Senator Beveridge, who also interviewed Sir Gilbert Parker and Charles Trevelyan. What these four told him he writes in "British War Opinion," in this week's
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THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

TO COVER AERO FIELD.

Society Will Publish and Circulate All Its Transactions.

The Aeronautical Society of America at its last meeting adopted resolutions for the establishment of the Burridge Foundation, as the result of a bequest by Lee S. Burridge, its past President, who died last May 4. The purposes of the foundation are to print and publish the transactions of the society and thus to give to the public the valuable technical data comprised in the papers which are read.

The published transactions also will comprise digests of all current data and accounts of improvements in relation to air craft submitted from time to time to the society. This will provide a publicity outlet for the advanced ideas of aeronautical investigators.

That its publications may be as complete and comprehensive as possible the Aeronautical Society of America invites the co-operation of all aeronautical investigators, patentees, designers, and builders to submit to it the novel points and facts, in theory or practice, which they possess and are willing to make public for the general good of the industry.

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CHARITIES. CHARITIES. CHARITIES.

A Further Appeal for the War Orphans

Any further appeal for the war orphans may strike the charitable public unpleasantly, as they have already responded so frequently to calls of this nature. But, unfortunately, owing to the continuance of this devastating war, the inflow of the new orphans is greater even than the generous contributions we have received.

This expense we hope justifies the present exposition of the urgency of our needs. Originally two hundred and five children were rescued from the region of battle at Belfort and sheltered at the little town of Yvetot, between Havre and Rouen, and are under the care of Madame Pfeittre, the wife of the Sous-prefect. The immediate response from the neighboring inhabitants brought mattresses, bed linen, and clothing. And the young women of the neighborhood devoted themselves to the actual care of the smaller children.

One hundred and twenty-five children have been quite recently rescued from the ruins of Ypres and other Flemish towns devastated by months of artillery fire. These children were taken from the ruins of their homes, gathered together by Mrs. Robert W. Bliss, wife of the First Secretary of the American Embassy at Paris, with the aid of Mr. A. F. Jaccaci of New York. Shelter has been found for them in various convents and other like institutions, all themselves sadly impoverished, but contributing shelter and personal care.

The last appeal made to the American public brought us enough money to shelter these little ones all through the Winter and Spring, but today they are again threatened with destitution, and in larger numbers than ever. Even the aid which the surrounding country could contribute has been unavoidably diminished, and, more than ever, reliance of our Committee rests upon American benevolence.

Fifteen cents per day is the average cost to which the care of a child has been reduced. Please consider how many days' care you are willing to furnish.

One dollar will care for a child during six days. How many dollars can you spare for this work of humanity and to preserve the best traditions of America's interest and helpfulness in all suffering?

Committee Franco-American for the Protection of the Children of the Frontier.
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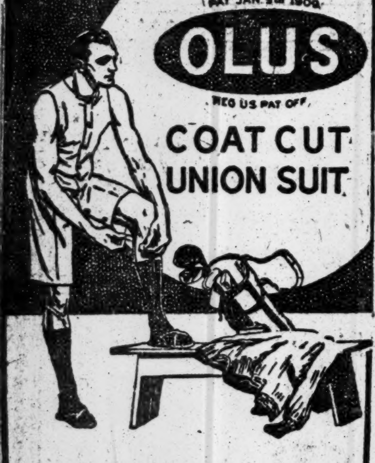
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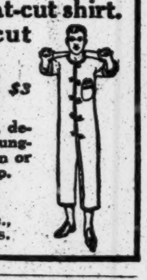

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ROME'S GREEN BOOK ANSWERED BY BERLIN

Text of Statement on Denunciation of the Triple Alliance Treaty.

BREAK CALLED UNEXPECTED

Intimation Italian Public Opinion Was Made Hostile by Newspapers in Foreign Pay.

The German reply to the "Green Book" issued by Italy to justify its entry into the war against its former allies is published in the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of May 20, copies of which have just been received in New York. Under the heading "The Denunciation of the Triple Alliance Treaty" the paper says:

"The treaty of the Triple Alliance provided that the casus foederis would occur simultaneously for the three treaty powers if one or two other contracting powers, without direct provocation on their part, should be attacked by two or three great powers and involved in a war.

"When, after the assassination at Serajevo, Austria-Hunary was compelled to proceed against Serbia, in order to put an end to the lasting menace to her vital interests by the Pan-Serbian activities, Russia held back her arm. While Germany, at the appeal of the Czar, was still laboring to compose in a peaceful way the threatening conflict between Vienna and St. Petersburg, Russia mobilized her entire military forces, and so loosed the world war. Thus the provocation lay on the part of Russia.

"Nevertheless, the Italian Government, asserting that Austria-Hungary had proceeded aggressively against Serbia, and had thereby caused the intervention of Russia, considered the casus foederis not given. It also maintained that the Austro-Hungarian Government, by failing previously to notify Italy of the intended ultimatum to Serbia, had transgressed Article VII. of the Triple Alliance treaty. This article pledges Austria-Hungary and Italy to such previous notification and to mutual compensation in case one of the two powers finds itself obliged to alter the status quo in the Balkans by a temporary or a permanent occupation.

Disclaimed Territorial Aims.

"The appeal to Article VII. would have been well founded if Austria-Hungary had proceeded toward an increase of power in the Balkans. But Vienna had declared before the war began, both in St. Petersburg and at Rome, that Austria-Hungary was striving for no territorial acquisition at the cost of Serbia.

"The two belligerent Central Powers would, therefore, have been justified in not recognizing the remonstrances of Italy against her duties as an ally. But in a spirit of loyal understanding for the dissimilar internal and external conditions of Italy, they preferred to accept a one-sided interpretation of the Triple Alliance treaty and to content themselves with the declaration of benevolent neutrality, which the treaty indubitably imposed as a duty. Although Article VII. contemplated compensation only in case of an accession of power in the Balkans, the Austro-Hungarian Government nevertheless, in view of a possible shifting of power as a result of the outbreak of the war, declared itself willing to envisage eventual compensation.

"More and more it became apparent in the subsequent course of events after the death of the Marchese di San Giuliano, that strong forces were at work in Italy to force from the Danube monarchy a further special advantage in return for maintenance of neutrality. The Italian Government began to equip itself, and with the equipment there increased the demands of the Irredentists, Republicans, Free Masons, and other Francophiles. Soon it was no longer a question of the Trentino, but of the acquisition of ancient Austrian hereditary lands on the southern borders of the monarchy besides as a price for Italy's not attacking in the rear her ally who was engaged in hot battles elsewhere.

"In the natural effort to keep Italy aloof from the war, and to place the Austro-Italian relations on a new friendly basis, the German Government left nothing untried in order to bring about an agreement between Austria-Hungary and her Italian ally.

"The negotiations proceeded slowly. They were made difficult from the beginning by the demand of the Italian Government that the territorial cessions to be agreed upon should be put into force at once. In order to dissipate the suspicion that lay in this demand, the guarantee of the German Government for the carrying out of the agreements immediately after the war was offered on March 19, 1915. The Italian Government did not agree to the first definite offer of Austria-Hungary in the latter part of March, 1915, which already contemplated the cession of the territory of Italian tongue in South Tyrol; but instead, the Italian Government set forth its own demands to the Austro-Hungarian Government only on April 11, as follows:

"The absolute sacrifice of the Trentino on the basis of the frontiers established in 1811, i. e., including the ancient German Bozen, extending far outside of the Italian-speaking region; a rectification of frontier in favor of Italy on the Isonzo, including Goritz and Gradisca; the transformation of Trieste, with its hinterland extending to the Isonzo border, besides Capo d'Istria and Pirano, into an independent free State; the cession of the Curzolari group of islands with Lissa, Lesina, Curzola, Lagosta, Dazza, and Meleda. All these cessions were to be carried out at once, and the members of the army and navy, hailing from the ceded territories were to be dismissed at once. Furthermore, Italy demanded full sovereignty over Valona and Saseno, together with the hinterland, and complete disinterestedness of Austria-Hungary in Albania.

"In return Italy offered a sum total of 200,000,000 francs as a release from all obligations and the pledge to remain neutral throughout the entire duration of the war. It was willing to waive the assertion of further demands for compensation under Article VII. of the Triple Alliance treaty, and expected from Austria-Hungary a similar waiver with respect to the population of the Dodekane.

"Although these demands far exceeded the scope of that which Italy could demand even for the satisfaction of her national aspirations, the Austro-Hungarian Government nevertheless did not break off negotiations, but tried further to come to an understanding with the Italian Government. The German Government did everything in its power to move the Italian Government to a moderation of its demands, the unconditional acceptance of which would have gravely injured the justified interests and the dignity of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

Breaking of the Treaty.

"While these negotiations were still pending the Italian Ambassador at Vienna on May 4 unexpectedly declared to the Austro-Hungarian Government that Italy considered the treaty of alliance with Austria-Hungary as broken by the latter's procedure against Serbia in August of the previous year. At the same time the Ambassador declared that he withdrew all offers theretofore made by his Government.

"This so-called denunciation of the treaty, which still had until 1920 to run, thus went back to the critical days of July of the year before, and was in contradiction not only to the benevolent and friendly declarations of the King of Italy in August, 1914, and his then Government, but also in contradiction to the skillfully constructed demands for compensation made in the interim by the Italian Government on the basis of Article VII.

"It must be left in abeyance whether the persons in authority in the Italian Cabinet by this swerving followed a leaning toward the foes of Italy's allies, which had been strengthened by secret conversations, or whether they yielded to the pressure of public opinion which had become heated more and more against the Central Powers under the continual firing of the newspapers in foreign pay. To the German Empire the Italian Government confined itself to calling to its attention at Berlin the declaration that had been given at Vienna on May 4.

"A last attempt to prevent the former ally's going over into the enemy's camp was made on May 10, with the considerably amplified concessions of the Austro-Hungarian Government, which the Imperial Chancellor read in the Reichstag on May 18. So much for the historical sequence of events.

"After this recital of facts, no Green Book will be able to alter the fact that if the Italian Government issues a call to arms against its former allies, it will do so under a breach of faith and loyalty for the sake of an extension of power which was offered to the Italian people voluntarily with all guarantees and without bloodshed."

SUBMARINES DESTROY FIVE MORE VESSELS

Belgian Steamer Menapier Sunk With Seventeen Lives—Three Neutral Ships Torpedoed.

LONDON, June 8.—News was received here today of the sinking of these additional vessels by German submarines:

Belgian steamer Menapier sent to the bottom near the North Foreland, Kent County, England. Out of 23 persons on board only 6 were saved. The Captain, his wife and his daughter, the first mate, and the pilot and 12 members of the crew lost their lives.

Norwegian steamer Trudvang, sunk off St. Anne's Head. All aboard were saved.

Norwegian bark Superb, sunk fifty miles west of Fastnet. Seventeen survivors were landed today at Margate.

Norwegian steamer Glittertind, sunk while bound from Sweden to Hartlepool. The crew was saved.

Trawler Pentland, sunk in the North Sea by shell fire from a submarine. The crew was saved.

The British trawler Saturn sunk near Spurn Head.

The Menapier was a steamer of 1,425 net tons and was 281 feet long. She was built in Sunderland in 1908 and was owned in Antwerp. The survivors were landed today at Margate. One of them, badly injured, was sent to a hospital. The Menapier sank a few minutes after the torpedo exploded.

The Trudvang was a steamer of 640 tons net register. She was built at Bergen in 1897. She was 224 feet long, 32 feet beam, and 13 feet deep. She was carrying iron ore to a British port.

The Trudvang was hailed by a German submarine soon after midday yesterday, when off St. Anne's Head. The Captain was ordered to bring his papers aboard the submarine, whose Commander gave the crew twenty minutes to take to the boats.

The submarine then sent twelve shells into the Trudvang. The shooting brought out a patrol boat from Milford Haven, which picked up the skipper and crew, numbering thirteen, from the boats. During this operation the submarine attempted vainly to torpedo the patrol boat. The men from Trudvang were landed today at Milford Haven.

The Superb was a bark of 1,393 tons, and was built in Glasgow in 1875. She sailed from Buenos Aires March 10 for Queenstown with grain. To sink the Superb the Germans placed high explosives on board after the crew had taken to the boats.

The Glittertind was a steamer of 376 tons net and was 186 feet long. This vessel was built in 1913. The crew was landed today in the Tyne. The vessel, with a cargo of lumber, was on her way from Sweden to Hartlepool when she encountered the submarine. The Germans gave the crew ten minutes to take to the boats before firing a torpedo. The submarine towed the ship's boats for thirty minutes, until a trawler hove in sight.

FLOOD TOWN WITH ANTI-ARMS POSTERS

New German Propaganda Occupies Strategic Points on the Bill Boards.

BACKERS' NAMES WITHHELD

Baltimore Woman Leading the Propaganda Merely Says They Are "Prominent Persons."

Pro-German posters calling upon "American citizens" to uphold the hands of President Wilson by urging Congress to empower the President "to stop the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States to Europe" are to be seen on billboards all over the city now. Furthermore, the big posters have been placed where they will attract the attention of the greatest possible number of persons.

Wherever street cars run and at vantage points along the lines of the elevated roads the posters are to be seen on nearly every billboard. The posters are signed by "The Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality," although there is not a word, not a sign, of any kind to indicate who these "American women" are, beyond the statement that they have an office in Roland Avenue, Roland Park, Baltimore.

At the offices of one of the large outdoor advertising concerns, which is understood to have a large contract with those responsible for the posting of New York with these pro-German posters, no information as to who was footing the bill of an advertising scheme of such vast dimensions was to be had.

The text which, in giant letters, appears on the posters reads:

American Citizens:

Uphold the hands of the President in his noble efforts to preserve peace by urging that Congress empower him to stop the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States to Europe.

The Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality.

Blank petitions ready for signatures may be obtained free.

Organization headquarters, Roland Avenue, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.

On Broadway the posters are to be seen at short intervals all the way from Washington Square to Washington Heights. On Broadway near Thirty-seventh Street there are two illuminated.

Travelers on the elevated who gaze from the cars of the Sixth Avenue line as the trains make the big curve from Sixth Avenue into West Broadway will note three of the posters displayed in the short distance needed to cross from the avenue to the street named.

Another flaring poster is displayed on Centre Street near the Criminal Courts Building, where lawyers and litigants are sure to see it when they leave the building, provided they are going uptown. Another one is displayed at Thirteenth Street, on Fourth Avenue near the busy junction of the Fourteenth Street crosstown and Madison Avenue surface lines.

At Thirty-third Street and Fourth Avenue the poster is flanked on one side by a tobacco sign, and on the other by an advertisement of Scotch whisky. On Riverside Drive a poster attracts the attention of those who pass Ninety-sixth Street, one of the few places on the Drive where billboards are to be found. They are also to be seen at the 110th Street entrance to Central Park, and at scores of other places in the most frequented sections of the city.

In an effort to ascertain who the persons are who are financing the advertising scheme to have the shipment of arms and ammunition to the Allies stopped, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent in Baltimore went to the Roland Park headquarters of the "The Organization of Amrican Women for Strict Neutrality." There he met Miss Nellie L. Miller, who is the President of the society, and who is prominent in Baltimore society. Miss Miller said the work of the organization was being financed by prominent men and women. She did not divulge their names.

Miss Miller said the organization believed the American people were responsible for at least on-third of the killed, maimed, and wounded soldiers in the war because Americans were sending munitions where they know they would be used to kill persons with whom the United States is at peace and Americans had no right to sell instruments of death and destruction to any of the warring nations. She also said she felt that if this Government would stop the sale of such material it would have the effect of shortening the war and restoring world peace.

The posters are to be seen in several other cities, among them Philadelphia and Baltimore.

NEW ATTACK ON NORTHCLIFFE.

Chronicle Says His Papers Exaggerate British Casualty Lists.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 9.—The Daily Chronicle accuses the Northcliffe papers of exaggerating casualties. The Times on Monday said that British losses "during last week" were nearly 900 officers and 20,000 men; but The Chronicle points out that The Times added the daily totals from Monday, May 31, to Monday, June 7, thus including two week-end lists, which are always the heaviest. The total for the week up to Saturday, says The Chronicle, was 828 officers and 14,476 men.

In an editorial The Chronicle says:

"The newspapers which have attacked Lord Kitchener and discouraged recruiting are now employing every journalistic device to heighten the casualty list. 'Heavy losses' is the refrain dinned daily into thousands of readers' ears. The connection between a newspaper campaign to discourage voluntary recruiting and one to exaggerate casualty lists seems prettty obvious; but the deterrents pressed upon our young men's notice have not dissuaded them from making a magnificent response to the appeal of Lord Kitchener.

"Nothing is more important in the conduct of a war than that those responsible for its conduct, whether statesmen or soldiers, should not be discouraged from venturing upon bold enterprises by the knowledge that they will be unduly and unfairly blamed if the casualty lists are long. The 'heavy losses' headlines and news bills could only have one effect if all the newspapers indulged in them, like the group to which we refer, namely, to drive out of our national leadership all but the 'safe' leaders whose reluctance to take risks would in the long run insure our defeat. For this reason such a treatment of the casualty lists comes very near a direct assault on our national safety."

DECISION ON FRANK IS EXPECTED TODAY

Atlanta Hears Prison Commission Will Make a Report Favorable to the Prisoner.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 8.—The Prison Commission will make its report to Governor Slaton on the Leo Frank case some time tomorrow, according to an announcement made this afternoon. It was currently reported at the Capitol that the commission had decided to recommend commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment.

Should the commission make its report in the morning, counsel for the convicted man will appear immediately before Governor Slaton and request him to give them a hearing at 9 o'clock Thursday morning. They will then present an appeal in Frank's behalf with possibly new petitions and new data.

Governor Slaton will inform Solicitor Dorsey of the commission's finding, and give him an opportunity to protest against the appeal for commutation. The Solicitor has asked the Governor to permit him to present "certain facts and matters." It is understood that these "certain facts and matters" will relate to the letter written by the late Judge Roan in Frank's behalf and also statements credited to two of the prison Commissioners.

Kills Himself in a Bronx Hotel.

Benvo Kultur, 40 years old, of 866 East 163d Street, who was a member of the Bronx lodge of Elks, committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas in Foody's Hotel, at 2274 Eighth Avenue, yesterday. Kultur registered at the hotel about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. During the afternoon his room was forced open and he was found dead in bed with a gas tube in his mouth. He had closed the cracks in the door and windows with adhesive plaster. He left letters for his wife and to A. Magnus of 850 Longwood Avenue, the Bronx.

4 BRITISH VICTIMS AS TUXPAM FALLS

One Outsider Killed in Fighting and Four Wounded—Villa Forces Win Battle.

OBREGON'S GREAT VICTORY

Reports Villa and Angeles Personally in Flight After Losing 10,000 Troops and All Artillery and Trains.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Advices to the State Department today from Vera Cruz transmitted a wireless message from Tampico reporting the capture of Tuxpam by Villa forces Sunday. One British subject was killed and four were wounded during the fighting. S. P. Jones was killed. Thomas Mallard, Mrs. Mallard, their infant child, and A. T. Graves were wounded while seeking cover.

The dispatch said that Mallard had been badly wounded, that Mrs. Mallard and the infant had been shot through the stomach, and that Graves was shot through the spine. Officials here assumed that Jones, Mallard, and Graves had been employed at the British-owned oil wells near Tuxpam.

The Carranza agency here tonight received from Vera Cruz a cablegram confirmatory of Obregon's victory over Villa and Angeles in Central Mexico. The cablegram read:

"General Obregon, from new headquarters in the City of Leon, reports today that the pursuit of the enemy, demoralized from their defeat of yesterday, continues unceasingly. He says that as yet it is impossible for him to give the exact number of dead, wounded, captured, and deserted, but that he approximates it at more than 10,000. He states that every piece of artillery and all Villa's trains are in his hands.

"This battle, it is confidently predicted here, means the end of Villa's revolt, as both he and Angeles are retreating, with small bodyguards, to the north. Yesterday and today three batteries of artillery were sent from here to General Gonzales, to assist his advance on Mexico City, which place, it is expected, will be occupied before the end of the week."

Consul Silliman at Vera Cruz also reported today that Obregon's victory appeared to be confirmed. He said it was reported that Obregon had lost his right arm in the fighting.

Consul Silliman also reported that the relief train which went yesterday to bring refugees from Mexico City was under direction of the British Consul stationed at Vera Cruz and carried a British flag. An armed escort was ordered for the train when it reached Apizaco.

Dispatches from American Consuls at various points today detailed the food situation. Nogales reported no immediate need for relief supplies in Northern Sonora. The Consul at Ensenada, Lower California, said there was no acute food shortage there. The Consul at Nuevo Laredo said food was short there, and prices prohibitive.

A message from the Consul at San Luis Potosi said General Danfilio Natera had occupied Guanajuato. Natera has been in command of a detachment of Villa troops, but the Carranza agency here declared today that he had been seeking recently to rejoin Obregon's forces.

United States Government officials today viewed with keen interest the efforts of Villa to meet Carranza in conference to consider President Wilson's note. This move, his secretary announced, Villa was ready to make.

Villa Retired 120 Miles.

EL PASO, Texas, June 8.—The possible effect of the occupation of Leon, State of Guanajuato, yesterday, by General Obregon, on the attitude of Carranza and Villa toward President Wilson's warning, was regarded here as the most significant feature of the recent changes along the battle front. The fighting of the last two months has resulted in the retirement of Villa forces from Celaya, State of Guanajuato, northward to Lagos, State of Jalisco, approximately 120 miles.

The latest Villa advices, received here last night in a message from Colonel Enrique Perez Rul, secretary to Villa, stated that the forces of the northern leader had established themselves at Lagos; that the withdrawal from Leon had been made to permit a consideration of the Wilson note without danger of hostilities, and that, when Obregon attacked, Villa ordered a renewal of hostilities.

In capturing Silao last week, Villa used 7,000 cavalry, according to Rul's statement, and forced 10,000 Obregon troops to retreat in scattered groups toward Irapuato, Penjamo, La Piedad, and Guana la Jara. Rul maintains that Villa captured and retains quantities of munitions taken at Silao.

Tampico Oil Field Reopened.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 8.—After having been inactive for several months, the Panuco River oil fields are once more open and steamers are bringing oil down the river to Tampico. Captain H. D. Wetmore of the Morgan line tank ship Topila arrived from Tampico this morning and reported that a Carranzista army had cleared the region of Villistas. On June 5 the region was declared open for commerce and in control of Carranza troops. The oil supply at Tampico was exhausted when word came that the Villistas had fled.

SIMPLON TUNNEL IN PERIL.

Man Arrested at Italian End Planned to Blow It Up, It Is Charged.

GENEVA, June 8.—A dispatch received here from Brig, Switzerland, declares that a man has been arrested at Domodossola, in Italy, charged with the intention of blowing up the famous Simplon Tunnel.

This individual is presumed to be an Austrian agent. He had in his possession a plan of the tunnel, which is twelve and one-half miles long and connects Brig with Domodossola, while in the room where he was living the authorities found a powerful bomb. It is alleged that he purposed to destroy a part of the tunnel with this instrument.

As Switzerland is a neutral country, now completely surrounded by warring nations, the strategic value of the Simplon Railway Tunnel is nil. In case Switzerland surrendered her neutrality or it were violated by Germany, the Swiss defense in the north could be reinforced from Italy through the tunnel. In the present conditions, considered as a commercial route, its value is chiefly Swiss, for through it Switzerland imports commodities valued at $3,000 monthly from Italy, while her monthly exports to Italy amount to less than $1,300.

The tunnel connects the Canton of Valais with the Piedmont frontier, and is considered to be one of the greatest engineering achievements of modern times. It reduces the distance between Brig and Domodossola from forty-two to twelve and one-half miles. It is thus the longest tunnel in the world, surpassing the Saint Gothard by two miles. The Simplon Tunnel was begun in 1898 and finished in 1904.

Carlsbad Water at the "Spa" in Central Park

During the war you can take the genuine Carlsbad Waters at the "Spa" in Central Park. All other genuine mineral waters can be had there. Mineral Springs near West 72nd Street Entrance. Open from 6 A. M. until 6 P. M. daily

Eisner-Mendelson Co.
New York

ADVERTISEMENT.

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions, prevents Blisters, Callous and Sore Spots. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Don't go to the California Expositions without a supply of Allen's Foot-Ease. It makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere, 25c. For FREE trial package, Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Take your summer music along! $29.55 buys a Columbia "Eclipse" Grafonola and 14 selections. See your Columbia dealer now!

HAVE REAL MUSIC this summer—and have it without the bother and expense of taking your big machine. For very little money—for only $29.55—you can get the "Eclipse" Grafonola and 14 selections. Dance music aplenty: enough to keep the feet moving in a dozen dances without repeating. Or you can divide your selections any way you want—song hits, bands, comedy, or any other kind.

Hear the "Eclipse" at your Columbia dealer's. The "Eclipse" by itself costs you $25—with an assortment of 14 selections on 7 Columbia double-disc records, at the standard price of 65 cents (and which you choose yourself) it costs you only $29.55.

Ask your Columbia Dealer NOW for latest Columbia Record Supplement and Big 428 Page Record Catalog

Columbia Grafonolas Double-Disc Records

Get the Eclipse Here

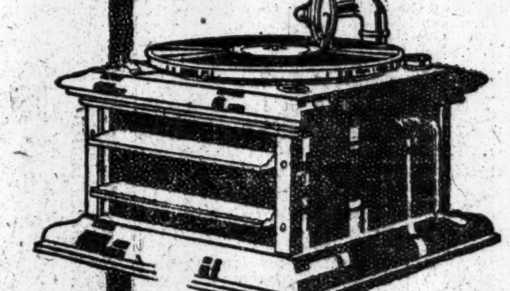
at the same time you're getting your porch furniture, swings, hammocks, etc. Open a charge account with the Oldest Furniture House in America.

COWPERTHWAIT & SONS
3rd Avenue at 121st Street

Ask Us For It!

Come in and let us demonstrate for you. Full line of Grafonolas and Records. Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

THE GRAFONOLA SHOP
143 West 125th Street.
Phone Morningside 3722


Columbia Grafonola "ECLIPSE" $25

Mahogany or quartered oak. Plays three records with one winding. 200 needles included. Has the exclusively Columbia tone-control shutters. Remarkable in tone-quality and tone-volume.

Your "Eclipse" Is Here

Also other Grafonolas from $17.50 up. All the latest Columbia Records on hand as well—let us play some for you!

Columbia Graphophone Co.
83 Chambers Street

We Have It

for you at any time and many other Columbia Grafonolas just as reasonably priced—Come in and hear them today! All the newest records, too.

F. G. SMITH,
Bradbury Piano Warerooms
Phone Murray Hill, 7535.
335 Fifth Ave., Opp. Waldorf-Astoria

The advertising rate of The New York Times, 45 cents per agate line, with circulation Sunday and daily far exceeding 300,000, makes the cost less than one cent a line for each 5,500 circulation—the cheapest, as it is the best, newspaper advertising in the world.

BREAK YOURSELF OF THE LAXATIVE HABIT

LAXATIVES and cathartics cause more constipation than they cure.

Nujol
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

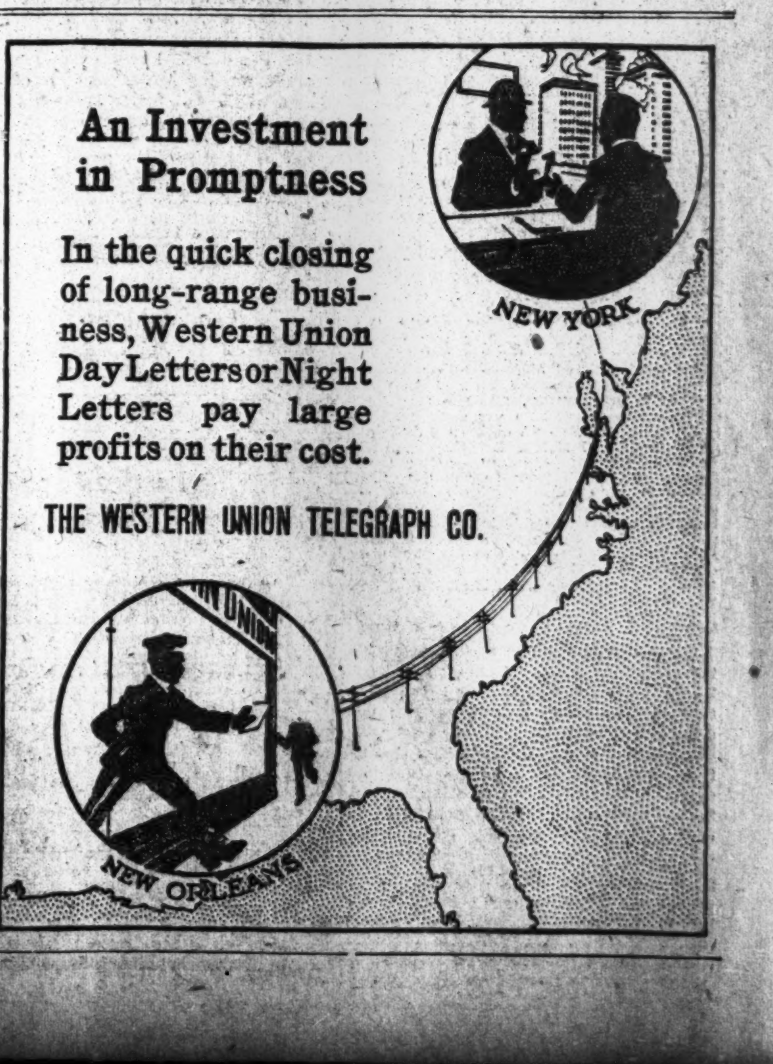
A PURE WHITE MINERAL OIL

is the modern treatment for constipation. It conforms in all essentials to the requirements of the mineral oil treatment as prescribed by its discoverer, Sir William Arbuthnot Lane.

Nujol is not a drug, neither is it meant to cure constipation over night. From two days to a week usually are required before normal bowel movements are restored. Take it regularly.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(New Jersey)
Bayonne New Jersey

Write for booklet, "The Rational Treatment of Constipation." Ask for Nujol at your druggist's, or send 75 cents for a trial pint bottle. Address Dept. E.


An Investment in Promptness

In the quick closing of long-range business, Western Union Day Letters or Night Letters pay large profits on their cost.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

FORDHAM TURNS OUT BIGGEST LAW CLASS

Degrees Awarded for the First Time to Students in Night School.

CASH PRIZES ANNOUNCED

Ex-Attorney General Carmody Tells Graduates That the Present Affords Great Opportunities.

Fordham University held its first graduation exercises of the year last night when ninety-two students of the Maroon Law School received their degrees. The commencement took place in the Fordham auditorium. The class was the biggest ever graduated from the Fordham Law School and it included not only the students of the regular afternoon class but it was also the first time degrees have been conferred from the night school which was instituted three years ago. The graduates were presented by John F. Whalen, LL. D., Dean of the Law School. The Rev. Joseph A. Mulry, S. J., President of the University, conferred the degree of Bachelor of Laws on:

Louis J. Altieri,
R. L. Behan,
E. F. Bennett,
John A. Boland,
John J. Brady, Jr.,
Roger S. Brassel,
Carl E. Buckley,
C. A. Buckley
W. J. Butler,
V. A. J. Cagliostro,
John P. Cahill,
Stephen W. Caroll,
John H. Conroy,
W. A. Cunningham,
Thos. F. Curley,
John A. Daly,
Felix A. Dixon,
James J. Donahue,
Edward J. Dorton,
T. F. Dougherty, Jr.,
John J. Fallon, Jr.,
Joseph C. H. Flynn,
Thomas F. Franklin,
A. N. Giegerich,
Saul Gordon,
Edward C. Gossman,
Oswald W. Gott, Jr.,
L. C. Haggerty,
Emanuel Halpern,
G. F. Hanrahan,
M. H. Hofstadter,
Anthony Horn,
Alex. T. Hussey,
Samuel Jacobs,
Joseph S. Johnston,
John L. Karle,
Thomas P. Kehoe,
George S. Kelly,
John A. Killoran,
James V. Kilroe,
Albert J. King,
Edward G. Lane,
G. Fred Losche, Jr.,
Daniel A. Lynch,
John P. Mahon,
Ira Maier,
Goodell Maine.
F. J. Matisovsky,
Harry May,
Harry D. Mencher,
John A. Morrissey,
Joseph L. Murphy,
Lindley J. Murray,
James F. Murray,
Henry Musurillo,
Albert G. MacInnis,
Joseph A. McCaffrey,
H. J. McDermott,
John L. McDonnell,
Jas. A. McKenna, Jr.,
W. F. McKenna,
Arthur F. McKeogh,
John A. McQuillan,
Edward J. McPike,
Joseph A. Nickerson,
Joseph P. Nolan,
William J. Nolan,
Samuel Null,
Philip J. O'Brien,
M. J. O'Callaghan,
J. J. O'Connell, Jr.,
W. L. O'Conor,
Thomas A. O'Connor,
Rudolph F. O'Keefe,
W. J. O'Neill,
John G. O'Reilly,
Jess Perlman,
Isidore A. Rabinow,
J. A. Rafferty,
Edward H. Reynolds,
Robert J. Rooney,
Alex. H. Rosenbaum,
P. L. F. Sabbatino,
Cornelius J. Smyth,
Frank T. Sullivan,
John A. Tennant,
James P. Timoney,
Edward J. Walsh,
Philip J. Warner,
W. J. Wedemeyer,
James K. Welsh,
Ernest A. Zema.

Before the exercises were opened the graduates were tendered a reception in the new Alumni Hall. The conferring of the degrees was preceded by three speeches. Alexander T. Hussey, one of the graduates, took for his subject, "Great American Lawyers." This was followed by Maurice J. O'Callaghan, an outgoing student, who made a plea for "An Appointive Judiciary."

The prize of $50 for the highest average in the senior class, afternoon session, was won by Cornelius J. Smyth, a graduate of the Fordham School of Arts. A similar prize was conferred on Charles A. Buckley, who led the night class. A prize of three volumes of Bradbury's Rules and Forms of Pleading was given to Joseph P. Nolan for the best essay on "The Teaching of the Code from a Student's Standpoint." Honorable mention was awarded to Thomas F. Dougherty, Jr.

After an address by Father Mulry, the graduates were addressed by former Attorney General Thomas Carmody, who said in part:

"Man, as a part of civilized society, must bow to law everywhere on earth, no matter what his wealth or title, but nations are not compelled to bow to it anywhere on earth provided they have the physical power of resistance. There is not a spot in the civilized world today where a man may shoot down another except in self-defense without being guilty of homicide. The accepted law of civilized nations prohibits the settlement of private affairs or the vindication of private rghts by force, yet nations may violate this law and are violating it with impunity.

"We should appreciate the work before the present age. It is advantageous to all to reinstate the law and establish it as the arbiter between nations as well as men. War is but the failure of law. Understanding this, contemplating what havoc is raging abroad because of the dethronement of law, we should appreciate the Government that our fathers established here and that has been maintained for us."

SECRETARY LANE TO BE LL.D.

New York University to Confer Many Honors at Commencement.

At its eighty-third annual commencement today New York University will include among the 672 degrees to be conferred, several honorary distinctions which will be presented by the Rev. George Alexander, President of the counsel, to men prominent as educators and in public affairs.

Upon Robert Ridgway, engineer of Subway construction of the Public Service Commission, will be conferred the degree of Master of Science in Civil Engineering. The degree of Doctor of Divinity will be presented to James Oscar Boyd, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, Paterson, N. J., a graduate of New York University and Princeton Theological Seminary.

Franklin Knight Lane, Secretary of the Interior in President Wilson's Cabinet, will receive the degree of Doctor of Laws. The same degree will be conferred upon William McAdoo, Chief Magistrate of this city, Sidney Edward Mezes, President of the College of the City of New York, and John Henry MacCracken, President of Lafayette College, and son of Chancellor-Emeritus MacCracken. The degree which Dr. MacCracken will formally receive today was conferred by the University Council in camera on Jan. 28 last.

John Huston Finley, Commissioner of Education and President of the University of the State of New York, will receive the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters. Henry Noble MacCracken, President of Vassar College, and brother of the President of Lafayette College, will receive at the same time that his brother is presented with the honorary degree in laws, the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters.

Four men who were students in the New York University Law School, but who did not receive their degrees through some technicality, but who have since attained prominence, have received their LL.B. These men are Thomas L. Raymond, Mayor of Newark; Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York State Militia; Justice John J. Freschi, of the Court of Special Sessions, and Frederick C. Tanner, B. A., Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

54 GRADUATES AT STEVENS.

Starts the Year Free of Debt for the First Time.

The forty-third commencement of the Stevens Institute of Technology was held in the auditorium of the institution at Hoboken yesterday and the degree of Mechanical Engineer was conferred on fifty-four students. The honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering was awarded to John Joseph Carty, chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and President-elect of the Institute of Electrical Engineers. Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, President of Stevens, said that Mr. Carty had "done more than any other one man to make the telephone, as it is today, the ready and efficient servant of mankind."

The honorary degree of Doctor of Science was conferred on Otto Hilgard Tittmann, President of the National Geographic Society and for many years Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, where one of his most important works was in triangulation along the thirty-ninth parallel in fixing the boundaries between the United States and Canada.

In his annual address Dr. Humphreys spoke of the fund that had been collected for the institute, and said that last May Stevens had started its fiscal year free from debt for the first time in many years. He said of the $1,385,000 subscribed, cash was in hand to the amount of $1,110,000, and that $500,000 already had been invested and was earning interest for the endowment fund. He announced for the first time that the institution had taken title to the Robert L. Stevens seven-acre plot next to the campus.

Dr. Humphreys also spoke of the efforts of the institute to have returned from the Government $45,700 which was levied as a war tax forty-five years ago. He said the total contributed by all other colleges then in existence had been $1,728, and that Stevens had suffered by paying the tax immediately, before it was rescinded, as it was in a short time. He said a bill to have it refunded had got through the House Committee on Claims at the last session of Congress, but had not been reported because of "the wrangle over the Ship Subsidy bill and other measures," and the work would have to be undertaken all over again.

The annual prizes and scholarships were awarded as follows: Hoboken scholarship prizes, Louis Gold, Jay M. Levenson, and John J. Rugge; Stevens School scholarship. Carl von Broock, Triestley prize, E. Echikson, with honorable mention to Otto H. Hesse; William A. Macy prize, Robert G. Kenly; Cyrus J. Lawrence prizes to juniors, Charles C. Stretch and Francis K. Howell.

Dr. Humphreys anounced that J. A. Dixon, '91, had been elected alumni Trustee and the following elected college Trustees: Walter Kidde, '97; Newcomb Carlton, '90, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and George Ginkle, '83, chief engineer, American Sugar Refining Company. In mentioning the deaths of the year among those connected with the institution he spoke particularly of those of E. John Munby, '97, an English army officer who died in the trenches; Frederick W. Taylor, '83, efficiency pioneer; Emeritus Professor Charles W. MacCord, chief draughtsman for Ericsson in designing the Monitor, and Mrs. Ogden H. Hammond, granddaughter of the founder of Stevens Tech, who was a Lusitania victim.

TORPEDO SECRET SACRED.

Circuit Appeals Bench Makes Injunction Against Bliss Co. Broader.

Basing its judgment on the principle that the United States must keep foreign nations from learning the secrets of its special torpedoes, the Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday not only affirmed the action of the Brooklyn Federal District Court in restraining the E. W. Bliss Company from selling the Bliss-Leavitt torpedo to foreign nations or from disclosing the secret of its manufacture to any individual or corporation, but broadened the injunction so as to cover all designs, plans, and specifications required in its manufacture. Judge Coxe, who wrote the opinion, said:

"This case," he said, "illustrates the importance of the United States having a manufactory of its own for the manufacture of torpedoes and other implements of war, which are improved and changed from time to time by the addition of ingenious mechanism, which should clearly be kept secret, unless our enemies are to profit equally with ourselves in every improvement which the ingenuity of our army and navy officers may suggest. The futility of attempting by agreement to give to an outside contractor the benefit of such improvements as he may suggest, while keeping secret other improvements in the same machine devised by officers of the navy and their assistants is demonstrated in the case at bar."

The first of the torpedo contracts was made with the Bliss Company on Nov. 22, 1905, and provided for the manufacture and delivery at Newport, R. I., of 800 of a special type of torpedo. The second, made on June 12, 1912, provided for the delivery of 120 more. Both contracts contained a clause voiding them in case the Bliss Company should divulge the secrets of the Government.

A dispute arose between the Government and the Bliss Company concerning the balance turbine in the Bliss-Leavitt torpedo. The Government asserted that it was the invention of officers of the Bureau of Ordnance in 1906 and 1907, but the company replied that in developing the torpedo it had received no assistance from the Government and had not adopted such few suggestions as were made by the naval officers. Moreover it has argued by Arthur C. Frazer, Albert B. Boardman, Frank H. Platt, and Robert H. Lowell, who appeared for the company, that as the general principle of the torpedo had been divulged fully through the grant of a patent, there was no longer need of secrecy.

Judge Coxe ruled that the contract must be construed in the light of what must have been the intention of the Government, and the officers of the Government evidently were not trying to perfect a torpedo for other nations. He held that the view taken by the company was too narrow and would leave the Government without remedy, unless it established its own munitions factory. There could be no doubt, he held, that the balance turbine was the invention of Lieut. Commander Davison, acting for the United States, and that the Government did not lose the benefit of the invention because the patent issued to him and assigned to the Government was "disclosed" to the world.

So the court affirmed the injunction and made it apply to all plans dealing with the Bliss-Leavitt torpedo.

FEAST ORPHANS AT CONEY.

1,500 from Brooklyn Taken to Island in Automobiles.

If 1,500 orphans have seventy-five gallons of ice cream, how many platefuls does each one get? That was the problem put before Feltman's waiters at Coney Island yesterday about noon, and it was solved quickly, but not by the waiters or by arithmetic. The orphans tended to it themselves, and found the answer as satisfactory as was indicated by a little boy provided with a father and mother who stood outside Feltman's and, looking longingly within, murmured, "Gosh, I wisht I was an orphan!"

It was the day on which the various charitable institutions of Brooklyn turn loose their charges on Coney Island in an annual frolic. The Long Island Automobile Club provided 300 cars driven by volunteers, Feltman's provided a lunch, and Luna Park abolished its gatemen while the youngsters swept through into the delights of the amusement park.

There was a parade, led by the St. John's Asylum, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and the Ottilie bands. The committee of the Long Island Automobile Club in charge of arrangements for the day consisted of Charles Cluff, Chairman; William Schimpf, F. O. Webb, Louis T. Weiss, Charles Herrman, Arthur E. Beggs, Herbert Glawdens, and William T. Richardson.

TITANIC CLAIMANTS UPHELD.

Federal Court Says They Have Right to Bring Suit in English Courts.

The Circuit Court of Appeals upheld yesterday the right of Titanic damage claimants to withdraw from the limitation of liability proceedings begun by the White Star Line here, and bring suit in the English courts. The cases before the court were the applications of Gilbert M. Tucker, Jr., Mrs. May Futrelle, and Hilda May Lacon. Judge Coxe wrote an opinion in the last case as a typical one, the claim being for $3,464 on account of the loss of baggage.

He held that the plaintiff was not required even to state her reason for withdrawing her claim from the United States Courts, but that it was easy to infer she thought she had no chance of getting adequate relief in the American courts. The White Star Line could take exception to her new suit in England, if it wished.

The trial of the limitation of liability suit brought by the White Star Line will begin before Judge Mayer on June 22. Claims amounting to $18,000,000 have been filed in connection with the Titanic disaster, and the company wants to settle them with $97,000, the amount of the freight and passage money and the value of the salvage.

HENRIETTA RODMAN LOSES ON APPEAL

Her Suspension by Education Board Upheld by State Commissioner Finley.

HE SUGGESTS CLEMENCY

Believes That School Commissioners Might Well Have Overlooked the "Mother-Baiting" Letter.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 8.—The appeal of Mrs. Henrietta Rodman de Fremery, usually known as Henrietta Rodman, was dismissed and her suspension by the New York Board of Education from Nov. 13, 1914, to Sept. 1, 1915, without pay, was affirmed today by Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education.

Charges were preferred against Henrietta Rodman de Fremery for publishing in a New York paper a letter which characterized the action of the Board of Education in its consideration of the teacher-mother cases as "mother-baiting," saying that the "object of the game was to kick the mothers out of their positions in the public schools."

After reviewing the case in detail, Commissioner Finley says in his decision:

"This letter takes its significance from the fact that it was written by one who, as a member of the great body of teachers accepting appointment to serve the State under the Board of Education, has incurred responsibilities of fidelity and honor which may not be lightly evaded. These responsibilities involve no abridgment of freedom in speech, but they do carry an obligation of respect, fairness, and scrupulous regard for the truth. And the more intelligent the teacher the more influential, the more skilled in expression, the higher is the obligation.

"Her alleged offense which, under ignorant or impulsive or irresponsible authorship, might have been ignored, becomes serious because of her very competency and position among the teachers and pupils. What might be considered 'misconduct' on the part of one less discerning and less capable in expression, may in one of such relatively high competency become 'gross misconduct,' that is, 'relatively great' misconduct, for I understand 'gross' in this connection to connote the degree or gravity of the misconduct.

"The board was sitting in a judicial capacity for the determination of a policy with respect to the continuance of certain teachers, and, while the State Commissioner of Education was obliged to reverse the decision which was reached by the board in this very matter, he is none the less bound to give the board every possible protection in the free exercise of its judgment within the wide discretion rightfully accorded to it by the State.

"Those serving the public in such high capacity are naturally and often subject to unjust criticism for which there is no practicable remedy. I am of the opinion that in this case it would have been well to ignore this comment. It would in time have brought its own condemnation.

"But since the letter was noticed I feel bound to respect the measures taken by the board within its discretion, for the protection not alone of itself but also of the schools which are intrusted to its care.

"I believe that the end sought would at the time have been accomplished by an expression of censure or by a sentence less severe, and, while I suggest that the board, even at this late date, might well consider a reduction of the term of suspension, I am unwilling to make an order which would impair the authority or discretion of the board in this matter."

Miss Rodman was suspended for ten months, from Nov. 15, because of her letter, a suspension amounting in money to $1,800. She made this comment on Dr. Finley's decision last night:

"Dr. Finley's decision was very much what I had expected. It will probably meet with the approval of most people. The ideal for which I stood was one not understood or generally accepted by the community yet. It is that the individual owes his loyalty to the community as a whole rather than to an individual employer.

"I have never justified my own method of criticising the Board of Education. In fact, I have expressed my regret at the lack of courtesy and restraint in the letter. But there was no question of the accuracy of the charge of cruelty and injustice I brought against the Board of Education in the letter. That the Board of Education is upheld for punishing me for the form of my criticism in view of the courage I showed and the accuracy of the statement seems to me unfortunate, but only what was to be expected. I do not think, however, that the action of the Board of Education would be sustained by public opinion at any time in the future that a similar case came up.

"The teachers of several of the schools have protested to the Board of Education against its action in my case and the Teachers' League asked for a rehearing, which was refused by the board. Even Dr. Finley's decision expresses the opinion that the punishment is disproportionate to the offense."

JAIL ANTI-FRANK WITNESS.

Mrs. Nina Stevens Says Atlanta Police Led Her Into Perjury.

Mrs. Nina Stevens, who said that she made several affidavits in the case of Leo M. Frank, was convicted yesterday before Justices Herrman, Collins, and Freschi of running a disorderly resort. She was fined $100 with an alternative of thirty days in jail, and for lack of the amount of the fine she was sent to the Tombs.

Mrs. Stevens told the Court that she made an affidavit in Atlanta to show that Frank was a degenerate. Later, she said, she came to New York and told the truth, which was to the effect that the Atlanta police had plied her with whisky until she did not know what she was doing and thus got her to sign the affidavit. She said that for several months the Burns Detective Agency paid her a certain amount each week to keep track of her.

Mrs. Stevens was arrested on May 27 on a warrant issued by Chief Magistrate McAdoo, charging her with maintaining a disorderly resort in a house on West Fifty-second Street. She pleaded guilty, but yesterday withdrew her plea and announced that she wished a trial.

The only affidavit in the Frank case of the nature described by Mrs. Stevens was made by a woman who said she was Mrs. Nina Formby. She came to New York in February, 1914, and recanted her affidavit, asserting that she had made it under duress.

WOOD FOR PREPAREDNESS.

Wants Masses of the People to be Familiar with Arms.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, June 8.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood lectured here this afternoon on student military instruction before the Williams Good Government Club. He said that he did not believe in a large standing army, but desired that the masses of the people should be reasonably familiar with arms.

The advocacy of non-preparedness in England, he said, was already responsible for many thousand lives. A prominent Frenchman who was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, he said, advocated these ideas before the war, but was shocked to find what a bad effect they had had on the country in its peril and went to the front with the army and was killed in battle.

Newspaper Staff Fights a Fire.

As Patrolman W. J. Kramer of the Greenwich Street Station, was passing 20 Vesey Street last night, he saw a thin stream of smoke issuing from the fifth floor of the building occupied by The New York Commercial. After turning in a still alarm to Hook and Ladder 10 in Fulton Street, Kramer entered the building and found that the fire had been discovered in a waste paper storeroom by James A. Seabury, the editor, and that he and other members of the editorial staff were fighting the fire. The flames were put out by the firemen with chemicals. The damage was estimated at $100.

TEACHERS ASSAILED BY THE CONTROLLER

Prendergast Believes They Should Give Their Work in Vacation Time.

HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYES

Calls Them Political Intriguers and Says They Have Begun a Campaign of Terrorizing.

Controller Prendergast yesterday defended the action of the Board of Estimate in refusing to allow $76,152 for teachers' salaries for vacation schools and bitterly condemned teachers' organizations for attacking city officials. He said the board acted upon the theory that of the force of 20,000 teachers enough would volunteer to serve in the vacation period to teach the 80,000 children who attend the vacation schools.

The Controller said he was informed that there are forty-six distinct organizations of employes in the Department of Education combined for their mutual protection, of which the Interborough Association of Women Teachers, with a membership of 12,000 employes, was the largest.

"I know of no occasion," said the Controller, "when any one of these organizations has made an effort to produce a larger amount of labor for the same expenditure of city money. Their efforts so far as the public records show have been uniformly centred upon getting increases of salary for themselves without increase of service and of attacking those who attempt to demand increased service for the compensations paid.

Fears a Campaign of Terror.

"These groups of organized teachers, paid out of the treasury of the city of New York, have already organized a campaign for the purpose of terrorizing those public officers who will pass upon the allowances for the public schools in the budget for next year. The great pity of the whole thing is that a certain part of the public press, without investigation to determine whether or not the statements are true, lends itself to this campaign.

"The teachers of the City of New York are as a whole the highest paid of any in the world for the services performed both in the primary and secondary schools, with the possible exception of individual salaries paid by the most heavily endowed private academies and colleges. While every other employe of the city is required to work from forty-nine to fifty weeks a year, the teacher is required to work only forty weeks and in each week only five days instead of five and a half days as art other city employes. In addition the teacher's day is only five hours long while that of other city employes is a minimum of seven hours."

The Controller named Principal Edward Mandel, President of the Association of Men Teachers and Principals, and District Superintendent I. E. Goldwasser, who had received additional compensation for evening school work, and asked:

"If the vitality of the teachers is exhausted by their five hours' service for which they receive regular pay, how is it they can summon sufficient vitality to earn compensation for work in the evening schools after their day's work is done?"

Says Employes Sway the Board.

"The Board of Education, as a whole, as now constituted," the Controller said in conclusion, "is the creature of its employes and swayed by the political intriguing of the employes' organizations. The board has members of independence and great ability, but they are powerless against these accelerators and manipulators. It is obvious that no economy can be expected from that quarter. Economy must come through the efforts of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, one member at least of which, and that is myself, will not be silenced by this kind of a campaign of lies and abuse."

TO FIND LOST EXPLORERS.

Museum of Natural History Sends Ship for Crocker Land Party.

The three-masted schooner George B. Cluett of the Grenfell Association, under the command of Captain H. C. Pickles, will sail from this port today to search for the Crocker Land expedition of the American Museum of Natural History. She carries a crew of eight men and is provisioned for a two years' cruise. The schooner will call at Boston to embark seven passengers, and will stop on the outward voyage at the hospitals of the Grenfell Association along the Labrador coast, leaving supplies of food and medicine. Her cargo of stores of all kinds, coal, and medicine is valued at $15,000. The voyage is being made under the auspices of the Museum of Natural History, and is expected to cost $25,000 above the cargo.

Captain Pickles said he did not expect to stay away more than a year, but if the missing Crocker Land party was not found he would remain away the full two years.

The destination of the schooner is Etah, Greenland from where the party will continue its search over the ice. The existence of Crocker Land, said to have been discovered in 1906 about 60 miles south of the North Pole, was declared to be a myth in a letter recently received from Donald B. MacMillan, the leader of the missing expedition sent out by the Museum of Natural History in July, 1913, on the Diana to explore the unknown territory.

The letter, which reached New York through Mr. MacMillan's agent in Copenhagen, was dated May 28, and read in part, "Crocker Land, reported seen by Peary in 1906, and indicated on the latest maps, does not exist. I succeeded in covering the whole distance of 1,200 miles in seventy-two days. To us, standing on the heights of Cape Thomas Hubbard, and for several days on the polar sea, there was every appearance of an immense tract of land extending along 120 degrees of the horizon, hills, valleys and snow capped peaks. Further travel toward the northwest caused it to change its direction with the revolving of the sun. It constantly varied in extent and character and finally on our last march, disappeared entirely."

After the return to Etah the explorer wrote that they had planned an expedition of 1,500 miles to the south of Ellef and Amund Ringnes Land.

The George B. Cluett is a vessel of 210 gross tonnage, built in 1911 and presented to the Grenfell Association to aid in the mission work on the Labrador coast that was commenced by Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell.

McCORMICK BURIES MOOSE.

Nothing to Do but Go Back to Old Parties, Says Roosevelt Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Medill McCormick, in Springfield today, sounded what is believed to be the death knell of the Bull Moose when he declared that the European war and industrial depression have proved to be the last straws in breaking down the third party movement and that nothing remains for members but to decide whether they are Republicans or Democrats.

Alexander H. Revell, who was Chairman of the Roosevelt National Committee, before the 1912 Republican Convention, and later a founder of the Progressive party, is another western leader who has forsaken the Bull Moose. He has told his friends that he considers that he did not leave the Republican party, but merely supported Roosevelt as against Taft.

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The only day train making connection with

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for DETROIT and the WEST

Strs. {City of Detroit III and City of Cleveland III} Two Giants of the Great Lakes

One night across Lake Erie by Steamer.

Lv. NEW YORK (Ex. Sunday) 8.30 a.m.
Ar. BUFFALO . . . . . . 5.30 p.m.
Lv. BUFFALO (D. & C. Str.) 6.00 p.m.
Ar. DETROIT . . . . . . 8.00 a.m.

Tickets via New York Central Lines to Detroit and beyond are accepted for passage on steamers between Buffalo and Detroit.

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Do you still walk and wait for the order or do you talk and take the order?

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After July 1st, 2½c to 5c each, according to the number used.
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NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

Two Great Anniversaries

The 700th Anniversary
of the
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The 100th Anniversary
of the
Battle of Waterloo

Both of these important events took place in the third week of June and changed history. In commemoration of them

The New York Times
NEXT SUNDAY

Will contain special sections telling the story of each of these historic events, illustrated with interesting pictures and old prints. Everyone should read them.

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YANKEES, GIANTS, DODGERS AND BROOKFEDS ALL WINNERS IN BASEBALL—TURF—POLO

CALDWELL SLOWS UP TY COBB'S BAT

Slim's Twists Prevent Detroit's Star Bagging Another Game.

The name of a certain centrefielder of the Detroit Tigers will be conspicuously absent from the narrative of yesterday's game at the Polo Grounds, which the Yankees won by a score of 4 to 1. This certain centrefielder didn't have much to do with the Yankees winning, but he had a lot to do with the Detroit club losing.

The whole meat of the matter is, Ray Caldwell, the slim telegraph operator who pitches for the Yankees, is sick and tired of reading about this certain centrefielder doing this, that and the other. So Slim, who was pitching yesterday, says to himself, says he, "I'll just take some of the hops out of this Georgia jumping-jack."

Some 5,000 Gotham fans were with Caldwell in his commendable effort to wreck the Southern Flier. In the fifth inning, the telegraph operator flagged the Royston Express and brought it to a standstill. Slim was spinning them over with a mischievous twist on the ball.

Ty Cobb waved his bat once, twice, three times, and walked back to the bench while the stand shook with applause at the novelty. Serves him just right, the smarty.

There was something serious the matter with this sensational Cobb yesterday. That something was Caldwell's pitching. Ty got one hit which was completely surrounded by horseshoes. In the first inning he rapped a grasser to Pipp. Caldwell covered the cushion and Pipp tossed the ball to him. All this time, Cobb was approaching first base like the Twentieth Century passing a freight. The ball and Cobb arrived almost at the same time; that is, it looked that way to most everybody except Umpire Silk O'Loughlin. Silk had a front row seat on the play and he decided that, although the ball was there as soon as Cobb, Caldwell's sizeable foot was not nestling close enough to the pillow. So that's a hit for Cobb. Pretty lucky.

Caldwell pitched one of his best games. He never permitted more than a single hit an inning. Ten of the Tigers were left stranded on the bases because of Caldwell's cunning in turning the heavy Detroit batsmen back at critical moments. Against Caldwell was pitted Jack Dubuc, who only a few days ago beat the Yankees badly.

It was a different team of hitters that faced Dubuc yesterday. They grouped their hits on him in two innings and converted them into runs with excellent judgment. Detroit first broke into the scoring habit. Veach walked in the second and Kavanaugh got a single. Pepp Young laid a bunt down to Caldwell, who fired the ball to third to force Veach, but Umpire O'Loughlin ruled that the runner beat the ball. Silk ought to know. When McKee grounded out to first, Veach scored. At Caldwell's command the Detroit run-getting habit was broken right then and there.

The Yankees' latent vitality broke into action in the third inning. Dubuc tossed Boone out at first base and Sweeney was safe on Bobby Veach's muff of a fly ball. The usual excuse for a muff of this sort is that the sun got in the fielder's eyes, so the excuse holds good in this case.

Sweeney proceeded to third on a wild pitch. Caldwell tried to knock the ball out of the lot, and when he popped a fly to McKee he was so mad that he threw his bat away.

Then along came Lute Cook, who has been promoted to the top of the batting order because he has shown that he can steal more bases than Fritz Maisel. Cook poled a triple to right centre, scoring Sweeney. Cook then went home on Peckinpaugh's single to third. Maisel poked a rap to the short field and Peck went to third. Maisel and Peckinpaugh ripped off a smart double steal, Peck scoring.

The last Yankee run was cultivated in the seventh. With one out, Caldwell got an infield hit and Cook walked. Caldwell scored on Peckinpaugh's single to left field. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cook, rf..	3	1	1	2	0	Bush, ss..	5	0	0	2	5
P'augh, ss.	4	1	2	3	1	Vitt, 3b,2b.	4	0	1	1	1
Maisel, 3b.	4	0	1	0	1	Cobb, cf..	3	0	1	2	0
Pipp, 1b..	2	0	0	9	0	C'ford, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
Cree, cf..	4	0	0	3	0	Veach, lf..	3	1	0	0	1
H'zell, lf..	3	0	1	1	0	K'v'gh, 1b.	3	0	1	16	0
Boone, 2b.	4	0	0	2	4	Y'ung, 2b.	2	0	0	1	4
Sw'ney, c.	3	1	0	7	2	*Ja'bson ..	1	0	0	0	0
C'well, p..	3	1	1	0	2	M'rty, 3b..	0	0	0	0	0
						McKee, c..	4	0	3	1	1
						†Baker ...	0	0	0	0	0
						Dubuc, p..	4	0	0	1	4
						‡Boehler..	0	0	0	0	0
Total...	30	4	6	27	10	Total...	32	1	7	24	19

*Batted for Young in eighth inning.
†Ran for McKee in ninth inning.
‡Ran for Dubuc in ninth inning.
Errors—Veash, Young.

New York ....0 0 3 0 0 0 1 0 .—4
Detroit ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Hartzell. Three-base hit—Cook. Stolen bases—Maisel, Peckinpaugh. Earned runs—New York, 1; Detroit, 1. Sacrifice hit—Young. Double play—Sweeney and Peckinpaugh. Left on bases—New York, 6; Detroit, 10. Firse base on errors—New York 1. Bases on balls—Off Dubuc, 4; off Caldwell, 5. Struck out—By Caldwell, 7. Wild pitch—Dubuc. Umpires—Messrs Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and fifty-nine minutes.

White Sox Win on Boston's Errors.

BOSTON, June 8.—Chicago went back into first place in the American League race today, winning from Boston 4 to 3. Manager Rowland shook up his team to gain batting strength, but the White Sox were out-hit, and won on Boston's errors. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf.	5	1	2	2	0	Hooper, rf.	5	1	1	4	0
W'ver, ss.	5	0	1	4	0	W'ner, 2b.	1	0	0	1	0
E.C'ns, 2b.	3	1	1	3	5	†H'rik'n ..	0	0	0	0	0
F'nier, 1b.	4	0	0	7	0	J'v'rin, 2b.	2	0	0	0	2
J.C'ns, rf.	3	0	1	2	1	Gainer, cf.	4	0	2	0	0
Roth, lf...	4	1	1	4	0	Lewis, lf..	4	0	0	2	0
Schalk, c..	3	1	1	8	3	H'bl'l, 1b..	4	1	3	11	0
B'kb'n, 3b.	4	0	1	2	1	Scott, ss..	4	0	1	3	4
Benz, p...	2	0	0	0	4	G'dner, 3b.	4	0	1	0	0
*Daly	1	0	0	0	0	Thomas, c.	3	1	1	6	3
J.Scott, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Mays, p...	3	0	2	0	3
						‡Rodgers..	1	0	0	0	0
						§Speaker ..	0	0	0	0	0
Total..	34	4	8	27	14	Total..	35	3	11	27	12

*Batted for Benz in seventh inning.
†Batted for Wagner in third inning.
‡Batted for Mays in ninth inning.
§Ran for Thomas in ninth inning.
Errors—E. Collins, Fournier, Wagner, Lewis, Gardner, Mays, 2.

Chicago ....0 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 0—4
Boston ....0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—E. Collins, Roth, Hoblitzel. Three-base hit—Weaver. Home run—Hoblitzel. Stolen bases—Blackburn, Hooper. Sacrifice hits—J. Collins, Schalk. Double play—E. Collins and Fournier. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Boston, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Benz, 1; off Scott, 1; off Mays, 2. Hits—Off Benz, 9 in 6 innings; off Scott, 2 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Scott, 1; by Mays, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Wallace. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes.

Bressler Effective in Pinches.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Bad fielding by St. Louis was largely responsible for the 5 to 2 victory of Philadelphia today. In six of the first seven innings Bressler was in tight places, but the visitors could not hit the ball in the pinches after they got their two runs in the opening session. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf..	4	0	1	0	0	Shot'n, lf.	3	1	1	2	0
Barry, ss.	3	0	0	1	2	A'tin, 3b..	4	1	1	0	3
J. Walsh, cf., lf...	4	0	0	1	0	Pratt, 2b.	4	0	2	1	3
Old'g, lf..	4	1	1	3	0	W'ker, cf.	5	0	2	0	0
T'pson, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	D.W'h, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
M'l'n's, 1b.	4	1	2	10	1	Kauf'n, 1b.	4	0	0	10	1
Lapp, c...	4	0	2	8	0	Lavan, ss.	4	0	0	1	2
Malone, 2b.	4	1	0	2	3	Agnew, c..	3	0	1	7	0
Lear, 3b..	2	0	0	2	0	H'mil'n, p.	3	0	1	1	0
Kopf, 3b..	1	0	0	0	3	Perry'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Bress'r, p.	2	2	1	0	3	Loud'k, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Severeid..	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	5	7	27	12	Total.	35	2	9	24	9

*Batted for Perryman in eighth inning.
Errors—Shotton, Pratt, (2,) Kauffman, Lavan, Murphy, Bressler.

Philadelphia ......0 0 1 0 0 0 2 2 .—5
St. Louis ....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hit—D. Walsh. Three-base hit—Pratt. Stolen bases—Shotton, (2,) Austin. Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Sacrifice hit—Agnew, Kopf. Sacrifice fly—Barry. Left on bases—St. Louis, 11; Philadelphia, 8. Bases on errors—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Hamilton, 1; off Loudermilk, 1; off Bressler, 3. Hits—Off Hamilton, 4 in six and one-third innings; off Perryman, none in two-thirds inning; off Loudermilk, 3 in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Bressler, (Austin;) by Hamilton, (Bressler.) Struck out—By Hamilton, 4; by Bressler, 4; by Loudermilk, 2. Wild pitch — Perryman. Umpires — Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Detroit, 1.
Washington, 3; Cleveland, 2.
Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 4; Boston, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 9; Chicago, 3.
Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburgh, 3.
Boston, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 4.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 5; Baltimore, 3.
Kansas City, 5; St. Louis, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Providence, 12; Richmond, 2.
Newark, 7; Jersey City, 2.
Toronto, 3; Rochester, 0.
Montreal, 4; Buffalo, 3.
(Ten innings.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	29	17	.630
Detroit	30	18	.625
Boston	21	17	.552
New York	20	21	.488
Washington	19	20	.487
Cleveland	18	24	.429
St. Louis	18	26	.409
Philadelphia	16	28	.364

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	24	18	.571
Philadelphia	24	19	.558
Boston	22	20	.524
Brooklyn	22	21	.512
St. Louis	22	24	.478
Pittsburgh	20	22	.476
New York	17	21	.448
Cincinnati	17	23	.425

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Kansas City	27	19	.587
Pittsburgh	25	19	.568
Newark	23	19	.548
Brooklyn	24	21	.533
St. Louis	22	20	.524
Chicago	24	22	.522
Baltimore	16	27	.372
Buffalo	16	30	.348

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	17	12	.586
Providence	18	15	.545
Richmond	18	16	.529
Montreal	19	17	.528
Rochester	17	16	.515
Toronto	17	18	.486
Jersey City	14	19	.424
Newark	12	19	.387

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.
Detroit at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark at Brooklyn.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
St. Louis at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City at Newark.
Providence at Richmond.
Rochester at Buffalo.
Toronto at Montreal.

Errors Help Senators to Victory.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Washington made it three out of four games from Cleveland today, 3 to 2. The locals earned one run off Coumbe, while errors were responsible for the other two. Cleveland threatened to tie the score in the ninth when, with one out, two singles, and an out, followed by a triple, two runs were scored. However, Foster's great stop of O'Neill's grounder ended the game. None of the three pitchers gave a base on balls. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf..	3	0	1	3	0	L'bold, cf.	4	0	2	2	0
Foster, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1	T'ner, 2b..	4	0	1	4	1
Shanks, lf.	3	0	0	3	0	C'man, ss.	4	0	0	3	2
Milan, cf..	3	0	1	3	0	Wood, 1b..	4	1	1	7	0
Gandil, 1b.	3	1	2	7	0	Graney, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
M'gan, 2b.	3	1	1	1	2	Smith, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Henry, c..	2	0	0	8	1	W'g'ns, 3b.	4	0	1	0	1
McB'e, ss.	3	1	1	1	2	O'Neill, c.	4	0	0	3	1
Ayres, p..	3	0	1	0	0	Coumbe, p.	2	0	1	1	5
						*Ham'nd..	1	0	1	0	0
						Jones, p...	0	0	0	0	1
Total..	27	3	8	27	6	Total..	35	2	8	24	11

*Batted for Coumbe in the eighth inning.
Errors—Chapman, (2,) Wambsgans.

Washington ....0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 .—3
Cleveland ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2

Two-base hit—Morgan. Earned runs—Off Coumbe, 1; off Ayres, 2. Three-base hits—McBride, Gandil, Wambsgans. Hits—Off Coumbe, 8 in seven innings; off Jones, 0 in one inning. Sacrifice hit—Moeller. Sacrifice fly—Henry. Double play—Coumbe and Wood. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Washington, 2. Base on errors—Washington, 1. Struck out—By Coumbe, 2; by Ayres, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

R.H.E.
Jersey City ..0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 7 2
Newark .....0 0 0 2 3 0 2 0 .—7 13 3
Batteries—Wiltse, Ring and Reynolds; Schmutz and Heckinger.

AT ROCHESTER.

R.H.E.
Toronto ....0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1—3 8 0
Rochester ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 1
Batteries—Luque and Kocher; Huenke and Williams.

AT BUFFALO.

R.H.E.
Montreal ...0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1—4 9 0
Buffalo ....0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—3 11 2
Batteries—Dowd and Howle; Gaw and LaLonge.

AT RICHMOND.

R. H. E.
Providence ..4 2 5 0 0 0 0 1 0—12 18 1
Richmond ...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0— 2 7 2
Batteries—Cooper and Casey; Russell, Sterzer and Schaufele.

GIANTS GET INTO THEIR STRIDE AGAIN

Play Splendidly in All Branches of the Game and Defeat Cubs 9 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Opportune hitting, good fielding, and flashy base running permitted New York to land the last and odd game of their series here today 9 to 3. Rube Marquard had everything just about to his liking, but conditions were just the reverse for Jim Lavender, the Cub moundsman.

Because the New Yorks romped away with an early lead, the fracas was devoid of interest almost before it started, for the Cubs at no stage seemed able to cope with Marquard's slants. He was hit hard, but the Bresnahan troupe had the misfortune to send their wallops directly in the path of some waiting fielder. Along with this the Giant outfielders had a bad habit of picking them off the fences, so the Rube had an easy time of it.

If the Giants had lost today's game Manager McGraw would have filed a protest because Umpire Orth rendered three dicisions on one play in the first inning. The bases were filled as a result of two singles and an error by Archer. Burns rapped a slow bounder to Phelan, who threw low to Saier, but the latter made a clever pick-up and got the runner. Orth called Burns out, and then reversed his verdict on the appeal of McGraw.

As soon as he did so Manager Bresnahan came from the bench and objected. He had to appeal to Umpire Byron behind the plate after fussing with Orth. The two officials then conferred, the result of which was that Burns was called out.

The only flash of first-place form displayed by the leaders came in the ninth inning, too late to raise a ripple among the fans. After two were out in the final period Jim Archer drove a home run into the left-field bleachers, a familiar happening these days, with a runner perched on third. As the West Siders were traveling eight runs behind at this time, the wallop was of little value except in the percentage column.

Lavender succeeded in holding the Giants fairly even during the seven rounds he decorated the firing hill. When he quit for a pinch hitter the margin stood 5 and 1. Standridge's wildness, a poor base decision by Orth, and a triple answer for the other four markers scored in the eighth. Previously to this New York struggled along, getting their runs one at a time. They got ten blows off Lavender and two off his successoh.

That Lavender was not at his best was shown as early as the first inning, when Snodgrass and Lobert, the first batters up, got safe hits. A moment later Doyle bunted and the ball went safe, filling the bases when Archer threw wild. The Cub got his bearings about this time, but while Burns was being tossed out Snodgrass scored. Robertson then fanned and Merkle was an infield victim.

Run No. 2 for New York came in the fourth. Merkle doubled after two were out, and then Brainerd bounded one which hopped too high for Lavender to handle. Zimmerman came rushing in for the ball, but it got by him, and Merkle went over. In the fifth they got two after a pair were out. Lobert, Doyle, Burns, and Robertson busted hits in a row. In the sixth Brainerd's single, Marquard's sacrifice, and Snodgrass's single raised their ante to five.

Marquard eased up a bit about this time after sending the Cubs down almost in order through the second, third, fourth, and fifth innings, so Good pulled a single through Doyle. He was forced by Fisher, and Knisely's double pushed Bob around to third. Zimmerman got hold of one, and Burns backed up and picked the drive off the fence, while Fisher registered. In the ninth Williams was hit, McLarry ran for him, and Archer scored him with his home run.

New York got their last four off Standridge in the eighth. Pete walked Meyers and Brainerd, and Marquard was safe on a late throw to third. Snodgrass forced a runner at the plate, but Lobert tripled, scoring three. He counted when Doyle singled. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'gr'ss, cf.	5	2	2	3	0	Good, rf...	4	0	1	0	0
L'bert, 3b.	4	1	2	0	1	Fisher, ss.	3	1	0	1	4
Doyle, 2b.	4	1	2	2	3	K'sely, lf..	4	0	2	2	0
Burns, rf.	5	1	2	3	0	Z'man, 2b.	3	0	0	5	8
R'tson, lf..	5	0	1	1	0	Saier, 1b..	4	0	0	7	0
M'rkle, 1b.	5	1	1	9	2	W'ms, cf...	3	0	0	3	0
Meyers, c.	3	0	0	2	0	Archer, c..	4	1	1	9	2
*Murray ..	0	0	0	0	0	P'elan, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2
Smith, c...	1	0	0	2	0	L'v'der, p.	2	0	0	0	2
B'nerd, ss.	3	2	2	2	6	†B'nahan .	1	0	0	0	0
M'qur'd, p.	3	1	0	3	2	S'ridge, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						‡McLarry..	0	1	0	0	0
Total...	38	9	12	27	14	Total...	32	3	5	27	11

*Ran for Meyers in eighth.
†Batted for Lavender in seventh inning.
‡Ran for Williams in ninth inning.
Errors—Good, Archer.

New York ....1 0 0 1 2 1 0 4 0—9
Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2—3

Two-base hits — Merkle, Burns, Knisely. Three-base hits—Phelan, Lobert. Home run—Archer. Stolen base—Brainerd. Earned runs—New York, 9; Chicago, 3. Sacrifice hits—Doyle, Marquard, Zimmerman. Double play—Archer and Zimmerman. Left on bases—New York, 8; Chicago, 5. First base on error—New York. Bases on balls—Off Lavender, 2; off Marquard, 1; off Standridge, 2. Hits—Off Lavender, 10 in 7 innings; off Standridge, 2 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Marquard, (Williams.) Struck out—By Marquard, 4; by Lavender, 4; by Standridge, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—One hour and fifty-nine minutes.

Luderus Drives in Three Runs.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—Luderus's batting was largely responsible today for Philadelphia's 5 to 4 victory over St. Louis. In the second inning, with two men on, he tripled, scoring both Philadelphians. Again, in the eighth, Luderus's single brought Becker from second to the home plate with the winning run. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'croft, ss.	5	0	0	5	2	Butler, ss.	5	0	1	2	3
Byrne, 3b.	3	0	1	2	0	B'cher, lf.	4	1	0	4	0
Becker, lf.	3	2	1	1	0	Miller, 2b.	4	0	0	1	4
Crav'h, rf.	3	1	1	2	1	Long, rf..	3	1	1	0	0
Nieh'f, 2b.	3	1	1	1	6	Dolan, cf..	3	0	1	2	0
Lud's, 1b.	4	0	2	9	1	Hyatt, 1b.	2	1	1	12	0
Wieser, cf.	4	1	0	4	0	Betzel, 3b.	4	1	1	2	3
Burns, c..	3	0	2	2	1	Snyder, c.	3	0	1	4	1
Mayer, p..	4	0	0	1	3	Griner, p..	2	0	2	0	4
						Sallee, p...	1	0	0	0	1
Total.	32	5	8	27	14	Total.	31	4	8	27	16

Errors—Niehoff, Wieser.

Philadelphia ....0 3 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—5
St. Louis...........0 2 0 0 1 0 1 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Betzel, Cravath, Griner. Three-base hit—Luderus. Stolen bases—Long, (2,) Becker, Niehoff, Bescher, (2.) Earned run—Philadelphia, 1. Sacrifice hits—Snyder, Miller, Dolan. Double plays—Miller to Butler to Hyatt; Butler to Miller to Hyatt; Bancroft to Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 9. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mayer, 5; off Griner, 4; off Sallee, 1. Hits—Off Griner, 7 in seven innings, (none out in eighth;) off Sallee, 1 in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Mayer, (Long.) Struck out—By Griner, 2; by Sallee, 1; by Mayer, 2. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason.

Detroit Buys Pitcher Steen.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 8.—Bill Steen, pitcher of the Cleveland American League team, has been sold to Detroit. No details as to the price paid are available here, but it is declared it was a cash deal and that no other players are involved.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

LUCK FOR THE DODGERS.

Costello's Failure to Stop Stengel's Hit Gives Brooklyn Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., June 8.—The Dodgers today defeated the Pirates, 4 to 3, and split even on the series. They actually snatched victory from the jaws of defeat. Until the eighth inning they were so far in the rear, considering the nature of the game, everybody on both sides being on tip-toe and doing his level best, that their case seemed hopeless. But in that session they were favored by fortune and, grasping the opportunity, had the Pirates beaten in a jiffy.

Schultz batted in place of Smith, and went out on a grounder to Wagner. O'Mara put a stiff single into centre field. Then Myers rolled the ball toward Wagner, and the easiest kind of a double play was in sight. But when the ball came near Hans, it hopped over his head into the outfield. So instead of a double play, there were men on first and second base. Daubert smashed the ball straight at McQuillen. It struck the pitcher forcibly and darted out of reach of all infielders. This feat filled the bases, with O'Mara on third, Myers on second, and Daubert on first. Stengel then shot the ball into center field, too short for Costello to reach. When the centerfielder stooped to stop the ball on a bound, he fell full length on the grass, face downward. The ball went on and bounded toward the wall. Stengel never halted until he had reached third base, chasing the three runners ahead of him over the plate and winning the game. This action was so unexpected and so rapidly done, that it made the spectators gasp.

The Pirates could do nothing with Pfeffer in the last two innings and so fell short, although one got to second base. Pfeffer, on the other hand, made Brooklyn's last hit. He was evidently so pleased with it that he boldly attempted to steal second, but was just as boldly thrown out.

Daubert was the batting hero of the day. He hit the ball safely every time he went to bat, and brought home the winning run. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'a, ss.	3	1	2	1	3	Carey, lf..	4	2	2	2	0
Myers, cf..	3	1	1	4	0	J'ston, 1b.	3	0	0	7	0
D'bert, 1b.	4	1	4	12	0	Baird, 3b..	4	0	1	3	0
St'gel, rf..	4	0	1	1	0	H'man, rf.	4	1	2	3	0
Wheat, lf.	3	0	0	1	0	Wag'r, ss.	4	0	1	5	2
C'sh'w, 2b.	4	0	1	1	5	Viox, 2b...	4	0	1	1	1
McC'y, c..	4	0	1	4	4	Cost'o, cf..	4	0	0	2	0
Getz, 3b..	4	0	0	2	1	Gibson, c.	2	0	0	4	2
Smith, p..	2	1	0	1	2	†Schang .	0	0	0	0	0
*Schultz .	1	0	0	0	0	McQ'n, p..	3	0	0	0	3
Pfeffer, p.	1	0	1	0	1	‡Collins ..	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	4	11	27	16	Total..	33	3	7	27	8

*Batted for Smith in eighth inning.
†Batted for Gibson in ninth inning.
‡Batted for McQuillan in ninth inning.
Errors—O'Mara, (2,) Cutshaw, Viox.

Brooklyn ....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 0—4
Pittsburgh ....0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0—3

Three-base hits—Stengel, Carey, Baird. Sacrifice hits—O'Mara, Myers, Johnston. Stolen bases—McCarty, Hinchman, (2,) Wagner, Viox. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburgh, 3. Double plays—O'Mara and Daubert; Johnston, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburgh, 6. Base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Pittsburgh, 2. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 1; off Pfeffer, 1; off McQuillan, 1. Hits—Off Smith, 7 in seven innings. Balk—McQuillan. Struck out—By Smith, 4; by McQuillan, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Clem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Pitchers' Wildness Costs Game.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 8.—Cincinnati rallied in the eighth inning today, making three runs and tying the score, but Boston came back in the ninth and made one run, thereby winning, 4 to 3. Schneider's wildness in the first inning, when he passed the first two men up, cost two runs, and Benton gave the visitors another run in the ninth by giving two bases on balls. Rudolph was hit hard in the eighth, two singles and a three-base hit, and Maranville's error giving the locals three runs. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	3	1	0	2	1	Leach, cf..	1	0	0	1	0
F'pat'k, 2b.	2	1	0	2	3	†Wingo ...	1	0	0	0	0
Con'ly, lf..	3	1	0	1	0	H'zog, ss.	4	0	1	6	4
Magee, cf.	3	0	1	4	0	Kil'fer, lf.	4	1	2	1	0
S'midt, 1b.	4	0	2	11	1	Groh, 2b..	4	0	2	5	4
Smith, 3b.	3	1	1	2	4	G'fith, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
M'v'le, ss..	3	0	0	2	2	Olson, 3b..	4	0	0	0	4
Whal'g, c.	3	0	1	2	1	M'witz, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0
Gowdy, c..	0	0	0	0	0	Clarke, c..	4	0	0	4	1
Rud'ph, p.	3	0	0	1	3	Schn'r, p.	3	0	2	0	2
*Cather ..	1	0	1	0	0	T'bley, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
						Benton, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total..	28	4	6	27	15	Total..	33	3	7	27	15

*Batted for Whaling in ninth inning.
†Batted for Leach in the eighth inning.
Errors—Maranville, 2.

Boston ....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—4
Cincinnati ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—3

Two-base hit—Magee. Three-base hit—Killifer. Stolen base—Cather. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2. Sacrifice hits—Connolly, Magee, Maranville. Double plays—Smith and Schmidt; Herzog and Mollwitz, 2; Moran and Schmidt. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Cincinnati, 5. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 2; off Schneider, 5; off Benton, 2. Hits—Off Schneider, 5 in eight innings; off Benton, 1 in one inning. Struck out—By Rudolph, 1; by Schneider, 3; by Benton, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Harrisburg Wants Newark Club.

Edward G. Barrow, President of the International League admitted yesterday that Harrisburg had asked to have the franchise of the Newark Club transferred to that city, but he would not say that any official action had been taken in the matter. He repudiated the statement of one of the officials of the Newark club, who said that the deal had been arranged. President Barrow, Charles H. Ebbets, and Stephen and Edward McKeever had a long talk with President John K. Tener of the National League yesterday afternoon, but President Barrow denied that there was any consulation over the Newark situation. He said the McKeever Brothers and Ebbets were there discussing National League matters and that his meeting them was accidental.

Main Wins Seven Straight.

KANSAS CITY, June 8.—Kansas City bunched four hits, one a home run, in the third inning, scoring four runs, and added another run in the eighth, and defeated St. Louis today, 5 to 1. It is the seventh straight victory for Main. The score:

R.H.E.
St. Louis......0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1 6 0
Kansas City..0 0 4 0 0 0 0 1 .—5 8 2
Batteries—Groom, Watson, and Hartley; Main and Easterly.

American Association.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 12; Kansas City, 2.
At Columbus—St. Paul, 4; Columbus, 3.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 5; Milwaukee, 4.
At Louisville—Minneapolis, 9; Louisville, 3.

New York State League.

At Utica—Utica, 2; Binghamton, 0.
At Scranton—Scranton, 9; Troy, 0.
At Wilkes-Barre—Wilkes-Barre, 9; Albany, 3.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 7; Elmira, 4.

Colonial League.

At Hartford—Hartford, 3; New Bedford, 1.
At New Haven—Fall River, 2; New Haven, 1.
At Brockton—Brockton, 1; Springfield, 0. Brockton, 2; Springfield, 1.
Taunton at Pawtucket—Postponed; rain.

Scores of Other Games.

At State College, Penn.—Pennsylvania State, 5; Chinese University of Hawaii, 4.
At Worcester—Massachusetts Aggies, 9; Worcester Tech., 1.
At Orono, Me.—University of Maine, 8; Colby, 1.

GIDEON SURPRISES CROWD AT BELMONT

Veteran Turfman "Puts Over Good Thing" in Little Dipper, Backed to 6 to 1.

Ex-Assemblyman David Gideon, who for a number of years was one of the most prominent owners of race horses, winning three Futurities with His Highness, Butterflies, and Requital, proved to race-goers at Belmont Park yesterday that he was far from a "back number," even at 70 years of age, and that he had not forgotten how to "put one over" on his associate owners. He did the trick in the third race with the filly Little Dipper, about which none of the "early birds" or professional "clockers" seemed to have any knowledge.

There were nine starters in the dash for maiden fillies at four and a half furlongs. James Butler's Puzzle and Gifford A. Cochran's Feminist were installed favorites, and most of the betting was on this pair, while as good as 20 to 1 was posted against the Gideon representative. Gideon and his friends watched the filly warm up, were satisfied with her condition, and then backed her with such freedom and persistence that at the post time she was at only 6 to 1.

Getting a good start, she was in front from start to finish, winning in the end by two lengths and a half. Feminist was her most persistent opponent, and would have been close to her at the finish but for an unusual incident such as old race-goers said they had never seen duplicated. Just before the race the track near the finish was sprinkled. This left a wet and dark spot about twenty-five yards from the finish. Feminist was coming like a whirlwind after Little Dipper when she saw this spot, propped herself as if she saw an excavation in front of her, shied to the extreme outside of the track to go around it, and nearly unseated her rider, who narrowly escaped being pitcher over her head. This strange performance, of course, lost her any chance to win and also permitted Miss Puzzle, which had been running second to Little Dipper, to get the place away from the Cochran filly.

Virile, from Mrs. Payne Whitney's stable, took the measure of Blue Thistle in the Quogue Handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, which was the feature of the day's card, though it had but three starters, Spearhead acting as trailer. Blue Thistle made a game fight of it up to the last half dozen strides, when he weakened a bit, and Virile outpaced him, to win by a scant length in the fast time of 1:45, which is within two-fifths of a second of the record for the track made by the wonderful racer Superman in 1907. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won at this meeting; selling; purse $500; six furlongs. Time—1:13. Forecast, Oneck Stable's ch. f., 3 years, by Voter-Divination, 90 pounds, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, (Louder)..........1^{h}
Lilly Orme, Henry W. Warner's br. f., 4, 106, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, (Buxton)..........2^{1}
J. J. Lillis, Marrone Stable's blk. g., 4, 110, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, (McCahey)..........3^{h}
Water Lily, Armament, Hydroplane, and Plantagenet also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For mares and geldings, three years old and upward; selling; purse $600; one mile. Time—1:39. Wooden Shoes, Quincy Stable's ch. g., 4 years, by Burgomaster-Breakdown, 105 pounds, 6 to 5 and 3 to 10, (McCahey)..1^{1}
Bac, Andrew Miller's ch. g., 4, 113, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, (Byrne)..........2½
Fanmouse, August Belmont's b. f., 3, 91, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, (Louder)..........3^{3}
Stonehenge also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-old fillies which have not won at this meeting; purse $500; four and a half furlongs straight. Time—0:53. Little Dipper, David Gideon's b. f., by Astronomer-Helen O'C., 107 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Fairbrother)..........1^{2½}
Miss Puzzle, James Butler's br. f., 105, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, (Byrne)..........2⅔
Feminist, Gifford A. Cochran's ch. f., 105, 3 to 1 and even, (Lilly)..........3^{3}
Plumose, Little Alta, Taka, Smoothbore, Favour, and Dorados also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Quogue Selling Handicap, for three-year-olds and up; purse $600; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:45. Virile, Greentree Stable's ch. g., 5 years, by Stalwart-Cherubim, 110 pounds, 13 to 10 and out, (Buxton)..........1^{1}
Blue Thistle, H. C. Hallenbeck's b. g., 6, 117, 4 to 5 and out, (Byrne)..........2no
Spearhead, Captain E. B. Cassatt's b. c., 4, 98, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Ryan)..........3

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; selling; purse, $500; one mile. Time—1:40 3-5. Etruscan, L. S. Thompson's ch. g., 3 years, by Burgomaster-Fiesole, 94 pounds, 4 to 5 and out, (Morys)..........1^{3}
Sam Slick, Cleveland Stable's ch. g., 3, 96, 7 to 2 and 4 to 5, (Louder)..........2^{1}
Coin, J. E. Widener's b. g., 5, 113, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, (Loftus)..........3no
Irish Boy and Vifir also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; selling; purse, $500; four and a half furlongs, straight. Time—0:53 2-5. Blue Rock, R. T. Wilson's br. c., by Trap Rock-Sly Nun, 112 pounds, 7 to 2 and 4 to 5, (McCahey)..........1no
Devonshire Dolly, Gifford A. Cochran's br. f., 104, 3 to 5 and 3 to 10, (Lilly)..2^{3}
Galeswinthe, M. Hirsch's b. f., 104, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Louder)..........3^{3}
Golden Gate, Walloon, and Fish Walk also ran.

Entries for Belmont Park Racing.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-old maidens; five furlongs, straight. Plaintiff, 115 pounds; Orator, 115; Murphy, 115; Prince of Como, 115; Libyan Sands, 115.

SECOND RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Working Lad, 113 pounds; Beethoven, 110; Camellia, 100; Robinetta, 105; Prairie, 105; Easter Star, 100; Guy Fisher, 113.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and upwards; the Sprint Handicap; six furlongs, straight. Rock View, 126 pounds; Housemaid, 123; Meeting House, 123; Yankee Notions, 112; Top O' Th' Morn'g, 113; Hester Prynne, 106; Andrew, 106.

FOURTH RACE.—Two-year-olds; the Keene Memorial; five and one-half furlongs, straight. Ting-a-Ling, 119 pounds; Ormesdale, 113; Henry, Jr., 107; Lena Mischa, 127; Kilmer, 110; Hands Off, 110; Paddy Whack, 110.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; the Broadhollow Steeplechase; about two and one-quarter miles. Swish, 147 pounds; Ballybay, 153; Shannon River, 158; Indian Arrow, 130; Adventuress, 132; Sixty-Four, 132.

SIXTH RACE.—Declared off.

SEVENTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; handicap; six furlongs, straight. Flittergold, 114 pounds; Kaskaskia, 107; Pixy, 100; Spring Board, 98; Royal Martyr, 98; Holiday, 98; Charter Maid, 102.

The Finn to Go to Canada.

Instead of sending his horse, The Finn, winner of the Withers and Belmont Stakes at Belmont Park meeting, to Kentucky to run for the Latonia Derby, H. C. Hallenbeck has decided to send him to Canada to run for the Hamilton Derby, which will be worth about $8,000. This will better enable the colt to fill his remaining stake engagements at the tracks in this vicinity. It is probable that Mr. Hallenbeck will also send along his other smart three-year-old, Iron Duke, which has not been started this year, as he is but very little behind The Finn as a racer, and start both of them for the rich stake.

BROOKFEDS WIN AGAIN.

Smith's Homer Gives Game to Wardmen at Washington Park.

You may be a Brooklyn fan, and you may know a lot about baseball, and still you may never have heard of Fred Smith. Fred is by trade a shortstop, but most of his time he is doing duty as a pinch hitter, and thereby hangs his claim to fame. The atmosphere was blue at Washington Park yesterday afternoon, and Fred appointed himself as the dispenser of a little cheerfulness. He succeeded far beyond his expectations; in fact, he produced the effect so suddenly that Otto Knabe and the Terrapins haven't begun to recover yet. It was in the eighth inning that opportunity came flitting past Fred, and he closed on it like a steel trap. Three men had succeeded in planting themselves on the bases, Brooklyn was two runs behind, and Lee Magee told Smith to go in and pull the miracle. Fred did it in the most approved manner. With two strikes having been called on him, he shot the bat into one of Bill Bailey's slants and drove it into the centre field bleachers for a homer. That won the game then and there by a score of 5 to 3, for the Terrapins could do nothing in their half of the ninth.

For seven innings yesterday Knabe's players were going fine. In the first inning they gathered in four hits from Lafitte, and these, combined with a pass, were responsible for three runs. The Brooklynites had been able to score only one in the second, and it looked as if Knabe would go away from town with a kindly feeling for the Brookfeds. Smith spoiled it all.

The first tally for Brooklyn started with a pass to Myers. He went to third on a wild pitch and scored on Westerzil's infield out. In the eighth inning, with one down, Magee singled to left, Kauff fouled out, and Evans walked. Myers was hit by Bailey, and the bases were full ready for the enactment of Smith's part. He fouled off several good ones, and then Bill Bailey sailed one down the path that suited his fancy. It went into the bleachers in centre field. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'per, lf...	1	0	0	1	0	McC's, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Magee, 2b.	3	1	1	3	1	D'can, cf..	4	0	1	3	0
Kauff, cf.	4	0	1	2	1	Zinn, lf...	3	1	1	1	0
Evans, rf.	3	1	0	0	0	S'cina, 1b.	3	1	1	6	2
Myers, 1b.	2	2	0	12	1	Walsh, 3b.	4	1	3	4	1
W'zil, 3b.	3	0	1	3	0	D'lan, ss..	3	0	2	2	0
Holt, ss...	4	0	0	2	3	Knabe, 2b.	4	0	3	1	3
Land, c...	3	0	1	3	1	J'kl'h, c...	4	0	0	6	0
Lafitte, p.	3	0	0	0	3	Bailey, p..	3	0	0	0	2
Smith, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0	*Sim'ns ...	1	0	0	0	0
Total..	27	5	5	27	15	Total..	33	3	11	24	8

*Batted for Bailey in ninth inning.
Error—Bailey.

Brooklyn ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 4 .—5
Baltimore ....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Land, Knabe. Home run—Smith. Stolen bases — Duncan, Kauff. Earned runs—Baltimore, 3; Brooklyn, 5. Sacrifice hits—Swacina, Doolan. Double plays—Swacina and Doolan; Holt and Magee. Left on bases—Baltimore, 6; Brooklyn, 5. Bases on balls—Off Lafitte, 1; off Bailey, 6. Hit by pitcher—By Bailey, (Myers.) Struck out—By Lafitte, 3; by Bailey, 5. Wild pitch—Bailey. Umpires — Messrs. Brennan and Finneran. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Cross-Harvey Case Hangs Fire.

Little progress was made by the State Athletic Commission at a weekly meeting yesterday toward clearing up the muddle caused by the refusal of Leach Cross to box Johnny Harvey at the 135th Street Athletic Club several weeks ago because the full amount of money he had been guaranteed was not forthcoming. The only new point in the case is that the Fordon brothers have retired from the management of the club. Ike Fordon told the Commission this yesterday. He did not state his reason for getting out, nor who had succeeded the brothers in the management of the club, but he appeared certain that the organization had not gone out of business entirely. David Neuburger, counsel for the firm leasing the clubhouse to the Fordons, who asked by letter for permission to testify in the case, did not appear and all efforts on the part of the commission to locate him were unavailing. The Fordons' retirement from the club may change the aspect of the case, for Johnny Harvey had charged them with breach of contract. The meeting indicated a lack of activity in boxing just now, for there was not a single case outside of the 135th Street affair to come up for discussion.

Graves and Lewis Box Tonight.

Kid Graves will make his first bow in a Manhattan ring tonight when he boxes Ted (Kid) Lewis at the St. Nicholas A. C. Graves has beaten all the best men in his division, and for this reason local experts agree that he is rightfully entitled to the welterweight title. Lewis left England undefeated, going to Australia, where he won from Shugrue in a twenty-round bout, and will be the next man to box Freddie Welsh for the English title at the National Sporting Club of London.

Wild Bert Kenney will endeavor to add another win to his long list of knockouts when he faces Jack Driscoll in the ten-round semi-final. Matchmaker Johnston has promised him a match with Jack Dillon, to take place this month, if he is successful against the Brooklyn heavyweight.

Connecticut Junior Game.

Connecticut wants the privilege of holding a series of junior state championships this year and Commissioner Collins of New Haven has written President Frederick W. Rubien of the Metropolitan Association asking for a sanction which will be granted. Connecticut has never had a junior championship meeting of its own.

FAST POLO GAME AT GRACE'S FARM

Cooperstown Defeats Great Neck for Challenge Cup, 6¼ to 4½.

In one of the fastest games played on Long Island since the Englishmen came over here in 1914 and captured the International Cup, Cooperstown polo team defeated Great Neck at Grace's Farm yesterday by the score of 6¼ to 4½ goals.

It was the second match for the third Great Neck Challenge Cup, the first having been played last week between the Wanderers and Meadow Brook Magpies, the latter gaining an easy victory. The Westbury team will play the winners of yesterday in the final for the trophy tomorrow afternoon.

Each side having an aggregate handicap of twenty-three goals, really placed the game on the flat. Cooperstown played Morgan Belmont at back, who is rated at only three goals, thus making the teams even. Had the up-State players stuck to their original plan of putting Louis Stoddart, a seven-goal man, on the team, they would have had to concede four goals to their opponents, and it is doubtful if they would have won the match.

Out of one of these numerous scrimmages in front of the Cooperstown goal Tilney made the opening point of the game for Great Neck. A few seconds before the period closed Beadleston made the point which made the score 1 all. But Milburn, meanwhile, had accidentally made a safety, so Great Neck was mulcted a quarter of a goal.

As the players and their mounts warmed up the play became even faster, and their riding more reckless. After a little over a minute J. Watson Webb made the second goal for Great Neck, then Beadleston scored again. The Cooperstown No. 1 played a dashing game, and was kept well fed by both Rumsey and Stevenson. In an exciting moment just before the session blosed Tilney made a dangerous cross, coming in collision with Beadleston, the force of which nearly unseated the latter, but he hung onto the neck of his mount and was almost instantly back in to the saddle. For this offense Great Neck was penalized half a goal.

Stevenson's goal in the fourth period gave his side a slight lead. Up until that time both teams had earned the same number of points, the only difference in the score being the three-quarters of a goal penalties against Great Neck.

In the fifth period, Milburn made a number of sensational strokes and saved his goal many times from the onslaught of his opponents. Once he smashed his mallet and the three other men immediately played the boards, and kept the ball there until Milburn had time to gallop to the end of the field and get another stick. The fifth was the most exciting of the game. Goals by J. Watson Webb and Tilney once more gave Great Neck the lead by a quarter of a point. When these figures were placed upon the board there was no end of enthusiasm. The automobile horns tooted and their were cheers for the home team. The Captain of the American International team, Harry Payne Whitney, was on the sidelines coaching the North Shore players.

Neither side scored in the sixth period, but a safety was called against Cooperstown when Stevenson hit behind his own goal to save the side from being scored on. This took another quarter of the up-Staters' total. But Great Neck's advantage, was short-lived, as Stevenson made two points before the seventh period closed, which once more put Cooperstown in front. From then until the final whistle blew they were never headed.

To make the victory more complete, Beadleston added one more in the last period. As a fitting close to a sensational game this was the most spectacular goal of the whole match. The No. 1 fastened on the ball close to his own goal, and with three well-directed strokes carried it up the field. McLaughlin and Webb both tried to ride him off, but he slipped past them. Meanwhile the ball had stopped almost in front of the Great Neck goal and a gentle tap sent it rolling between the uprights. The line-ups:

Cooperstown—C. B. Beadleston, (6,) C. C. Rumsey, (6,) M. Stevenson, (8,) Morgan Belmont, (3.) Total—23.

Great Neck—F. McLaughlin, (4,) J. Watson Webb, (6,) N. L. Tilney, (4,) Devereux Milburn, (9.) Total—23.

Goals scored for Cooperstown—Beadleston, (3,) Stevenson, (4.) Goals scored for Great Neck—Tilney, (2,) J. Watson Webb, (2,) F. McLaughlin.

Goals earned by Cooperstown, 7; allowed by handicap, 0; lost by penalty, ½; net score, 6½. Goals earned by Great Neck, 5; allowed by handicap, 0; lost by penalty, ¾; net score, 4½. Time—Eight seven and one-half-minute periods. Referee—R. J. Cooley.

Peet, Andover Trainer, Resigns.

ANDOVER, Mass., June 8.—Sidney Peet, athletic trainer at Phillips Andover Academy for the past fifteen years, today tendered his resignation to take effect at the close of the present school year. Vaughn S. Blanchard, former Worcester Academy track coach, who is to join the Andover faculty next Fall, probably will succeed Peet.

REVIVAL OF 'CHASING.

Course to be Built at Aqueduct—Three New Stakes.

Steeplechases have furnished about the best sport that has been enjoyed at the Belmont Park meeting this Spring. The fields have been of good size without exception, the 'chases have excited the liveliest enthusiasm, and been productive of the cleverest kind of sport for those who love cross-country racing. As there is no steeplechase course at Jamaica, there will be no racing of this sort during the fourteen days' meeting there, which will give the horses a chance to rest until the Aqueduct meeting begins, on Saturday, June 26.

Aqueduct will provide for the jumpers. The managers of the meeting, seeing the success at Belmont Park which has followed the rule imposing a fine of $50 on any trainer starting a horse not properly schooled, have ordered the construction of a steeplechase course in the infield over the old hurdle course. This will be ready for the "leppers" at the opening of the meeting with a steeplechase as a feature on most days of the meeting, work having been begun on the course yesterday.

The Empire City Association, which has never gone in for the sport, will also provide for steeplechases to be run during their meeting both at the Belmont Park and Aqueduct tracks. Three stakes for 'chasers are to be opened, with liberal added money, and there will be races for the jumpers on practically every day of the meeting.

Yonkers Races Transferred.

With the arrival of Colonel Matt Winn, manager of the Empire City Racing Association, from Kentucky yesterday, plans for the meeting of the organization were perfected. It was tentatively announced some time ago that the races would not be held at the Yonkers track, but not until yesterday were plans for the meeting agreed on. It has been arranged to race the ten days from July 14 to 25, inclusive, at Belmont Park, with the probabilities that the Suburban Handicap will be run on the opening day of the meeting, Wednesday, though this had not been definitely decided yesterday. The remaining six days allotted for the meeting of the Empire City Association will be staged at the Aqueduct track, the meeting concluding July 31, after which the horses will go to Saratoga to race through the month of August.

Regret Will Not Go to Kentucky.

Although it has been announced that Regret, winner of the Kentucky Derby, would be a starter in the race for the Latonia Derby, to be run next Saturday, this filly will not be one of the contenders. Harry Payne Whitney, her owner, who was at the Belmont Park track yesterday, decided that he would not send her to Kentucky, as Regret has had a slight attack of the epidemic of colds which prevails among the horses stabling at Belmont Park. There was a report about the track that Regret was "on the sick list," but her trainer, James Rowe, says that aside from a slight cough she is not ailing, and that he fears no bad results from her slight indisposition.

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SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Washington Park, 3:30 P. M. today. Tip-Tops vs. Newark Feds.

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THE TURF. THE TURF.

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At BELMONT PARK
SPECIAL FEATURES FOR TODAY (LAST DAY)
$3,000 Keene Memorial Stakes,
The Sprint Handicap, Broadhollow Steeplechase
AND THREE OTHER STAR EVENTS. FIRST RACE 2:30 P. M.
Special Race Trains leave Pennsylvania Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., also Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, at 12:30 and at intervals up to 1:55 P. M. From Nostrand Ave. 5 minutes later. East New York 8 minutes later. Also reached by trolley.
General Admission, $1. Grand Stand and Paddock, $3. Ladies, $1.50

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TWO FAVORITES DEFEATED IN NATIONAL TENNIS—CREWS ON HUDSON AND THAMES

TWO SURPRISES IN WOMEN'S TENNIS

Miss Bjurstedt and Partner Lose in Doubles and Mrs. Wallach Put Out of Singles.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—The defeat of Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the Norwegian star, and her partner, Mrs. Briggs of Philadelphia, in the opening round of the championship doubles and the hard-earned victory of Mrs. Marshal McLean of Morristown, N. J., a former national title holder, over Mrs. Barger-Wallach of Newport in the second round of the singles featured the second day's play in the annual tournament for the women's national tennis championship of the United States at the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

After being beaten in the singles by Mrs. McLean in a gruelling three-set match, which taxed her strength to the utmost. Mrs. Barger-Wallach, paired with Mrs. T. H. Cabot of Boston in the doubles, won a hard-fought three-set match from Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Briggs. Fine team work and steady, consistent lobbing gave the honors to Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Mrs. Cabot over the more brilliant but erratic play of their opponents.

Five Bostonians, five Philadelphians, two New Yorkers, one Pittsburgher, one Californian, one Norwegian, and one New Jersey woman survived the second round of the singles.

The doubles, save for the unexpected elimination of Miss Bjurstedt and her partner, Mrs. Briggs, resulted about as expected by followers of the game. Summaries:

Championship Doubles, First Round.—Miss I. A. Kissel, Boston, and Miss E. Lindlay, Pittsburgh, defeated Miss Clara Chase and Miss Hilda French, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—2; Mrs. G. W. Wightman, California, and Miss Eleanora Sears, Boston, defeated Mrs. G. D. Dixon and Mrs. A. J. Drexel Paul, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—1; the Misses Myers, Philadelphia, defeated Miss E. Henry and Miss D. Cheston, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—2; Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer, New York, and Miss Helen Alexander, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Mary Williams and Miss Sophie Norris, Philadelphia, 8—6, 6—1; Miss Dorothy Disston and Miss E. N. Fox, Philadelphia, defeated the Misses Hopkins, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—2; Mrs. W. P. Newhall and Miss E. G. Ostheimer, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Elizabeth Porter of Washington and Mrs. H. H. Smith, Philadelphia, 6—8, 6—2; Miss Clare Cassel, New York, and Miss Annie Sheafe, Boston, defeated Miss Miriam Steever, Andover, Mass., and Mrs. C. N. Beard, Philadelphia, 4—6, 6—0, 7—5; Miss Martha Guthrie and Miss Mary Snyder, Pittsburgh, defeated Miss Mary Thayer and Miss D. E. Newbold, Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—1; Miss Phyllis Walsh and Mrs. Isaac Schlicter, Jr., Philadelphia, won from Mrs. Robert Pope and Miss A. B. Black, New York, by default; Mrs. Barger-Wallach, Newport, and Mrs. T. H. Cabot, Boston, defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Norway, and Mrs. B. F. Briggs, Philadelphia, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5; Miss Susanne White and Miss Eleanor Carey, Baltimore, defeated Mrs. Robert L. Leroy and Miss Gertrude della Torre, New York, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

Singles, Second Round.—Miss Anne W. Sheafe, Boston, defeated Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer, New York, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Norway, defeated Miss E. Findlay, New York, 6—3, 6—0; Mrs. C. N. Beard, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Clare Cassel, New York, 6—1, 6—4; Miss H. Guthrie, Pittsburgh, defeated Miss Helen Alexander, Philadelphia, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2; Miss I. A. Kissell, Boston, defeated Miss G. Henry, Philadelphia, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2; Miss Marion Vanderhoef, New York, defeated Miss Gertrude della Torre, New York, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Agnes Kennedy, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Marion Creswell, Philadelphia, 4—6, 6—2, 7—5; Mrs. A. J. Drexel Paul, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Florence Ballin, New York, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5; Miss E. M. Fox, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. H. Harrison Smith, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Alice Cunningham, Boston, defeated Miss Dorothy Disston, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—2; Mrs. Marshall McLean, Morristown, N. J., defeated Mrs. Barger-Wallach, Newport, 3—6, 7—5, 8—6; Mrs. George Wightman, California, defeated Miss May B. Snyder, Pittsburgh, 6—1, 6—4; Mrs. T. A. Cabot, Boston, defeated Miss Mary Williams, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—1; Miss Eleanora Sears, Boston, defeated Mrs. Forest Kershaugh, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—0; Mrs. W. P. Newhall, Philadelphia, won from Mrs. Robert Pope, New York, default; Mrs. Robert L. Leroy, New York, defeated Miss E. G. Ostheimer, Philadelphia, 6—0, 7—5.

Princeton and Cornell Tennis Tie.

Princeton and Cornell will play off the tie in the intercollegiate team lawn tennis championship on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I., on Friday morning. The agreement to decide the team tie on neutral courts was decided upon yesterday by George M. Church, the Princeton captain, and R. L. Cullom, manager of the Cornell team.

LOVIBOND DEFEATS BULL.

Seventh Regiment Crack Wins Hard Match for Jersey State Tennis Title.

The defeat of Charles M. Bull, Jr., the Crescent Athletic Club crack, was the outstanding feature of the New Jersey State lawn tennis championship tournament yesterday on the courts of the Montclair Athletic Club at Montclair, N. J. Bull was eliminated in the fourth round of the men's singles by Arthur M. Lovibond of the Seventh Regiment, after a hard contest at 6-4, 10-8. The victory put Lovibond in the fifth round, the only player to reach this round. The summary:

New Jersey State Championship, Men's Singles.—First Round—King Smith defeated H. G. Hayden, 6—1, 6—3.

Second Round—D. Farnsworth defeated Theodore R. Pell by default; Benjamin M. Phillips defeated John Reynolds, 6—2, 7—5; Dr. A. W. Waite defeated O. H. Riggs by default; H. Norton defeated Chester Brown by default; C. L. Johnston, Jr., defeated King Smith, 9—7, 6—8; Gustave F. Touchard defeated W. T. Deland by default; Colonel R. C. Van Vliet defeated Ralph C. Baggs by default; Arthur M. Lovibond defeated E. H. Prendergast, 6—1, 6—1; G. M. Bodman defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum by default.

Third Round—D. Farnsworth defeated J. Z. Batten by default; C. G. Plympton defeated W. B. Spencer, 6—2, 6—0; Louis Graves defeated Henry Harrison, 6—0, 6—0; Benjamin M. Phillips defeated Dr. A. W. Waite, 6—4, 3—6, 8—6; Cedric A. Major defeated Frank Kidde, 7—5, 6—4; C. Marcus defeated C. Warner, 6—2, 6—4; Harold A. Throckmorton defeated S. H. Manchee, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1; Walter M. Hall defeated H. Norton, 6—2, 6—1; Arthur M. Lovibond defeated S. Howard Voshell by default; Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated Hugh Fleming, 6—0, 6—0; Wylie C. Grant defeated H. W. Robinson, 6—3, 6—2; L. B. Cooper defeated G. M. Bodman, 6—4, 6—8; Neil C. Stevens defeated Donaldson Morehead, 6—8, 6—4; Otto H. Hinck defeated Paul Brinsmaid, 6—8, 6—2, 6—3.

Fourth Round—Arthur M. Lovibond defeated Charles M. Burr, Jr., 6—4, 10—8.

Henderson and Janes Win Finals.

Playing steady, consistent tennis, E. H. Henderson and E. H. Janes of the University Heights Tennis Club yesterday captured the final round of the men's doubles tournament at the Amackassin Country Club, near Yonkers, and brought to a conclusion the most successful open tournament held by the club. The final round brought together Henderson and Janes in the lower half and F. T. Fuller and W. J. Touissant, Bedford Park Tennis Club, in the upper section of the draw, and the former won in straight sets at 6—3, 6—3, 6—3. The victory of Henderson and Janes was made easy through the default of Cedric A. Major and Alrick H. Man, Jr., who were unable to get away from the New Jersey State championship at Montclair, N. J. The summary:

Amackassin Country Club Men's Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—F. T. Fuller and W. J. Touissant defeated Cedric A. Major and Alrick H. Man, Jr., by default.

Final Round.—E. H. Henderson and E. H. Janes defeated F. T. Fuller and W. J. Touissant, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

Hard Matches for Ward.

Tennis players made up for lost time in the open men's singles tennis tournament of the Marine and Field Club yesterday on the club courts at Bath Beach, and as a result Vanderbilt B. Ward, Eastern New York State champion, and Allen Behr reached the semi-final round. Several of the players arranged to hold over their matches in the New Jersey State championships at Montclair, N. J., in order to complete the Bath Beach tournament before the end of the week. The summary:

Marine and Field Club Men's Singles.—First Round—Charles Chambers defeated Andrew Warden, 6—4, 6—3; E. Oelsner defeated H. J. Weinstein by default; L. M. Banks defeated L. Schlesinger by default.

Second Round—Allen Behr defeated L. M. Banks, 7—5, 7—5; Franklin P. Adams defeated Leslie V. Robinson by default; Vanderbilt B. Ward defeated H. H. Harris, 6—4, 6—3; E. J. Fixman defeated H. G. Burroughs by default.

Third Round—Allen Behr defeated Franklin P. Adams, 6—1, 6—4; Vanderbilt B. Ward defeated E. J. Fixman, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1.

Tennis Title for Newtown School.

By a score of 3 to 2 the Newtown High School tennis team defeated the representatives of Flushing for the championship of Queens Borough high schools yesterday at the Flushing Country Club courts. Newtown won all three singles, but lost the doubles. Newtown will play either Curtis of Richmond or Erasmus of Brooklyn for the championship of Greater New York. The summary:

Singles.—Hillman, Newtown, defeated McLoughlin, Flushing, 6—2, 3—6, 7—5; Plitt, Newtown, defeated Kelly, Flushing, 6—0, 6—2; Hartel, Newtown, defeated Weaver, Flushing, 6—3, 6—1.

Doubles.—Strowbridge and Burrows, Flushing, defeated Thomas and Orton, Newtown, 6—4, 6—1.

White Knocks Out Thomas.

BOSTON, June 8.—Charley White of Chicago scored a knockout victory over Charley Thomas of Philadelphia in the seventh round of a bout scheduled for twelve rounds tonight. The boys are lightweights.

COLUMBIA CREW LOSES TICHBORN

Falls in Examinations—Coach Rice Denies Rumor He Will Resign.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 8.—There was an involuntary shake-up in the Columbia 'Varsity crew this afternoon, Tichborn, who rowed at No. 7, having been declared ineligible because of failure to pass his examinations. Shortly afterward Coach Rice denied a report that became current that he would resign.

"I would surely look like a quitter to quit now, don't you think?" he said. "There is no truth whatever in the report. I am, to be sure, much disappointed over losing Tichborn, but we'll have a crew on Regatta Day that will look as if there are no quitters in the bunch."

Coach Rice has not definitely decided how he will shape the crew, but during this afternoon's practice he rowed Naumer, who has been out of the boat because of illness, in Tichborn's place. The afternoon practice was very light, because of the change in the crew and owing to the fact that Naumer today had a slight operation performed on his ear. The change is not final.

The Pennsylvania crews will arrive tomorrow afternoon. This year they will live at Chodikee Lake, five miles inland, and make the two daily trips to the boat house by automobile.

NEW YORK A. C. GOLF.

Beach Cassebeer, Kerr, and Richard Survivors for Title.

The first and second rounds of match play were played in the New York Athletic Club's championship tournament yesterday, and as a result the survivors for the title are the following: Theodore Cassebeer, Hamilton K. Kerr, H. C. Richard, and Chisholm Beach, present holder. They will meet in the order named in the semi-finals today. The summary:

Championship Division.—First Round—Theodore Cassebeer, Oakland, beat J. M. Lummis, New York A. C., 5 and 4; C. N. Philips, Greenwich, beat Arthur McAleenan, Fox Hills, by default; Hamilton K. Kerr, Greenwich, beat Robert M. Tarleton, Great Neck, 6 and 5; Pierre A. Proal, Deal, beat W. L. Richard, Fox Hills, 2 up; H. C. Richard, Baltusrol, beat Robert Collier, Dunwoodie, 5 and 4; Louis P. Gwyer, Siwanoy, beat James D. Foot, Apawamis, 3 and 2; G. N. Richard, New York A. C., beat Howell Woolley, Fox Hills, 3 and 1; Chisholm Beach, Fox Hills, beat James G. Batterson, Fox Hills, 6 and 5.

Second Round—Cassebeer beat Philips, 4 and 3; Kerr beat Proal, 3 and 2; H. C. Richard beat Gwyer, 3 and 2; Beach beat G. N. Richard, 3 and 2.

126 in New Jersey Golf.

Entries for the New Jersey State championship, which begins tomorrow over the links of the Essex County Country Club, were announced last night by Nathan S. Schroeder, Secretary of the association. There are 126 names in all, including that of the title holder, Oswald Kirkby, former metropolitan champion. Jerome D. Travers, three times winner of the title, is not entered.

Hackensack Golf Costs More.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 8.—Hackensack Golf Club has found it necessary to raise the annual dues of active members from $50 to $75 and of associate members (women) from $10 to $15. The vote on this question was unanimous.

Langford and Johnson in Poor Bout.

Sam Langford, the negro boxer of Boston, and Battling Jim Johnson, a home product in the heavyweight division, labored through ten uninteresting rounds of boxing last night at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn, and at the end the "Boston Tar Baby" was entitled to whatever honors were to be distributed.

HARVARD ROWS FOUR MILES

First and Second 'Varsity Crews' First Long Pull at Red Top.

Special to The New York Times.

RED TOP, Conn., June 8.—Harvard's first and second 'Varsity crews tonight made their first attack on the four-mile course, the first eight preceding the second about fifteen minutes. They jogged down stream to the drawbridge and rowed back the entire four miles of the course. Each crew clung consistently to a stroke ranging from 26 to 28. Captain Murray said after the trial was finished that no attempt at fast time had been made. In the first eight no shifts were made, Harwood retaining his seat at No. 4. In the second eight Stroke Brown and Busk, No. 2, exchanged places. They have alternated in these two positions for several weeks.

The Freshmen eight rowed over its racing distance of two miles this evening following the two 'Varsity crews. The stroke was kept low. This morning Dwight Moody was allotted No. 3 in the freshman eight, Williams being taken from that seat and sent to No. 3 in freshmen four. The river was unusually smooth all day, but Coaches Wray and Herrick aimed for improvement in form instead of speed.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 8.—Following their twenty-mile row of yesterday the Yale 'Varsity and freshmen crews had practically a lay off today. The first 'Varsity and freshmen eights went out together both morning and afternoon, paddling about two miles in the morning and lazily slipping down to the navy yard and back in the evening, totaling five miles of nominal work, with Coach Guy Nickalls drilling the oarsmen regarding individual improvement.

Gene Giannini took the second 'Varsity eight and freshman four out together twice today. The second eight tried a mile under the watch this morning. No time was announced. No changes were made in any crew, and Nickalls says that he plans for none.

Resolute Goes Into Commission.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 8.—The America's Cup class sloop Resolute went into commission today for her second season. Robert W. Emmons, 2d, who is to manage her this year as he did last, raised her flag, and then the sloop went out for a short trial spin and crew drills. She will meet her cup class rival Vanitie on June 22, in the New York Yacht Club regatta at Glen Cove.

Clay Court Champions to Default.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 8.—Nat Browne and Claud Wayne, national clay court tennis doubles champions, will not defend their title in the Cincinnati tournament, June 28, according to an announcement today. They prefer to default in order to enter the Pacific Coast championships at Long Beach, July 1, the winners of which will be sent to Chicago to contest for the honor of meeting Maurice McLaughlin and Thomas Bundy, national doubles champions.

WILEY CAPTURES MOTOR-PACED RACE

Syracuse Messenger Boy Two Laps Ahead at Finish of 30-Mile Event.

George E. Wiley, the Syracuse messenger boy, former American motor pace follower, last night won the thirty-mile motor-paced professional race, which featured a high-class program of cycling events before a big crowd at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome. From start to finish the clever cyclist from up State made the pace for Norman Hansen of Denmark and Bobby Walthour of Atlanta, Ga., the favorite Dixie flier. Wiley won by two laps, while Walthour was a full lap behind Hansen at the finish. The Syracuse boy covered the thirty miles in the good time of 44:05 2-5.

Jimmy Moran, the old Chelsea (Mass.) rider, was put out of the running early in the race with a punctured tire. At one stage Wiley was three laps to the good, but on the twelfth mile he lost his pacemaker, and before he picked him up again Walthour and Hansen had made up the deficit. It was not for long, however, for at the fifteenth mile the up-Stater was again in front, and riding like the wind. Walthour was in difficulty several times, and it was plainly evident that the man who was once the world's greatest pace follower was not in condition.

At five miles Wiley was leading, with Walthour second and Hansen third. The leader's time was 7:33. On the tenth mile Wiley was still showing the way, with Hansen the runner-up, in 14:42. The Syracuse man returned to his fast clip in the next five miles, passing the fifteenth mile mark in 21:18.

Walthour regained second place at twenty miles, with Wiley leading still, in 29:18. His figures for twenty-five miles were 36:28, as against Champion Clarence Carmen's 36:06 on Saturday.

Joe Fogler of Brooklyn triumphed in straight heats in a three-quarter-mile match professional race with William Hanley of San Francisco and Ray Eaton of Elizabeth, N. J. The latter finished second in each trial.

A big spill occurred on next to the final lap in the three-mile open amateure race, which was won by the San Francisco crack, Hans Ohrt, of the Olympic Club. Ohrt was fortunate in escaping going down when one of the riders fell from the top of the saucer, and carried a dozen others with him. There were about forty contestants in this event, and all were bunched when the accident happened. No one was injured seriously. Thomas Grimm of Irvington, N. J., was the runner-up, finishing about two wheel lengths in the rear. Third place fell to Edward Kane of the New York A. C., and F. J. Whitney, another Mercury Footer, finished in fourth position. Ohrt circled the three miles in 6:49 2-5.

Ohrt started from scratch in the three-quarter-mile handicap, but was jammed out on the last lap. Walter White of Newark, with twenty yards allowance, was first across the finish line, with Tim Sullivan of New Haven, Conn., on the same mark with the winner, second, and Lester Bowker, Glencoe A. C., New York, off ninety yards, third. White just nipped Sullivan at the tape in the good time of 1:28 3-5.

N. Y. A. C. Swimmers for Fair.

Four New York Athletic Club swimmers will go to the national championships at San Francisco from July 19 to 24, if arrangements can be made to have the exposition authorities contribute a portion of their expenses. The trip has been planned for Herbert Vollmer, the sensational young Columbia swimmer, who made a number of collegiate marks during the past season; Bud Goodwin, who has been a titleholder for more than a decade; Arthur McAleenan of Yale University, intercollegiate diving champion, and A. E. Downes, one of the best of the local fancy divers. When plans for the championships were first formed it was agreed that these men should represent the New York A. C. in 'Frisco, but for some weeks nothing has been heard of the project. The matter will be considered at the first meeting of the National Championship Committee, which has charge of the disbursing of the funds appropriated for athletics by the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Cyclists on Way to Fair.

Wheeling two dilapidated bicycles before them H. B. See, 19 years old, of Kentucky, and W. E. Warman, 30 years old, of Florida, arrived in this city at South Ferry yesterday afternoon en route to the San Francisco Exposition. The two are travelling as the result of a wager, and must earn the price of food and lodging by means of the sale of postal cards.

They are not allowed to advertise, and the only terms of the agreement are that from each city they must have their picture taken before some big building and sent to Florida. The wheels they are riding are peculiarly shaped, and have wicker seats, with backs. They have been following the coast line since they left Florida on April 18, and must complete the trip and return to Florida by December next.

Bryant Takes Championship.

The Bryant High School boys have won the Queensboro championship games which have been in progress at Celtic Park. Six schools were entered in the track and field events and Bryant gained first place with an advantage of only 9 points. The total score made was 65, with Flushing High School in second place, with 56 points, and Far Rockaway, third, with 50. Jamaica scored 32 points, Richmond Hill, 12, and Newtown, 4. Twenty events were contested and creditable time was made in most of the track competitions. The marks made in the field events also showed well. The senior twelve-pound shot put was won by V. C. Eliot of Bryant, with a put of 41 feet 1¾ inches, and D. Brown of Jamaica cleared 20 feet 6 inches in the running broad jump. Eliot also came first in the discus throw, and won a place in the low hurdles event.

LURICH THROWS DELIVUK ON MAT

Russian Pins Austrian's Shoulders Down in Fourteen Minutes.

George Lurich, champion of Russia and Edward Delivuk of Austria, furnished the feature bout at the International Wrestling Tournament at the Manhattan Opera House last night, and the Austrian was thrown after fourteen minutes of the hardest kind of work by Lurich. Lurich tried every hold of which he had knowledge, but Delivuk was clever in breaking out of them. In the second session of wrestling, Lurich secured a double wrist hold and pinned the Austrian's shoulders to the mat.

Joan Tigan, of Mongolia, and Dr. B. F. Roller, champion of America, wrestled twenty minutes to a draw. Both men tried hard to secure a hold that would ensure victory, but neither was able to gain a grasp on his opponent that would prove effective. It took Litoffsky, the champion of Palestine, nine minutes and fifty-five seconds to throw Charles Olsen of Sweden, with a neck and arm lock.

Sulo Hevonpaa, champion of Finland, managed to secure a draw with the champion of the world, Alexander Aberg. The former appreciated his danger and remained on the defensive for the most of the time. Never did he have a hold that might have brought defeat to Aberg.

George Sandele of Greece threw Hans Fuerst of Austria in a finish bout with an arm and body hold after twenty minutes and fifty-two seconds of wrestling. Sandele threw Fuerst several nights ago, but the latter claimed that he had been injured, and last night's finish bout was decided upon. The Greek was roundly hissed for rough work on several occasions, and was warned by the referee, George Bothner.

Waldek Zbyszko of Poland and Wilhelm Berner of Germany wrestled twenty minutes to a draw in an interesting bout.

A. A. U. Committee Meeting.

The meeting of the National Championship Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union scheduled for next Monday has been brought forward to Sunday and will be an all day affair at the New York Athletic Club. Alfred J. Lill, Jr., of Boston, president of the A. A. U., and Messrs. Turner of Baltimore, Pawling of Philadelphia, and Weeks of this city have assured secretary and treasurer Frederick W. Rubien that they will attend the meeting. William F. Humphreys will be here then and will be an interested party to the gathering. Arrangements may be made at the meeting for the sending of a team of Eastern swimmers to the National championships at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco next month.

INSIGNIA FOR ATHLETES.

Columbia Awards "C" to Baseball and Track Men.

Insignia awards were bestowed on six 'Varsity and four freshman teams at Columbia yesterday at a meeting of the Athletic Insignia Committee. Twenty-three athletes were awarded the 'Varsity "C.," ten for track and thirteen for baseball, twelve men getting their "C. T. T." in track and one the baseball "C. B. B." Considerable surprise was caused by the fact that the members of the swimming team failed to receive the 'Varsity minor sports "C.," despite the fact that the team ended the championship season in a triple tie for first, a tie which a play-off round robin series failed to break. The rule at Columbia is that a minor sports team receives the minor sports "C." when it wins an intercollegiate championship. Last season the basket ball team was awarded the "C.," although it ended the season in a tie with Cornell for the championship. The following awards were made:

'Varsity Baseball "C."—J. S. ONeale, Captain C. Hann, Jr., G. A. Smith, L. Lane, H J. Buncke, R. D. Beck, R. W. Watt, R. E. Fraidrichs, R. Benson, A. Roseff, E. Shea, G. R. Page; S. G. Stone, manager.

'Varsity Baseball "C. B. B."—F. A. Alden.

'Varsity Track "C."—F. L. Brady, Captain; S. E. Grahm, A. Harvitt, E. Loescher, L. G. Smith, R. L. Beatty, C. E. Ohnstead, D. W. Vollmer, F. Whalen; E. B. Clark, manager.

'Varsity Track "C. T. T."—L. C. Busch, F. Nolte, H. A. Schulte, A. L. Huelsenbeck, L. Bradley, V. F. Nekarda, M. Gertz, E. Littauer, H. Cowperthwaite, E. T. Appleby, G. McCoy, W. A. White.

'Varsity Swimming "C. S. T."—Captain G. F. Coope, P. Davidow, J. C. Lee, Jr., H. E. Vollmer, M. A. Bridges, G. E. Burghard, D. A. Cochran, F. D. MacDonald, R. Walker; E. H. Edinger, manager.

'Varsity Water Polo "C. S. T."—Captain L. H. F. Mouquin, H. W. Rogers, J. K. Noble, S. Vandewater, D. Levinson, G. V. Cooper, L. W. Hirshfield.

'Varsity Soccer "C. A. F."—Captain C. E. Hamilton, J. S. Peck, H. Shanholt, H. H. Shanholt, C. J. B. Laguardia, G. Saunders, H. Marquard, M. Stone, H. A. Buermeyer, D. M. Romeo, H. Nevitt, M. Fernandez, H. Schwartz; D. D. Blanchard, manager.

Fencing "C. F. T."—Captain L. H. F. Mouquin, A. W. Gibson, J. Arnaud, G. S. Currier; H. C. Lauber, manager.

Freshman Relay "1918."—A. L. Huelsenbeck, A. K. Doolittle, L. Zychlinski, J. Ryan.

Freshman Track "1918."—Captain A. L. Huelsenbeck, W. A. White, L. D. Caufman, V. Brown, F. Nolte, M. Ripan, O. H. Oswalt; J. S. Schmelzel, manager.

Freshman Baseball "1918."—Captain G. Hirons, G. Baxter, E. Meyer, H. Lehman, E. H. Cleary, W. T. Criswell, R. Reese, H. W. Thatcher, E. C. Meagher, I. Rosin, C. C. Latour; J. M. Bijur, manager.

Freshman Fencing "1918."—J. Lobo, C. Boyce, J. Valentine; H. W. Courtney, manager.

Yamada Defeats Countryman.

Koji Yamada and Keno Tanake, both of Japan, engaged the attention of the billiard line enthusiasts with an exhibition match last night at Daly's Academy, and after playing in excellent stroke Yamada was returned the winner by the score of 250 to 58 in thirteen innings.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1915.

AN IRRECONCILABLE DIFFERENCE.

Mr. Bryan has done well in resigning. It is perhaps the wisest act of his political career. Differing irreconcilably with the President in respect to the form and substance of the reply to Germany's note, Mr. Bryan finds himself also in irreconcilable difference with the vast majority of his countrymen. It was out of the question that he should continue to be Secretary of State. But the difference over the note to Germany, after all, is hardly more than the occasion of his retirement. The act has many causes, and the state of mind which produced his resignation was one that may be called cumulative. For many months Mr. Bryan has had to feel that he was an unconsidered personage in the Administration. The forms of friendly relation and of counsel were maintained. Power and influence he no longer possessed. Undoubtedly, too, he has felt that he was sorely diminished in the public regard. Improprieties in his personal conduct, such as his Chautauqua escapades, so incompatible with the dignity of his great office, have been an occasion sometimes of severe criticism, oftener of ridicule even harder to bear. A growing irritability of manner has made it evident that he was aware of his loss of standing. His inability to assent to the President's determination as to the form of the note to Germany put him in an untenable position, from which there was no refuge save by resigning. The country will respect him alike for the sincerity of his devotion to the interests of peace and for the firmness which fortified him to make the great sacrifice. But the country will nevertheless be well content that some other than Mr. Bryan should in these times be Secretary of State. The place and the time demand, not a Bryan, but a statesman of the ability and the stature of Elihu Root.

It was characteristic of Mr. Bryan that he should insist upon the reference to some commission or tribunal of the differences that have arisen with Germany, that he should decline to yield his conviction that the matter called, not for taking firm ground, but for discussion and conciliatory procedure. The President is not of that opinion and the country gives him its solid support in holding that flagrant offenses against law and humanity are not arbitrable and that our honor and our safety alike demand that we should call upon Germany to declare whether she intends to persist in using methods of warfare so repugnant and shocking to the sense of right and justice entertained by all civilized nations. But Mr. Bryan has many times shown himself to be incapable of renouncing views once taken and expressed, even when they had been demonstrated to be unacceptable and impracticable and when the march of events had relegated them to the lumber room of archaic and abandoned ideas. We suppose he still firmly believes in the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and even since he has been in office we have heard from his lips a reiteration of the belief that it is the function of Government to issue the currency of the people.

Had Mr. Bryan been permitted to write the note of May 13 and the note now awaiting transmission to Berlin the country would have been in a perilous position, in peril of certain and immediate ridicule, and not less certain danger of far graver evils. Sincerely believing that the course he advocated would insure peace, its adoption would have been a pretty direct invitation to war. The acts of which we complain would have been persisted in under a secure sense of immunity from any calling to account, until the American people would have stormed at the doors of the Administration, demanding instant and firm measures for the preservation of the nation's honor, dignity, and safety. Fortunately, President Wilson is a man of clear vision and of proved firmness. He is a strong man, such as a great nation needs at such an hour, and in all his Cabinet there was no other man so weak in judgment, so irresolute and mistaken as William J. Bryan. It is reported from Washington that other members of the Cabinet so far disapproved of the paltering counsels of the Secretary of State that there was talk of other resignations. They were the men to stay, Mr. Bryan the one to go, and the country will look upon his going as most opportune.

To Germany the resignation of Mr. Bryan for such a cause is an unmistakable advance notice of the character of the note. We know now that the President did not write the note of May 13 without full understanding of its justification and import, and that when he said that the Imperial Government would not expect the Government of the United States "to "omit any word or any act necessary "to the performance of its sacred "duty of maintaining the rights of "the United States and its citizens" he had clear foresight of the possible consequences, from which there could be no shrinking. The note now to be sent, we may be altogether sure, has been written in that spirit. In its bearing upon our foreign relations Mr. Bryan's departure from the Cabinet will therefore be a cause of reassurance to the people that their President, whose wisdom and sound judgment have so won their confidence, stands where he did. In its relation to our domestic politics Mr. Bryan's difference with the President and his resignation will have interesting consequences. When he took office there was a general feeling that he would not continue to be a member of the Cabinet during the whole of Mr. Wilson's term. His appointment was necessary, it was almost compulsory. It was known at the Baltimore Convention that he was an expectant candidate, he had a large following, he was a man of undoubtedly great influence with an important part of the Democracy.

It would have been sheer political hardihood to leave him out of the Cabinet, for the President could hardly hope for a successful Administration without the support of the Bryan element in the party. He would have been baffled in Congress, his policies would have been unfruitful, his Administration neither uniting nor successful. The country felt that a contest between Mr. Bryan and Mr. Wilson was inevitable, that Mr. Bryan would sooner or later resign from the Cabinet, that he would seek some cause of resignation that would commend him to his following and seem to put the President in the wrong, while the President for his part would avoid furnishing his Secretary of State with the desired cause. If this situation involved any chance of mishap to the President, the break has come in a manner most fortunate for him. He is assured of the country's united support in the policy he has adopted toward Germany, an assurance which by its very nature denies to Mr. Bryan that popular sanction and approval which he may have hoped to win by this act. It may be said that he should not have deserted the Administration at such a time. The country will hold him blameless under that accusation. It was an eminently fitting moment for him to go. He was not appointed because of any qualification for the office, for he had none, as has been sufficiently demonstrated. He was invited into the Cabinet for purely political reasons, he goes out in a manner which makes it impossible that he should derive political advantage from it.

STOP THE SUPPLY OF ARMS.

Since the announcement of the President's change of policy in regard to Mexico there have been no important developments. No embargo has been placed on the sale of arms to the warring Mexican factions. The reported defeat of Villa and Angeles at Trinidad and Leon in Guanajuato is not particularly significant, as Villa had already been beaten at Celaya, and while he and his lieutenant are at large they may be expected to turn up at any time with another "army." Nor can we regard Villa's sudden appearance in the rôle of a supplicant for peace and harmony very seriously. If the policy of "watchful waiting" is really to be abandoned this country must either be prepared to recognize some Government set up in Mexico without outside aid or else help the decent Mexicans to set up a Government deserving of recognition. One of the most patriotic and intelligent of the Mexican exiles in this country expressed the opinion the other day that under present conditions disorder might prevail for twenty years.

Carranza persists in his pretense of governing most of Mexico and declares that he will reoccupy Mexico City within three weeks, but not Carranza but Obregon is responsible for the recent military successes of the so-called Constitutionalists, and, according to all precedents in Mexican history, Carranza will soon have to contend with another dangerous rival. There is no likelihood that peace would follow the recognition of Carranza's Government by President Wilson, and there is not the slightest chance that Carranza and Villa will come to terms unless they join in making war on somebody else. In the circumstances, as the protracted revolution has reduced Mexico to bankruptcy and anarchy, and there is starvation in some of the States, the best course would be to prohibit, as we have a right to do, further supplying of arms and ammunition to any of the factions. If by evil chance our soldiers should be compelled to invade Mexico to restore order it would be folly to let the various bands of bandits and revolutionists be equipped with American arms to oppose the invasion. It is hardly necessary to point out that the case presents not the slightest analogy with the question raised over the export of arms to European belligerents. The obligations of neutrality are not involved in our relations with the Mexican factions, none of which is a Government. Probably, if the exportation of arms is stopped, there will be no need of armed intervention. There are Mexicans capable of forming a working Government. None of them has lately been active in the various revolutionary movements.

THE EARTH AND ITS INCREASE.

The weakness of the prices for breadstuffs recently has discounted the prophecies of the experts who found the wheat fields full of bugs, but yesterday's Government crop report makes them ridiculous. The billion-bushel wheat crop is not yet in the bins, but it is growing fast. A million and a quarter more acres were planted than last year, and the indicated yield is 68,000,000 bushels more. The Winter wheat promise is a trifle below last year, but the total of both crops is larger by almost the addition of Spring wheat increase.

It is too early yet to speak of corn, but there is an addition of nearly 150,000,000 bushels of oats, and an increase of 8 per cent. in the condition of hay. Only Wall Street farmers will despise the mention of the humble hay crop. Last year it was worth more than any wheat crop that ever was sold, except only last year's. This year fourscore million dollars will be added to the hay crop, and that means much in the present state of the markets for milk and meat.

We are going to lose something on this year's cotton crop, but the breadstuffs crops indicate where hope lies that the farm yields of this year will be worth more than last year's ten billion dollars. That is the usual result of late and damp Springs. The Government itself is authority. Its Weather Bureau assures us that "dry May brings nothing," that "May cool and damp fills the barns and vats," that "a late Spring brings a great blessing," and so on. That is the sort of Spring we have had, and we have the crops to match.

BATTLE CRUISERS NEEDED.

The kind of marksmanship attributed to the gunners on the British dreadnought Queen Elizabeth, in a letter from a Belfast naval officer quoted in The Times dispatches yesterday, is probably the kind that only real practice in war can develop. One shell demolished a camp with 500 soldiers and stores for six months. Another, fired over a mountain top, sank a full transport. According to the newly published edition of the annual "Fleets of the World," the British Navy has 74 battleships, in commission or under construction, in tonnage ranging from 12,950 to 27,500, the Queen Elizabeth size, while our 36 battleships, in the water, on the stocks, or provided for, range from 11,346 tons to 32,000, and some of the new boats are to have an equipment of guns larger than the biggest of the British ships. The Germans have 39 battleships, though some of them are not as large as our armored cruisers. Both the British and the German Navies, however, have modern battle cruisers, the former 10, with heavy batteries and capable of steaming from 26 to 28 knots an hour; the German Navy 6. We have no war vessels of this type. Undoubtedly we shall continue to build the great floating forts, but we want the fast battle cruisers too. We have only the beginning of a great modern navy, but it is a good beginning. We are justified in taking great pride in its ships and in the zeal and efficiency of its officers and men. The average of our marksmanship has always been high, but it could be made higher with more practice.

The need of battle cruisers is the first consideration, the need of more men the next. The submarine problem should be speedily solved. There will be ammunition enough for any emergency hereafter. It is essential, however, that the public interest in the increase of the navy should not subside. The subject is one to keep ever freshly in mind. Every citizen should learn all there is for landsmen to know about our warships, as the navy exists for the protection of every citizen.

MENTAL CAPITAL.

In the balance sheet of the Ford Motor Company there is no entry of the item "Henry Ford." There is no place for the entry among the assets—plant, real estate, investments, current accounts, cash. The same is true of the liabilities—capital stock, current accounts, surplus. Nowhere on either side of the account is there a hint of one man's mind as the source of the 2,400 per cent. profit. That is not so surprising as it seems, for the standard economist also leaves it out in all his theories of the distribution of the product of the combination of land, labor, and capital.

Cases like that of the Ford Motor Company raise the entire question of the place of the mind in economics. Some representatives of labor claim that labor produces all, and demand all as its reward. Labor extremists, and social reformers of several sorts, would allow nothing for capital's share, or for land. Still less would these representatives of labor make due allowance for mind. Yet is it not fair to ask whether the Ford Motor Company was created chiefly by labor or by mind? It was not created by capital, for it provided its own capital as it went along, evolving it out of its own processes. Land was used, but it was paid for by the operations of the concern. The labor also was paid generously, even extravagantly, on any basis of economic computation. Thus land, labor, and capital are eliminated from the search for what has been called the "miracle" of the Ford Motor Company. It is necessary to believe that mind was the chief factor in the creation of the company. Without the mind of Henry Ford there would have been no such company, and therefore no 2,400 per cent. dividend.

The case is discussed because it is typical, lying at the root of the modern industrial system. We are asked to revise our institutions because some are hungry while others are overpaid, because some are unemployed, because there is not the amount of happiness and content promised by promoters of many means for producing millenniums. It would be easy to forbid and prevent 2,400 per cent. dividends, but would that produce a better condition of affairs? Is the prevention of overpayment the same thing as the prevention of underpayment? Are the abolition of wealth and the abolition of poverty synonymous? Is it possible to conceive of any institutions which shall compel prosperity for greater numbers than now are allowed to enjoy such prosperity as they are able to achieve for themselves under conditions the same for all? Ford is but one among those who have made fortunes rivaling his, and by the capitalization of mind. Among them may be mentioned Carnegie, Schwab, Vail, Edison, and others. Their fortunes are greatly above their per capita shares of the national wealth, but is it unjust that they should receive them?

SUFFRAGISM'S SILENT MOURNERS.

The advertising device adopted by Upton Sinclair and his band of "silent mourners" at the time of their attack on John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is now being employed by a group of college woman suffragists in Judge Hand's naturalization court. The picketings of the silent mourners were stopped when they became a public nuisance. Whether Judge Hand will finally arrive at the conclusion that the attendance of the black-gowned college women in his court amounts to contempt or tends to interrupt its orderly proceedings will depend largely, of course, upon their behavior.

The direct intent of the demonstration is to throw in contrast with the group of educated women the applicants for admission to citizenship, many of whom are poor and illiterate, contributing only the strength of their arms to the public welfare in return for their new privileges. "See these "uncouth men, to whom you give the "ballot, and then look at us, from "whom you withhold it," is the lesson of the dumb show.

When the court adjourns the women ride home over rails which the foreign applicants have laid and in cars which their muscles have built, without thought that their ancestors were foreign immigrants to this country. But it is not so much the pharisaical aspect of the case that interests us as its implication that educated women alone are deprived of a privilege accorded to ignorant men. Judge Hand put his finger on the fallacy of the case when he said:

> I am still to be convinced that woman suffrage will better conditions, as it will permit ignorant women to vote as well as intelligent ones.

A truly representative band of suffragist silent mourners would not wear academic mortarboards. They would include the wives and daughters of ward politicians, dealers in liquors at retail, and women of foreign nationalities whose husbands may be admitted to citizenship.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Warneford Has Set a Standard.

Something of one's appreciation of the battle between one man flying in an aeroplane and a Zeppelin with a crew of twenty-eight—something of one's enthusiasm over it as a great and brilliant achievement—may, of course, be due to the fact that the fight ended in a victory for the smaller machine. Not all of the appreciation or all of the enthusiasm can be thus explained, however. Even for a disinterested judge—if any there be—this deadly struggle a mile high in the air would have been one of the most thrilling as well as one of the most "picturesque" incidents of the war, and it would compel him to draw important conclusions as to the relative merits, the comparative military efficiency, of the flying machine invented by the Wrights and the "balloon with a paddle" which German industry and persistence have produced and elaborated.

It is obvious that what the young Canadian, Warneford, did after only a few months of training can be done again by any one of the many aviators who are at least as skillful and no less courageous than he. And it must be done. The conditions do not seem to have been particularly favorable to the aviator or particularly unfavorable to his antagonists. At any rate, they were not in any way exceptional or unlikely to occur again. That being the case, there is no good reason why Warneford's feat should not be duplicated whenever a Zeppelin is exposed to aeroplane attack, and that is whenever it ventures out from its hangar—or while remaining in it, for that matter.

The young Canadian, having shown what can be done, has set a standard for all other aviators. They will have something to explain when their accomplishment is less than his, and they are about the last men in the world to let danger or difficulty deter them from attempting whatever is within their wide range of possibility.

The claims made in behalf of the Zeppelin have again, as so many times before, been refuted. The fragile monsters are impressive spectacles as they travel majestically through the air, and they unquestionably have their uses, thanks to their greater stability and their weight-carrying superiority, but neither in peace nor in war have they even begun to justify expectations, while the humbler aeroplane gives new proofs almost daily of its practical value. By its aid real navigation of the air was and is achieved.

They Do Joy in Disputes.

One of our correspondents notes as an interested fact—it's a wonder that nobody has done it before, as the phenomenon has long been observable—that about every statement of any importance made in a "letter to the editor" promptly brings forth a rejoinder of some sort. Often the replies do take the form of contradictions, but our correspondent thought it was always only because the more heated forms of epistolary interchange had impressed themselves on his memory.

In reality, the contributors of letters for publication often approve of each other's sentiments or corroborate each other's arguments. If the prevailing tone is disputatious, and it probably is, that has easy explanation in the fact that the subjects provocative of letters to a newspaper are those on which people disagree, not those that command general assent.

It has been alike the pleasure and the privilege of The Times to receive expressions of about all the opinions there are, and it gives publicity to about all of them, regardless—within reasonable limits, naturally—of whether or not the opinions coincide with its own. That way lie both interest and information, and anybody who ventures into print should expect to have his statements carefully examined by many people who know or think they know as much about the subject treated as he does, and he gets his facts wrong or his logic crooked at his peril.

At any rate, our correspondents have had fair and frequent warning that the publication of their letters confers or implies no immunity whatever from criticism originating in or out of The Times office.

THE LOVE OF VENICE.

Only Venetians Know What It Is and How Much It Is Worth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the discussion which has arisen over the fortification of Venice, all lovers of that fair city have been deeply interested. But none of the disputants seems as yet to have considered how the Venetians themselves may look upon the matter.

The writer had the privilege of living for some months with a Florentine lady who remembered the rule of the Austrians in Tuscany. After the proclamation of Italy, Venice still remained under Austrian rule. This lady has often related an incident which shows the feeling of the Venetians at that time.

On one occasion of national rejoicing there came to Florence a delegation of gondoliers. They were given a place in the procession and bore the flag of St. Mark draped in heavy mourning. In their beloved Venice the hated Austrian soldiers were lodged. In Piazza San Marco the Austrian band played and when the first note sounded every Italian retired from the Piazza. The song of the gondoliers at that time was a challenge to the tyrant:

O list, Venetian gondolier,
 Silent upon the prow,
List, for the hour of liberty
 Will strike—'tis striking now.
  Chase the base tyrant far from thee,
  Italia at last shall be.

In 1866 the "hour of liberty" struck, and Venice was united to Italy. But do they forget, those Venetians, their brethren of "Italy unredeemed"? A thousand times no. Neither Mr. McClellan nor any of the rest of the art sentimentalists can prevent them from risking their noble monuments in this struggle.

ANNIE D. HANKS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 5, 1915.

Those Hamburg-American Ships.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the letter of Mr. Wm. Stearns Davis, of May 31, entitled "Sold Ships to Our Enemy," we wish to say that our steamers Normannia and Columbia were not sold by our company to Spain during the Spanish-American war, but, as we repeatedly stated at the time when this accusation was first published here, these two vessels were sold by our company to a British firm, by which they were subsequently sold to Spain.

Surely there was no reason why our company should have hesitated to dispose of two of their old vessels in this legitimate manner. Even if they had been sold direct to Spain, which, however, was not the case, there should have been no criticism, as otherwise it would not have been right for us to have sold our steamer Scandia at that very same time to the United States Government for use as an auxiliary in their navy during the war.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
J. P. MEYER, Vice Director.

New York, June 7, 1915.

Mr. Kishi's Vision.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is the gravest crisis the American Nation has ever faced since her rebirth in the nineteenth century. She is about to decide whether she shall go to war and forestall a remote possibility that Germany, after bringing England to her knees, might fall upon the United States; or she shall challenge Germany for the protection of the law of humanity; or, instead, she shall apply her moral and physical influences toward the noble mission of bringing nations of the other side to reason and sobriety.

Wars, social, industrial, and international, will come to an end when some day humanity learns the plain lesson that altruism is the best dividend payer, after all.

JUNZO KISHI.

New Haven, Conn., June 4, 1915.

IN THE NAME OF PEACE.

(After Kipling.)

When the last of the soldiers has fallen,
 and the cannons lie twisted aside,
When the last of all homes has been
 ruined, and the heart of the youngest girl bride,
We shall wake from our terrible madness, and pause for an eon or two,
Till the Master of all the good soldiers
 shall call us to battle anew.

Then those that were brave shall be
 braver—they shall love with a love more fair;
They shall hear, o'er a world-wide battlefield, the Voice of their God in
 the air;
They shall have the real saints for their
 comrades—Magdalene, Peter, and Paul;
They shall fight unembittered, and
 never again shall be weary at all.

And only the Master shall praise us,
 for only the Master shall lead;
And no one shall fight for his country,
 and none for his honor or creed;
But each for the Master Who loves him,
 and Teuton and Briton and all
Shall fight, each the cause of the other,
 for the God of the Love of us All!

LAVINIA V. WHITNEY.

SHALL CITIES BE FREE?

Mr. Bruere Sees an Opportunity to Gain Home Rule.

New York, June 7, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last week at a meeting of the conference of Mayors of the State of New York, at which I was present, there was unanimously adopted for submission to the Constitutional Convention a suggested home rule amendment. It is tentative and in a form which, no doubt, is susceptible of improvement, as are all suggestions of this character, and will be improved in the process of its discussion. This proposed amendment, however, furnishes a basis for discussion, and seeks to provide the conditions under which the cities of the State may take into their own hands the government of their affairs, except where controlled by general State laws, and put an end forever to the perpetual shifting of responsibility for unsatisfactory municipal conditions between city governments and the Legislature at Albany.

For a generation the press of New York and the people of New York, so far as they have given the matter concern, have clamored for home rule. Until the last year or two this demand for home rule on the part of New York City was set up in opposition to government by so-called country legislators. There was, therefore, on this issue, antagonism between New York City and the rest of the State. This has changed. Fifty-three cities of the State, of which New York City is one, are now demanding home rule.

This year is the year of paramount opportunity to obtain home rule. If a revised constitution is adopted without a home rule provision, it will undoubtedly mean that years will pass before a home rule amendment is obtained. The demand for home rule is not based merely on the old plea that New York, to be well governed, must escape from arbitrary legislative interference. The principal reason for home rule is that no American city can be well governed which does not govern itself, and a city cannot govern itself without the power which home rule implies.

There is a good deal of confused thinking on the meaning of home rule. It does not mean dividing sovereign jurisdiction between the cities and the State. It means merely that the people of a city are given authority to govern their city intelligently and effectively.

Three major things are involved in home rule:

1. A broad grant of powers to the city to do those things which are regarded as necessary for the welfare of a civic community.
2. The restraint of the Legislature from passing special laws interfering in or regulating the affairs of a specific city, and the restriction of legislative control of municipalities to such general control as may be exercised through statutes applicable to the entire State.
3. Authority in a city to frame its own charter so as to obtain a plan of government which is compatible with local conditions and needs.

There is nothing revolutionary in this program. It is demanded by the regenerated character of city government in the United States. The cities of twelve States have already achieved home rule in greater or less degree. Is there any reason why it should be denied to the cities of New York State?

HENRY BRUERE, Chamberlain.

Misconstrued Emotion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

E. A. Thomson's criticism of the conduct of the audience at "The Trojan Women" seems to me unjust. No one seeing this dignified and tragic performance, acted with great power by such excellent players, could fail to be deeply moved at the moments of intense feeling. The relief from the strain of emotion was felt when the chorus took up its part, and one relaxed gratefully from the tension of the tragedy. After the scene with the little child strong men around me were flourishing their handkerchiefs, and friend turned to friend to comment on the gripping power of the acting, or on the tragedy of the situation, purely to relieve the strain, and, as it were, catch their breath. Perhaps this attempt to avoid too much emotion was what brought E. A. Thomson's wrath upon our heads.

Is he sure that the Athenian audience was well behaved? Two weeks ago in The Sunday Times an article appeared in which it was said that Athens did not receive this play of Euripides with approval.

A. B. H.

New Haven, Conn., June 7, 1915.

Offenbach's Volatility.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter to The Times, a Mr. Rule states that Jules Offenbach in 1871 wrote that, although born in Cologne, Germany, he detested "Bismarck, Prussians," et al., adding: "Ah, my poor France, how I thank her for having adopted me of her children." France seems to have had so little regard for her adopted son that he was banished from the country.

I was associate conductor with him at his concerts in Philadelphia in 1876. Our relations, professionally and socially, were most amicable, but I must say he was perhaps somewhat impulsive and just a little erratic. On one occasion he expressed to me his opinion in strong terms as to the Parisians, saying: "What imbeciles these volatile French are; they turned me out of France, and only because I was a German." His fame will rest upon the beautiful music he composed and not on his love of country.

ANTHONY REIFF.

New York, May 30, 1915.

German Sailors Want Clothes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your cast-off garments, if still serviceable, will be appreciated by the German merchant seamen who are stranded in the port of New York.

These helpless mariners, who are being taken care of by the Rev. Maximilian Pinkert, German missionary to the Sailors' Church Institute, want to earn their own living and not depend upon the charities of the generous citizens of this country. Many have secured employment, many more are in search of employment and 720 have positions open to them if they can obtain suitable clothing to wear. Can you help them? Will you help them? Give them one little start to be self-supporting.

Contributions of clothing will be thankfully received by the Rev. Maximilian Pinkert if sent to him at the Sailors' Church Institute, 25 South Street, or his office, 209 East Forty-second Street, New York.

F. F. OSER.

New York, June 7, 1915.

Taxing the Teacher.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very glad to see the answer from Dr. Shiels to the parent who was indignant at the collection of money from children in the public schools of this city. I am gratified to know that the matter is under investigation. I would like to call the attention of the committee to the fact that it is not only collected from children, but that the teachers are taxed outrageously, although there is a by-law prohibiting it. Will Dr. Shiels kindly investigate this also?

TEACHER.

New York, June 4, 1915.

A Destitute Family.

Four small children, the youngest only five months old, and their mother are in destitution because the father has been sent to prison. Alexander M. Hadden, 45 East Seventy-sixth Street, Chairman of the Relief Committee of the Prison Association, earnestly asks $200 to be used solely in preventing this deserving family from being broken up.

For generous contributions received in response to previous appeals in The Times for other cases of dire need, Mr. Hadden makes sincere acknowledgment.

OUR OWN FRIGHTFULNESS IN WAR.

Not That It Was More or Less, But That Recollections of It Should Temper What We Think of Other People.

By MARTHA McCULLOCH-WILLIAMS.

Hohokus, N. J., June 7, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The future historian will have much to thank you for; in your columns he will find illumination as to the real conduct and meaning of the civil war. By this illumination he will understand that Sherman's so famous definition was meant to be taken in wholly a Pickwickian sense, and that Sheridan's boast, "The crow flying after me down the valley will have to carry his rations," was no more than a bit of harmless gasconade.

For has not Mr. George Haven Putnam authoritatively absolved both from any taint of real harshness? The march to the sea was no more than a combination of pleasure jaunt and missionary effort, designed to show the benighted inhabitants the exceeding beauties and virtues of "culchaw" as practiced and understood north of Mason and Dixon's line. Funny how like, except for the spelling, are "culchaw" and "kultur." I mean in effects upon those to whom they were administered.

At the risk of appearing grasping, a glutton for information, I beg of Mr. Putnam to clarify for us additionally the sack and burning of Columbia, South Carolina's capital, and General Butler's order, issued in New Orleans, that any woman manifesting disfavor for the invaders should be regarded and treated as a woman of the town! They are things that have puzzled me. Now I have a fresh puzzle, namely, where General Weyler, a volunteer aid on Sherman's staff, learned the art of war as he afterward practiced it in Cuba. In my blindness I had thought he was putting in practice the lessons of experience. This must be impossible, since Mrs. Mary Cadwalader Jones bears testimony, three months after the fact, that the people of Georgia had "nothing but starvation to complain of as a result of the march to the sea." Possibly this is a result of long-distance observation; I doubt if the lady followed backward the track of the army. But the Bryce report makes it plain that only through long-distance observation after the fact does one get at real truth.

Now, as to neither Sherman nor Sheridan have I any first-hand knowledge. But, on the strength of three years in a debatable land, the blue grass of Middle Tennessee, I have all this fifty years been laboring under the misconception that the civil war was something harsher than a kindergarten experiment in humanity by force of arms. Mr. Putnam states that he never knew an officer called on to protect a Southern woman from a private soldier. Neither did I; but I do know of a case where a young woman, well born and bred, unimpeachable in reputation and position, leaped at midnight from a second-story window into a snow bank and ran barefoot, in night clothes, a mile to escape a Federal Captain who had broken in the door of the house, swearing to her mother that he had come for "that big girl of hers, and meant to have her in spite of ——!" This was within three miles of my father's plantation and four miles from Clarksville, Tenn., a fortified post. I withhold the name out of regard for descendants and kinfolk of the lady, but will give it and make oath to the facts privately for any doubter.

Mr. Putnam says further no outrage had official sanction. Again he lets light into my darkened understanding. Shortly after the fall of Fort Donelson put us under Federal domination there was issued from headquarters an order requiring every white person above 15 to appear before the nearest Provost Marshal and swear allegiance to the Federal Government, else be banished—sent through the lines with no more than the clothes they stood in. Now, being illumined, I understand that it was only the yearning of a benevolent Government to save us from the errors of our ways. People submitted and took the oath—old men, women, young and old—wives, knowing that henceforth they could not lawfully succor husbands away fighting for the Confederacy; mothers of sons in gray, girls bound thereby to betray their sweethearts if in the heat of love they ventured within the lines.

A fanciful danger? Perhaps! Again experience says No. An old man and sonless, my husband's grandfather, living a mile outside the post, took the oath of allegiance, though his heart was with the South. He kept it, to his cost, as what follows proves. A fortnight after thus loyalizing himself he sat after supper toasting his feet at the fire, when a man in brown jeans came in, saying frightenedly that he was an escaped prisoner, a Confederate soldier, and hungry. Thereupon the old gentleman answered: "I cannot feed you because I have sworn not to give aid and comfort to the enemies of the Government. But I never yet sent any man hungry from my door. There is food on the table—if you choose to eat, I cannot prevent it." The man sat down and ate, but not hungrily, and ran away after a few minutes only to come back with a file of soldiers in blue. He was a spy, sent out to test loyalty. At his orders the old man was seized, not permitted to put on his shoes or overcoat, but tied upon a bareback mule, taken to town, and thrust for the night into a stone-floored cell in the county jail, commandeered for a military prison, and kept there until morning without being permitted to communicate with his friends. His wife sought out the friends and the old man was released under heavy bond before noon. But the cold night had done its work; he never again saw a well day. Inside two months he was dead, a victim to his own kind heart and the kindness of a humane Government.

Another old man—also a family connection—a minister, but rich, living some miles from Fort Henry on the Tennessee River, was seized by Federal soldiers, strapped to a board, and his feet held to the fire until they literally burned off, in the effort to make him tell where his money was hidden. His wife meanwhile was tied up by the thumbs until blood burst from them, and she happily fainted.

But why go on? I could fill a Sunday issue with frightfulness and not exhaust my memories. Harking back to Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, let me say there is something approaching the sublime in her verdict of "nothing worse than starvation." Starvation, of course, was no hardship for mere American women, children, and graybeards, even though they were descendants of men who at Eutaw and the Cowpens, at King's Mountain and Yorktown, had done their best to win American independence. If they had been Belgians now—well, there wouldn't have been even the difference of two letters betwixt Sherman and German.

I am recalling things wholly without malice, but simply because the Pharisaism now rampant makes my gorge rise. In the matter of war and warmaking no nation has the right to cast stones at any other. War is a madness; those who wage it are for the time being irresponsible. But when sanity returns it does not behoove them, with plain records of their ill deeds before them, to adopt the holier-than-thou attitude toward anybody nor try to howl down and vilify those who, remembering truth, have the courage to speak it. I, for one, should forever hold my peace in regard to the piteous years of civil war, except for my inalienable disgust with those who would distort the truth of history to gild their own wrong doing.

MARTHA McCULLOCH-WILLIAMS.

PATERSON'S DRYING UP.

Brewers Say Poor Business, Not Billy Sunday, Closed Saloons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In order that your readers may not be deceived in believing that the closing of thirty-three saloons in the City of Paterson, New Jersey, was the result of the Rev. "Bill" Sunday's seven weeks' campaign in this city, as has been accredited to him, I am asking you in the spirit of fairness to give publication to this letter, which sets forth the causes of the closing of these places.

In the first place, long before "Bill" Sunday came to Paterson, or was even advertised to come, a dozen or so of these thirty-three saloons were already closed because of poor business, brought about by the poor condition of trade in our manufactories here—a condition which has prevailed, we believe, in all manufacturing cities during the past year.

In the second place, also long before "Bill" was advertised to come, our Excise Board here, acting in conjunction with ourselves, after carefully studying the situation, picked out several places that could be dispensed with, and notified the proprietors of these establishments that at the expiration of their license on April 30, 1915, a renewal would not be granted to them.

After this decision had become publicly known, Mr. Bernard Katz, the President of this company, in an interview published March 21, two weeks before the coming of "Bill" Sunday, said that the brewers were willing to co-operate with the excise authorities in closing up these places; and that efforts extending over several years had been repeatedly made to raise the standard of the saloon business by cutting out the objectionable places, with the hope that Paterson and the brewing industry would benefit thereby.

Now, then, our license year here expiring April 30, the renewals were thirty-three less May 1 than last year; and to persons unacquainted with the facts it would appear, and some try to make it appear, that all these went out of business on that date. Whereas, as a matter of fact, many of them had been closed for several months; and the remainder that were not already closed knew before Mr. Sunday came to town that they would have to close April 30.

"Bill" Sunday had no more to do with the closing of these places than the Shah of Persia; the credit for the "clean up" belongs to our Excise Board, despite Mr. Sunday's efforts to make use of the incident to advertise himself.

LOUIS F. BRAUN,
Secretary Paterson Brewing and Malting Company, Paterson, N. J., June 1, 1915.

The Work of Special Sessions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noted your editorial of last week criticising the Court of Special Sessions, and Judge O'Keefe's reply thereto. It appears to me relevant that last night I was engaged in trying cases for the State Health Department in the Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn, before Justices Collins, Freschi, and O'Keefe, and that the court did not take an adjournment until twelve minutes after 7 o'clock. A rather extensive experience before this court during the last two years and a half has shown that this instance is nothing very exceptional. I do not think that, in the whole State of New York, you will find a body of men more conscientious or more hard-working than the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions.

JOSEPH A. WARREN.

New York, June 5, 1915.

THE NEUTRAL DUTCH.

Their Way with Contraband and the Things They Have to Fear.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being a Hollander, I took, of course, special interest in Mr. John Martin's article, "Will Holland be Swept Into War?" in today's Times. That he found an air of intense activity at Rotterdam, etc., is no wonder, for just lately Holland has been doing an increased business in comparison with former years, thousands of tons of cargo being also transshipped to Scandinavian countries, while some articles, which are not contraband and not held up by the Allies, are passed on into Germany. That some quantities of copper, wheat, cotton, etc., have crossed the border into Germany is not very well possible, for lately absolutely everything on the contraband list of the Allies has been and has to be consigned to the N. O. T. (Netherland Oversea Trust Company,) a company which guarantees to the Allies that not a single particle of contraband or any article consigned to them shall be exported into Germany. The N. O. T. is backed by the Netherland Government, which is strictly neutral in all the meanings of this word. It has even been decided that not a single Dutch steamer shall carry, nor anybody shall export, into any of the present belligerent countries any single article which is contraband, this greatly in contrast with the United States of America. The world, therefore, can rest assured that absolutely no contraband passes through Holland into Germany, except, of course, some negligible small quantities, which are smuggled into that country, which, however, amounts to practically nothing.

I prefer not to answer in detail Mr. Martin's question, "What can Holland do in case of war against Germany?", for if ever Holland and Germany went to war, all Dutchmen know that the eastern part of Holland would be devastated just as Belgium was, as there are no fortifications there and the Dutch army could never withstand an attack from their neighbor, but would simply retire behind the famous waterline and relinquish the eastern part of the country to the invaders and then have their hands full trying to defend and retain the rest of the country behind the waterline.

But, thank goodness, Holland will not go to war as long as she is not attacked, and if attacked, be assured that the Holland Government will first do its utmost to stop hostilities at once through diplomatic courses, and only if this does not succeed will the Dutch fight.

But Holland will not mix up in the present struggle, for should she go against Germany, her own country will be destroyed, and should she go with Germany, Holland's riches in the East Indies will be lost to her, and the Dutch love their country and their colonies too much to lose any or both of them.

H. S. HULLER.

Brooklyn, June 6, 1915.

ROSALIE O'BRIEN WEDS DR. JAMES

Daughter of Former Supreme Court Justice a Bride at Quiet Home Ceremony.

UNDER A BOWER OF ROSES

Mercedes Crimmins Her Only Attendant — Senator O'Gorman and ex-Judge Parker Among Guests.

The wedding of Miss Rosalie O'Brien, daughter of former Justice of the Supreme Court Morgan J. O'Brien and Mrs. O'Brien, and Dr. Henry James of this city, son of the late Nathaniel James of Baltimore, Md., was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the town house of the bride's parents, 729 Park Avenue. It was a quiet home wedding, and the guests included only the relatives and intimate friends.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward G. Fitzgerald, pastor of St. Vincent Ferrer Church, under a bower of roses in the library. The bride, who walked with her father, who gave her in marriage, came down the staircase into the large hall on the first floor and through an aisle formed with white ribbons and standards to the altar. Her only attendant was her cousin, Miss Mercedes Crimmins, a daughter of John D. Crimmins.

The bride wore a short-length gown of white satin, with flounces of rose point lace, and a veil of rose point lace, caught at the coiffure with a chaplet of orange blossoms. The court train, which depended from the shoulders, was covered with lace. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies-of-the-valley.

Miss Crimmins wore a crinoline frock of white net, with deep flounces, with a girdle of old blue, topped with a large pink straw hat, trimmed with pink roses. She carried a garland of sunrise roses.

Samuel W. James acted as best man for his brother.

A reception and buffet collation followed the ceremony. Later Dr. James and his bride left on their honeymoon, which they plan to spend in California, returning to New York in about two months. The bride's going-away costume was a dark-blue taffeta, topped with a white straw hat.

The decorations of the house were Radiance roses and pink and white peonies. The Balalaika Orchestra played.

Dr. James returned this Spring after a Winter spent at the war hospital in France financed by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. He is now associated with his uncle, Dr. Walter B. James.

Among the guests were Senator and Mrs. James A. O'Gorman, Dr. and Mrs. Walter B. James, Congressman Charles V. Fornes, John D. Crimmins, the Misses Mary and Evelyn Crimmins, former Justice and Mrs. Henry A. Gildersleeve, Mrs. Nathaniel James, Mrs. Stuart Duncan Preston, Mrs. Lyttleton Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Ellsworth, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. C. Smith, Captain and Mrs. Albert Gleaves, Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Milbank, ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, C. Douglas Green, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. Philip J. Britt, Dr. Laurence F. Rainsford, Mr. and Mrs. Harris R. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Gallatin, Mrs. Ralph H. Thomas, Mrs. Thomas Hughes Kelly, Miss Eno, and Miss Mildred G. Townsend.

MARRY IN AVENUE OF OAKS.

Miss Charlotte S. Wood Weds G. T. Zimmerman at Pelham Manor.

Miss Charlotte Selina Wood, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Harold George Wood of 600 West 169th Street, and George T. Zimmerman of this city, were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Joseph Arthur, widow of Joseph Arthur, the playwright, 211 Secor Lane, Pelham Manor.

The ceremony was performed on the lawn by the Rev. Wilmont Gateson, an avenue of oak trees being linked together by a chain of daisies. The altar was formed of pink roses and field daisies.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and tulle, with a tulle veil, and carried an old-fashioned bouquet of orange blossoms. Her only attendants were little Marjorie Bratton, flower girl, and young Raymond Owens, who acted as page. The children were dressed in early English costumes, the girl in white and pink, and the boy in blue. Eugene Balfour was best man. J. R. Kilpatrick and Kenneth Mygatt were the ushers.

The bride on the paternal side comes from an old English family. Her great-great-grandfather was Lord Admiral William Howe of England. On the maternal side she is related to Daniel Webster, who was her great-great-granduncle.

WEDDED AT DELMONICO'S.

Miss Miriam Neuburger the Bride of A. J. Alsberg—The Attendants.

The wedding of Miss Miriam Neuburger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Neuburger of 911 Park Avenue, to Albert J. Alsberg, took place at Delmonico's at 6 o'clock last evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman, after which there was a large reception.

The bride wore a trailing gown of white satin draped with tulle. Her tulle veil was held in place at the coiffure with sprays of orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. She wore a diamond monogram pin, the gift of the bridegroom.

Miss Ruth Arnstein, who acted as maid of honor, wore a gown of pink chiffon and satin with a green girdle, and carried an arm bouquet of pink roses. There were also two little flower girls, the Misses Sylvia Koenig and Maxine Sondheimer. They appeared in white net frocks over light blue, and carried inverted hats filled with roses.

Mr. Alsberg had as best man his uncle, Sidney Alsberg. The ushers were Elliott Sterling, Milton Fishel, Bernard Heineman, and Seymour Ottenberg. After a wedding trip through Canada, Mr. and Mrs. Alsberg will make their home in this city.

WILLIAMSON—SCHLANG.

Ceremony at the St. Regis Performed by the Rev. Joel Blau.

The marriage of Miss Marion Schlang, daughter of Mrs. Alexander Schlang of 68 East Eighty-sixth Street, and Victor W. Williamson of Boston took place yesterday afternoon at the Hotel St. Regis. The Rev. Joel Blau officiated.

The ceremony was performed in the Marble Ballroom under a bower of white roses and peonies. The bride, who walked with her uncle, Mark L. Abrahams, wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with duchess lace, with a tulle veil, caught up by a lace cap at the coiffure and falling over the court train.

Mrs. Nathan Finkelstein was matron of honor, and the other attendants were Miss Hilda Williamson, a sister of the bridegroom, and Lucile Abrahams, who was flower girl. Alexander Berger was best man, and the ushers were Leonard Heine, Benjamin Stein, Nathan Stahlbell, and Bertram Jacobs of Boston.

A reception and buffet luncheon were given after the ceremony, followed by dancing. After a short trip to Bermuda, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson will reside in this city.

LISA C. SUYDAM A BRIDE.

Married to Paul Renshaw in Church of the Heavenly Rest.

The wedding of Paul Renshaw, a son of Alfred Renshaw of Albany and Troy, and Miss Lisa Cochran Suydam, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Suydam, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, at Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Herbert Shipman, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. John H. Prescott of Bayport, L. I., performed the ceremony. The church was decorated with tree palms and tall masses of white peonies arranged in huge clusters in the chancel and back of the altar.

Miss Suydam, who walked to the chancel with her father, wore a white satin gown. The corsage was as simple as could be, outlining the figure without folds or seams, and opened down the front over a tulle tucker and vestee, and frills of tulle finished the edge. The satin sleeves came nearly to the hands and were cut in the new bell flare, the edges being scalloped and bound.

The straight skirt opened in front over a plain satin petticoat embroidered in pearls in panel effect, and the edges of the opening and the lower edge of the skirt were finished with a fine narrow satin plaiting. A long, square satin Court train fell from the shoulders, and the tulle veil was arranged with orange blossoms placed in clusters around her coiffure, and the long veil was thrown back over them, the edges being finished with a flat frill effect. She carried lilies of the valley and orchids.

The bride's attendants were Mrs. Rieman G. Duval (Miss Elizabeth Williams) and Miss Katharine E. Steward. They wore short white chiffon taffeta frocks. The skirts were cut in deep battlements, each in turn were cut into three battlement sections, and bound with satin. The full tulle white petticoats were several inches longer, and showed in panel effect between the taffeta battlements. The corsages were entirely of tulle over low chiffon bodies. They opened in Vs to the girdles in both the back and the front, and full frills of tulle filled the openings. The three-quarter length sleeves were arranged in deep, full, flat puffs to the elbows, and the tulle continued in deep shaped frills. The girdles were pale pink and pale blue chiffon satin caught in several deep loops at the left side.

Their smart bluish gray straw hats were trimmed with pink plumes and their flowers were large bouquets of pink and pale blue sweet peas tied with ribbons to match.

J. E. CHAMBERLIN WEDS.

Editor and Art Critic Marries Mrs. Leonilda F. Lowry.

The marriage of Joseph Edgar Chamberlin of the editorial staff of The Evening Mail and Mrs. Leonilda F. Lowry of Lyme, Conn., took place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Josephine B. Farnese, 41 St. Nicholas Terrace. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Hayes Holmes of the Church of the Messiah. Montague Glass was best man, but there were no other attendants.

Mr. Chamberlin formerly lived at Rutherford, N. J., but on their return from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin will reside in New York. Mr. Chamberlin is a widower, and is 63 years old. He was at one time assistant editor of The Youth's Companion, but since 1891 has been on the editorial staff of The Evening Mail and is also its art critic.

He has written several books, including "The Listener in Town" and a "Life of John Brown."

WARD ROSE GARDEN SHOWN.

A Benefit at Willowmere for American Ambulance Hospital.

The rose garden of Admiral and Mrs. Aaron Ward was shown yesterday at Willowmere, the Ward home at Roslyn, L. I., from 3 to 7 o'clock, and a considerable sum was realized for the benefit of the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly, France.

There was a large attendance during the hours of exhibition, and tea was served on the tennis court.

Among the members of the American Committe of the hospital, many of whom were present, are Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Edward Brandegee, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. S. R. Bertron, Mrs. F. L. Chapin, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. William Greenough, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, Mrs. Henry W. Munroe, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. W. H. Russell, Mrs. Herbert I. Satterlee, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Charles H. Sherrill, Mrs. F. A. Sayles, Miss Maud Wetmore, Mrs. Richard Townsend, and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt.

ANNA PAVLOWA IN FILM.

Dancer to Appear in a Photo Play Founded on an Auber Opera.

Anna Pavlowa, the Russian dancer, and her company, have been engaged by the Universal Film Manufacturing Company for an eight-reel photo play to be founded on Auber's opera, "La Muette de Portici," ("The Dumb Girl of Portici"). This work, in which dancing plays an important part, was given a score of years ago at the Metropolitan Opera House. Lois Weber, who wrote "Hypocrites," has been engaged to construct a scenario. The interior scenes will be begun on July 3, when Pavlowa's company is in Chicago. Later the company will go to Universal City, near Los Angeles, Cal., where the remaining scenes will be put on.

The film will be one of the most ambitious ones in which dancers have appeared. It is planned to exhibit it in large theatres, and Auber's music, played by a large orchestra, will be an additional attraction. Included in the film will also be excerpts from some of Pavlowa's other ballets and divertissements.

'MARIE ODILE' IN LONDON.

Marie Lohr Makes a Triumph in Edward Knoblauch's Play.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 9.—Edward Knoblauch's play, "Marie Odile," which already has been seen on the American stage, was produced last night at His Majesty's Theatre and received an enthusiastic reception.

The critics are unable to believe in Marie Odile's innocence, but have much praise for the skillful manner in which the author has handled the difficult subject.

Marie Lohr in the title rôle made a big triumph.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A dramatization of "Pollyanna" will be the first production Klaw & Erlanger will make next season in association with George C. Tyler. The stage version of Eleanor H. Porter's popular book has been made by Mrs. Catherine Chisolm Cushing, who wrote "The Real Thing," in which Henrietta Crosman appeared; "Widow by Proxy," in which May Irwin starred; "Kitty Mackay" and "Jerry," Billie Burke's comedy. "Pollyanna" will be presented for the first time at the Blackstone Theatre, Chicago, early in August.

Wilton Lackaye will return to vaudeville next week, when he will play at the Palace in the one-act piece called "The Bomb." On the same day Florence Rockwell will make her first vaudeville debut in "Her Awakening," written by Marion Short, author of "A Grand Army Man."

At the Harris Theatre tonight "Twin Beds" will celebrate its three hundred and fiftieth performance.

George Fitzmaurice, formerly Pathe scenario editor, and later a director in that company, has returned to that organization and will direct the preparation of the "Via Wireless" film.

Hartley House and the East Side Settlement were entertained at the Astor last evening as guests of the management at the theatre where George Beban is appearing in "The Alien."

"The Birth of a Nation," which was first shown at the Liberty on March 3, will reach its two hundredth performance this afternoon.

Cadets Bathurst and Daly have written special songs and lines to be interpolated in "Chin-Chin" on Saturday night, when the orchestra, boxes, and balcony of the Globe will be occupied by West Pointers and their friends. The house will be dressed in the army colors.

Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont attended the performance of "A Full House" at the Longacre Theatre last evening.

SUFFRAGISTS DEAL BLOW TO MILITANTS

Tell President They Disclaim All Responsibility for the Naval Review Incident.

CALL IT DELIBERATE PLAN

Assail Congressional Union in Resolution of Apology—Delegates Defeat Hobson's Peace Proposal.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Delegates to the mid-year conference of the National American Woman Suffrage Association today adopted a resolution condemning the action of two suffragists who, during the recent naval review in New York, attempted to force an interview with President Wilson.

The resolution, which was passed almost unanimously, was aimed at the Congressional Union. It marked the close of the fight between the administration and the insurgents, inside the organization and out of it. A motion was carried to send a copy of the resolution to the White House after Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and other leaders had spoken feelingly in its behalf. The resolution was as follows:

> Whereas, The recent attempt of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage to force an interview with the President of the United States at a most inopportune time has brought condemnation upon all suffragists; and,
>
> Whereas, This organization is in no way connected with the great body of suffragists represented by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, but is a new organization with methods and policies diametrically opposite to those of the National Association;
>
> Be it resolved, That this conference of members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association assembled in Chicago, Illinois, on this the eighth day of June, 1915, do hereby deprecate this action and disclaim any responsibility for or sympathy with the same.
>
> And be it resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States.

Mrs. James S. Morrison of Chicago introduced the resolution after another measure demanding that "no members of the official board of the Executive Council, or of the standing or special national committees of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, shall be officially connected with or publicly working for the Congressional Union" had been tabled. This resolution, which would have expelled Mrs. Henry H. Youmans, President of the Wisconsin organization, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, President of the Illinois branch, and others of prominence was introduced by Miss Margaret Topliff of New York.

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell of Boston asserted that Miss Topliff's resolution would necessitate a change in the constitution. She continued, "Even if we could do it, which we can't, it would not be wise."

Mrs. Youmans was instantly on her feet. "I understand that I am responsible only to the women of Wisconsin whom I represent," she asserted.

A quick smothering of the motion restored peace. Although the supposed militants remain in the organization, militancy as a principle was denounced vehemently. In support of the resolution to be sent to President Wilson, Dr. Shaw said:

"This is the first opportunity we have had to get together and take action. The behavior of the two paid young English militants was more than an attempt to deliver a letter to the President. They tried to force themselves past the Secret Service men. They climbed on a sofa and screamed, 'Votes for women!' As the President passed they yelled, 'He's a great little evader.' I think we must take a stand on this great question of militancy. The young women were sent by Miss Paul and Mrs. Belmont. It was a part of a policy which will be carried on during the rest of the season wherever the President goes."

Dr. Shaw's words were echoed by dozens of delegates. "We must make it clear to the country that the National Association does not believe in heckling the President," exclaimed Mrs. Helen H. Gardner of the Congressional Committee.

A resolution introduced by Mrs. A. H. Potter of Minnesota demanding that the Congressional Committee cease to work for the Shafroth amendment was tabled by a vote of 57 to 21. The committee received authority to push this amendment, which was drafted by Mrs. Antoinette Funk and Mrs. Medill McCormick. The friends of the Congressional Union have been fighting the Shafroth measure.

A resolution of approval for the work of Miss Jane Addams as a member of the Woman's Peace Party was passed unanimously, but another peace resolution introduced at the request of ex-Congressman Richmond P. Hobson of Alabama was tabled. The Hobson resolution provided that circulars should be sent to Members of Congress and to the President asserting that the temper of the country was pacific. The resolution was opposed on the ground that the association should not approach Congress on any question except suffrage.

Miss Kate Gordon of New Orleans sent up a resolution which urged women to demand "goods made in suffrage States." Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky, who represented Miss Gordon, said that the resolution was intended as a weapon to improve the industrial conditions under which women and children work.

"If we can approach Senators and Congressmen for suffrage, I don't see why we can't go to storekeepers for goods made in suffrage States," said Miss Clay.

Dr. Shaw objected that the suffrage States were not the industrial States with the exception of Illinois. "We could only buy canteloupes and oranges," she exclaimed. The resolution was tabled.

After a secret session the delegates were entertained at a dinner given by the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association in honor of the Executive Council.

SOCIAL NOTES.

James Russell Hawks, who is to marry Miss Marie Catherine Dench, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edward B. Dench of 15 East Sixty-third Street today, gave his farewall bachelor dinner last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Hawks is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James D. Hawks of Detroit, Mich, who are staying at the hotel.

Miss Kittie Lanier Lawrence of 30 East Thirty-seventh Street, who was injured in a riding accident early in the Spring, was able to go for a drive yesterday for the first time since the accident.

Mrs. James H. Darlington, wife of Bishop Darlington, and Miss Eleanor T. Darlington are at the Hotel Gotham for a visit.

Miss Maybelle Boesé, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Boesé, and Sheldon Sinclair Wells of Short Hills, N. J., will be married at 8 o'clock this evening in St. Matthew's Church, Eighty-fourth Street, near Central Park, by the Rev. Arthur H. Judge.

Mrs. Livingston Rowe Schuyler will give a luncheon today for her house guest, Mrs. Daisy McLaurin-Stevens, President General of United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, whose marriage to Mary L. Duke will take place on June 16, will give his bachelor dinner this evening at Delmonico's.

Miss Edna F. Brown and John Frederic Wherry of Newark will be married this afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Edward Flint Brown, of 495 West End Avenue.

The marriage of Miss Jessie M. Taylor and Charles David Ryan is set for 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Broadway Presbyterian Church.

DISCUSS THE 'DRY' ISSUE.

Temperance Advocates Assail Prohibition at Liquor Convention.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—Speakers at the opening session today of the convention of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, advocated temperance as opposed to prohibition.

"Let those men who call themselves Republicans and Democrats and at the same time are endeavoring to foist prohibition upon those great parties," said Congressman Jacob M. Meeker of Missouri, "let them say why they have not been with the National Prohibition Party for the last quarter of a century and let them now get into the Prohibitionist Party with all the other political malcontents who are trying to ride into public favor on this single issue.

"Let us look at the so-called moral side of this question. When you get right down to it, there is no moral phase to it in so far as the prohibitionist is concerned. For the only immorality there is or can be, connected with liquor in any way whatsoever, is in its intemperate use."

The delegates were welcomed by Mayor Frederick Spiegel, who delivered a short talk on temperance. "I am opposed to prohibition," said Mayor Spiegel "but I am in favor of temperance. I believe in the widest range of human liberty consistent with the happiness of all concerned."

President Samuel Woolner, Jr., read his annual report. In closing he said:

"Let us have local self-government so that every individual shall be left free to eat or drink what he chooses until he has proven himself incompetent to exercise this freedom without jeopardizing the life, property, and liberty of his fellow men."

'BEN' LINDSEY DEFIES COURT

Refuses to Divulge Confidences Regarding a Murder Case.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, June 8.—Judge "Ben" Lindsey, of the Juvenile Court, virtually placed himself in contempt of court this afternoon when he was called to the witness stand in the Wright murder trial and refused to testify.

The questions put to Judge Lindsey concerned statements said to have been made to him by Neal Wright, the twelve-year-old son of Mrs. Bertha Wright, the defendant, soon after the killing of her husband. Report has it that Neal told the Judge that his mother shot John Wright. In the course of the trial of the case Neal has sworn on the witness stand that he and not his mother shot his father.

After a conference this afternoon between Judge Lindsey, District Attorney Rush and Judge Perry, presiding at the trial, Judge Lindsey was called to the witness stand. District Attorney Rush questioned him, and Judge Lindsey promptly declined to answer.

"You know, I believe," said Judge Perry, "the law pertaining to your refusal to answer these question?"

"I do," replied Judge Lindsey. "But I will not answer the questions because all that I know of the Wright case was told me by Neal Wright in confidence."

Judge Lindsey said this morning that he would go to jail rather than convict Mrs. Wright.

BASEBALL FELLS BLUECOAT.

Player on Police Team Suffers Concussion of Brain.

Baseball teams representing the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Police Inspection Districts of Brooklyn met yesterday afternoon on Suburban Oval, Sixteenth and Gravesend Avenues, Brooklyn, to settle the Brooklyn police championship, and there was a big crowd of relatives of the policemen watching. Lieutenant Frederick Kavanaugh of the Vanderveer Park Station was on first base when Policeman Charles Mandt hit a hot grounder to Detective Sergeant William J. Conway, shortstop for the Sixteenth Inspection District team.

Conway scooped it up and flung to Kavanaugh on first, who got his hands in front of the ball, but let it slip through his fingers. It struck him on the left temple, stunning him, and fellow-players who ran to him couldn't resuscitate him.

They called an ambulance, and Kavanaugh was taken to the Kings County Hospital, where it was found that he had concussion of the brain. Late last night he had not recovered consciousness, and it was said that his condition was serious.

Held for Selling a Cure-All.

Magistrate Naumer in the Manhattan Avenue Court, Williamsburg, held two Greenpoint druggists, George Mennecke of 849 Manhattan Avenue and George N. Lawrence of 764 Manhattan Avenue, in $300 bail each for Special Sessions, under Section 139 of the Sanitary Code relating to proprietary medicines. The arrest of the druggists followed the arrest on Monday of George W. Felter, Secretary of the Greenpoint Savings Bank, the alleged manufacturer of a cure-all. Dr. M. B. McMillan, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Health Department, was the complainant.

PROF. JOSEPH WINTER DEAD.

Superintendent of German Free Schools Was a Noted Educator.

Professor Joseph Winter, a noted German educator and Superintendent of the German Free Schools in the United States, died yesterday at his home, 113 East Eighty-third Street, in his sixtieth year. He was born in Vienna and until he came to this country in 1889 was a member of the faculty of the university of that city. Professor Winter was at one time city editor of the Staats-Zeitung and also was editor of the German edition of Harper's Weekly.

He was a former President of the German Social and Science Society of this city and had been a lecturer at Harvard, Yale, and Cornell on the German literature and language. Both Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia and Dr. Arthur T. Hadley of Yale had praised his books on educational topics.

Professor Winter was a member of the Republican Club and a number of German societies. His widow and three sons survive him.

Capt. Charles M. Grainger.

Captain Charles M. Grainger, a veteran of the Crimean and civil wars, died on Monday at his residence, 1 Fair View Place, Flatbush, at the age of 75 years. Captain Grainger was a son of Major William Grainger of the famous King's Own Regiment, and at an early age enlisted in his father's regiment. When the Crimean war began he was sent to Crimea and served throughout the war. On coming to this country he enlisted in the Eighty-eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers, and was rapidly promoted from Second to First Lieutenant and then to Captain of Company B. He was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg and at the battle of Gettysburg and was later captured and held a prisoner in Libby Prison. Captain Grainger was a member of the New York Police Department for twenty-five years and after his retirement he became the proprietor of the Atlantic Hotel at Ocean Parkway and Surf Avenue, Coney Island. He also served as Captain of the Coney Island police until the force was consolidated with the metropolitan police. Captain Grainger was a charter member of Encampment 38, Union Veteran Legion of New York City, a member of Dahlgren and Tefft Posts, G. A. R., the New York Veteran Police Association and the Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Club. He left a widow.

Richard B. Greenwood.

Richard B. Greenwood, an Assistant Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn and connected with the Corporation Counsel's office for forty years, died in the Methodist Hospital in that city on Monday in his seventy-second year. He was a graduate of the College of the City of New York and the Columbia Law School, and after graduation spent a few years in Chicago, then returning and entering the Law Department of the old City of Brooklyn. Mr. Greenwood was a veteran of the civil war and was a member and a former Commander for six years of James Monroe Post, No. 607, G. A. R., and a member of the Crescent Athletic Club. Three daughters survive him.

MUTE WOMEN SEE ALIENS GET VOTES

Look On in Court as Foreign-Born Men Are Turned Into Citizens in Three Minutes.

THEY GASP, BUT IN SILENCE

College Graduates Pit Their Intelligence Against Immigrants in Naturalization Bureau.

Twenty women, good and true, lost a vote for suffrage yesterday morning because, arrayed in college caps and gowns, they visited the United States District Court in the old Post Office Building to see how foreign-born men are transformed into citizens of the United States, and to silently protest that American women ought to have the same privilege.

It was on the street in front of the Post Office Building, where the women in caps and gowns had veen inveigled by various photographers and moving picture men, that they lost the vote. One of the men in the encircling throng was roused to red hot rebellion by the sight.

"I was going to vote for them," he said, in real angry tones, "but after they have acted in this way, never!"

The demonstration was under the direction of the Empire State Campaign Committee, but it was made by the Collegiate Equal Suffrage League because its members represented women in different professions and businesses as well as the women of so-called leisure. Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, President of the league, led the demonstration. There were two lawyers in the number, one doctor, one teacher of dancing, one photographer, one sculptor, and one actress. When Mrs. F. T. Ackerman was asked her profession she answered; "Oh, nothing—just children." Hers is the profession of a mother.

From 150 to 200 men were gathered in the courtroom, would-be citizens and their witnesses, and Judge Augustus N. Hand was turning aliens into citizens as fast as the law allowed, and that looked like great speed to women who recalled that their campaign for the vote had been on for the last sixty-eight years and were not sure they were on the last lap yet.

Thirty-six out of fifty-two applicants were granted their citizenship papers, and thirty-three of these became voters. Three women were among the successful number. They became citizens under the protection of the Government, but with no right in the Government. They acquired the status of the women in the caps and gowns who were looking on. It took a little more than two hours to put the fifty-two applicants through the test and weed out the unfit. The women visitors gasped.

"Less than three minutes to make a man a citizen, and he a foreigner," said one of the women, "and we women, whose fathers fought and bled and died for the United States work years in vain and must plead to this foreigner to grant us a voice in our own country. Could anything be more desperately unfair and humiliating?"

Judge Hand performed his duties as if the women were not present.

"I am not for suffrage," he said, "and I am not strongly opposed to it. I have an open mind. I don't think it is of very great importance. I don't consider my own vote very seriously. I think the women are represented as adequately by the men as they could represent themselves. I think that if every class is represented as a class that is all that is needed. I would be willing to abrogate my own vote."

Among the women who took part in the silent demonstration were Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, Mrs. Wendell Bush, Miss Pauline Angell, Mrs. Walter L. Hervey, Miss Alice Morgan Wright, Mrs. Anne O'Hagen Shinn, Mrs. William Spinney, Miss Esther Cornell, Dr. Elizabeth Balch Holmes, Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, Mrs. Frederic Pease, Mrs. C. Vail Brooks, Miss Elinor Byrns, Miss Jessie Ashley, Mrs. Francis Brewer, Miss Marion Bradley, Miss Florence Bruning, Mrs. Charles Darnton, and Mrs. Alice Baldridge.

LINDON W. BATES MEMORIAL.

Ogden L. Mills to Preside at Service in Fifth Ave. Presbyterian Church.

A general memorial service, attended by his friends and the organizations of which he was a member, will be held for Lindon W. Bates, Jr., who died in the Lusitania disaster, at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which he was a Trustee and for many years a member, at 8:15 Thursday night.

The committee in charge of the service is: Ogden L. Mills, who will preside; W. Holden Weeks, William A. Ferguson, Ralph Folks, Corwin Black, James A. Edwards, William Bailey, William Bondy, Stanley M. Isaacs, and Merrill E. Gates, Jr.

Addresses will be made by Bainbridge Colby, Marcus M. Marks, Professor George W. Kirchwey of the Columbia Law School; former Judge Martin L. Stover, who will tell of Mr. Bates's work in connection with the relief work in Belgium; Professor George W. Nettleton of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, from which Mr. Bates was graduated in 1902, and by Mrs. Rogers Bacon.

Among the organizations which will attend are the Yale, City, and Engineers' Clubs, the American Society of Engineers, class of 1902 of Yale University, members of the Assembly of 1909, 1910, and 1911, the Sons of the American Revolution, and various other political and social bodies.

ADMIRAL AUBERT DEAD.

Chief of General Staff of French Navy Was Ill for Several Weeks.

PARIS, June 8. — Admiral Marie Jacques Charles Aubert, Chief of the General Staff of the French Navy, died last night at the Val de Grace Hospital after an illness which had lasted several weeks. He formerly was commander of the fleet at Toulon.

Admiral Aubert was a Commander of the Legion of Honor and was 67 years old. He entered the service in 1864 and in 1874 was a Lieutenant of a line-of-battle ship. In 1891 he was commissioned Captain of a frigate and in 1903 became a Rear Admiral. Two years later he became Chief of the General Staff.

Dr. Wm. H. Cummings, Composer.

Dr. William Hayman Cummings, the author, singer, composer, and teacher, died on Monday in London, England, in his eighty-fourth year. He was born at Sidbury in Devonshire and was educated at St. Paul's Cathedral School and the University of London. Dr. Cummings was a pupil of Dr. E. J. Hopkins of the Temple, of J. W. Hobbs, and Signor Randegger. He was a choir boy for some time in St. Paul's Cathedral and the Temple Church and later became organist of Waltham Abbey. Dr. Cummings was a former professor of the Royal Academy of Music, the Royal Normal College for the Blind, and the Guildhall School of Music. He was Honorary Treasurer of the Royal Society of Musicians and the Royal Philharmonic Society and was President of the Incorporated Staff of the Sight-Singing College and the Musician Association. Dr. Cummings was also a member of the Board of Studies of the University of London.

Benjamin Lambord.

Benjamin Lambord, a composer, conductor and pianist, of 100 Hamilton Place, died on Monday at Lake Hopatcong, N. J., in his thirty-seventh year. He was born in Portland, Me., and received his musical education in this city, where he was the Mosenthal Fellow at Columbia University. Subsequently he studied orchestration under Vidal in Paris. Mr. Lambord was the composer of a number of songs, operatic selections and much piano music and at the time of his death was writing a criticism of "The Orchestra and Orchestral Music." He was Musical Director of the Modern Music Society and organist of the West End Presbyterian Church. His widow and a daughter survive him.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS J. SKIDMORE, a civil war veteran and retired jeweler, was found dead in his cottage at Centre Moriches, L. I., on last Saturday, where he had lived alone for the last three years. Mr. Skidmore was born in this city seventy-one years ago, and when the war began he enlisted with the Forty-seventh Regiment and served throughout the war. His wife and daughter maintained a city home at 313 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, but he lived in the country for the benefit of his health.

Mrs. EMELINE H. CIEGLER, wife of George Ciegler, died at her home, Hinsdale, Mass., Sunday. She was a daughter of the late Captain C. M. Brooks of College Point, L. I., who was Superintendent of the New York and College Point Ferry Company.

BENJAMIN SPENCER of Newport, Herkimer County, N. Y., died at his home there yesterday, aged 101 years.

THOMAS J. HOWDEN, one of the officers of the Howden Tile Company, which did all the tile work of the Manhattan and Brooklyn Subways, died yesterday at his office, at 1,182 Broadway, from acute indigestion. He was born in this city fifty years ago, and had been a resident of Bath Beach for more than twenty years and made his home at 8,695 Bay Fifteenth Street, where he owned one of the finest residences on the beach. He was a member of the Automobile Club of America, and is survived by a sister and two brothers.

CHARLES L. WHITNEY, a retired Brooklyn policeman and a member of the New York Veteran Police Association, died on Monday at his home in Rockville Centre, L. I., in his fifty-seventh year. His widow, a daughter, and a son survive him.

WILLIAM G. HOWARD, a former chief of the Sag Harbor, (L. I.,) Fire Department, died at his home there on Monday, in his fifty-eighth year. He was born in Greenport and was a former active member of the Phoenix Hook and Ladder Company, and Treasurer of the Fire Association. His widow and daughter survive him.

RICHARD HOBBS, a retired provision dealer of Manhattan and Brooklyn, died from Bright's disease on Sunday at his home, 1,149 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fifth year. Mr. Hobbs had been in business in Manhattan for thirty years. He was born in Bristol, England, and was a Mason and a member of Pyramid Lodge of Manhattan. His wife, a son and three daughters survive him.

JOHN F. RAWLE, an old resident of South Brooklyn and one of the oldest roofers of that borough, is dead at his residence, 255 Fifteenth Street, from pneumonia.

Mrs. ELIZABETH BAHR, 51 years old, wife of Christian Bahr and a member for many years of the Zion German Lutheran Church, died on Monday at her residence, 439 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. AMY S. ROSE, a daughter of the late Sheriff Samuel Mott, died on Monday at the home of her daughter, 190 Maple Street, Flatbush. She was born in Hollis, L. I., and was a member of the Home Department of the Richmond Hill Baptist Church and of Woodhaven Auxiliary, No. 4, of the Hospital League.

CHARLES F. TISCHNER died yesterday at his home, 397 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, from Bright's disease. Mr. Tischner was President of the C. F. Tischner Company, wholesale meat dealers, of West Washington Market, and retired from active business a year ago. He was born in Saxony, Germany, sixty-three years ago and was a member of Hyatt Lodge, No. 205, F. and A. M.; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templars; Brooklyn Consistory, Constellation Chapter, Kismet Temple, and De Witt Clinton Council, R. A. He is survived by his wife, a son and a daughter.

Mrs. MARY A. E. HEANEY, long actively interested in the work of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, died at her home, 306 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, on Monday. She was 37 years of age and the widow of Michael Heaney.

ELIAS CRANE EVERETT, 76 years old, a retired farmer, died on Monday at his home in Jamaica, L. I., following a stroke of paralysis.

Mrs. MARY BRIDGETTS, widow of Patrick Bridgetts, formerly a sugar importer of Brooklyn, died on Monday at her home, 247 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-first year.

JOHN J. FARLEY, Chief Clerk of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, died on Sunday at his home, 424 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-seventh year.

CHARLES H. MOULTON, President of the Waltham National Bank, died on Monday at his home in Waltham, Mass. He was 69 years old.

Mrs. MARY G. CARRINGTON, 87 years old, widow of Zeublon E. Carrington, died on Monday at her home, 116 William Street, East Orange, N. J.

Mrs. AMALIA VAN VALKENBURGH ANTHONY, the wife of Richard A. Anthony, died on Monday at her home, 125 West Fifty-eighth Street. Her husband is the Vice President of the Boonton Iron and Steel Company and the Boonton Rubber Company.

ALFRED W. PIAGET, a thirty-third degree Mason of Passaic County, died on Monday at his home, 66 Bridge Street, in Paterson, N. J., in his eighty-fifth year.

ROBERT GORDON MacDONALD, a member of the brokerage firm of W. T. Hyde & Co., of 26 Broad Street, died yesterday at his home in Red Bank, N. J., in his forty-second year.

Through an error in the obituary of the Rev. Dr. Jesse Burgess Thomas, Pastor Emeritus of the Baptist Temple of Brooklyn, his name appeared in yesterday's TIMES as Thompson.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

ROSEN.—To Dr. and Mrs. B. J. Rosen of 791 Prospect Av., Bronx, June 7, a son.

Engaged

CLAYTON—EGAN.—Beryl I. Egan to Cyril H. Clayton.

LEMB—HAMMER.—Emma Hammer to John Lemb, Jr.

O'CONNELL — McCHEEDY. — Loretta McSheedy to Edward O'Connell.

Married

CHAMBERLIN—LOWRY.—In this city, June 8, by the Rev. John Haynes Holmes of the Church of the Messiah, Mrs. Leonilda Farnese Lowry of Lyme, Conn., to Joseph Edgar Chamberlin.

HARRIMAN—BISBEE.—June 8, Eloise Bisbee to Oliver C. Harriman.

Brooklyn.

ESTLER—VAN NOSTRAND.—June 7, Marguerite Van Nostrand to Howard W. Estler.

FULLER—WHEELER.—June 7, Dorothy Wheeler to Edson D. Fuller.

MENIG—KATZENBERGER.—June 8, Harriet Katzenberger to Frank J. Menig.

SAUL—REIS.—June 7, Juliet Reis to Henry Saul.

Newark.

SCHNEIDER—SOEFFING.—June 5, Charlotte Soeffing to Charles J. Schneider, Jr.

Died

ALEXANDER.—At the regular meeting of the Council of the National Academy of Design on June 7, 1915, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, On Monday, May 31, 1915, death removed from among us John White Alexander, President of the Academy, in the seventh consecutive year of his tenure of the office;

Be it Resolved, That the Council records on behalf of its members and for the Academicians and Associates their sense of a loss that touches them profoundly in their personal relations of friendship and professional brotherhood, and expresses their deep appreciation of the many valuable services rendered by its late President to the Academy and to the cause of art in general, especially in his endeavors to bring it in closer touch with all classes of the great community in which he lived and worked;

That the Council bears witness to his untiring devotion to the interests of the Academy during his term of office as President, a devotion that will be long remembered by all who came in contact with him and by all who have followed his distinguished career, the career of a painter of great individual talent, whose achievements, honored with official recognition both at home and abroad, brilliantly testify to his rare ability.

ALLISON.—On June 8, at her residence, 28 West 73d St., Mary Catherine Millett, wife of Thomas Allison, in her 73d year. Funeral service at St. Agnes's Chapel, West 92d St., near Columbus Av., on Thursday, June 10, at 2:30 P. M.

ANTHONY.—On Monday, June 7, at her late residence, 125 West 58th St., Amalia Van Valkenburgh Anthony, beloved wife of Richard A. Anthony. Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 44th St., on Thursday, June 10, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Boonton, N. J.

BATES.—Memorial services will be held in honor of Lindon Bates, Jr., who was lost on the Lusitania, at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 55th St., city, on Thursday evening, June 10, 1915, at 8:15 o'clock. Addresses will be made by his friends and associates. Members of the various clubs and organizations with which he was affiliated, and friends, are invited.

BENNETT.—At New Canaan, Conn., June 7, Edwin S. Bennett of 51 West 10th St., New York City. Funeral services at the residence of his sister, Mrs. James Howard Hoyt, New Canaan, Conn., Thursday, June 10, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Depot at 10:50 A. M. Interment, Woodlawn Cemetery.

BERKOWITZ.—Passed away, after a brief illness, Bessie Berkowitz, in the 43d year of her age, beloved wife of Bernard and mother of Mollie and Martha Berkowitz. Funeral from her late residence, 15 Cooper Square, on Thursday, June 10, at 12 o'clock. Interment in Washington Cemetery.

Died

BLAKE.—Suddenly on June 6, 1915, Rev. William L. Blake, Chaplain of St. Vincent's Home. Funeral from St. Vincent's Home, Boerum Place and State St., Brooklyn, at 9 A. M., Wednesday, June 9, thence to St. Joseph's Church, Pacific Street, near Vanderbilt Av., where solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Reverend clergy, relatives, and friends, also St. Vincent's Guild; St. Vincent Junior Aid Society, and John Laughlin Council K. of C. are respectfully invited to attend.

BROOKS.—Theodore S. Brooks, in his 80th year, at Garrison, N. Y., 10 A. M., June 7, 1915, after a short illness. Funeral will be held from the Methodist Church, Garrison, Thursday, June 10, 1:15 P. M. Interment Union Cemetery, Fort Montgomery, at 3:15 P. M. same day.

CARRINGTON.—At Orange, N. J., June 7, 1915, Mary Gay, widow of Zebulon Ely Carrington, in her 88th year. Funeral services at Grace Church, Orange, Wednesday, June 9, at 4 o'clock.

COHEN.—On June 7, aged 45 years, Henrietta, (nee Hertz,) beloved wife of Harry M. and mother of Lawrence and Eleanore. Relatives, friends, and members of Tremont Sisterhood and Ceres Frauen Verein are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 37 West 177th St., Bronx, on Wednesday, June 9, 1:30 P. M. Chicago and Boston papers please copy.

COOK. — Edith Branson, beloved wife of Charles G. Cook, at her late residence, 10 Bradford St., Glen Rock, N. J., in her 26th year. Funeral services from the residence of her parents, Philadelphia, Penn., Friday, 11th inst.

CONNELL.—June 8, Jennie Thomas, beloved wife of Hugh J. Connell. Funeral service Thursday evening, June 10, 8:30, at her late home, 611 West 114th St. Albany papers please copy.

CONWAY.—On Tuesday, June 8, John Joseph, beloved son of Patrick and Mary Conway, nee McGarrity. Funeral from the residence of his parents, 112 East 91st St., on Thursday, June 10, 9:30 A. M., to Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av. and 84th St. Interment Calvary.

DUSEPRE.—At his residence, 780 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 8, Alexander G., beloved husband of Sarah Dusepre. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DUTTON.—At Montclair, N. J., June 7, 1915, Melissa M., wife of James B. Dutton. Services will be held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Theodore Badgley, 196 Walnut St., Thursday morning, at 9:30 o'clock. Interment at Holmesburg, Penn.

ESPENSCHEID.—On Monday, June 7, 1915, at his residence, 1,369 Dean St., Brooklyn, Nicholas Espenscheid, in his 91st year. By request of the deceased the services will be private.

GOODMAN.—Frederick F., at his residence, 375 Manhattan Av., on June 8, after a brief illness. Funeral private.

GRAY. — At residence of her son, William Ayres Gray, 736 Salem Av., Elizabeth, N. J., Josephine Cecelia McDowell, wife of the late Philander R. Gray, in her 76th year. Funeral private.

GREENWOOD.—Richard Booth, Assistant Corporation Counsel and Commander of James Monroe Post, G. A. R., 607, on Monday, June 7, 1915. Services at St. Paul's Church, St. Paul's Place, near Church Av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 10, at 3 P. M.

GRIGGS.—On Monday, June 7, 1915, Arthur Irving Griggs, in the 80th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 105 East 19th St., on Wednesday at 4 P. M. Interment in the family plot at Westford, N. Y.

HANLON.—On Tuesday, June 8, Morris J Hanlon, husband of Ellen and father of Mary J. A. Hanlon. Funeral from his late residence, 50 Perry St., on Thursday, June 10, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Anthony's Church, Sullivan St.

HEANEY.—On Monday, June 7, 1915, at her residence, 306 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, Mary A. E., beloved mother of Francis J. Heaney, in her 73d year. Solemn requiem mass, St. Francis Xavier's Church, 6th Av. and Carroll St., Brooklyn, Thursday, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

HEILPERIN.—On Wednesday, June 2, after a short illness at Colorado Springs, Colorado, H. Lewis Heilperin, beloved son of Mrs. A. Heilperin. Interment took place at his home, Shreveport, La., Sunday, June 6th.

HOBBS.—On Sunday, June 6, Richard Hobbs, husband of Anna Palmer, aged 74 years. Funeral services from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Satterley, 457 East 28th St., Flatbush, Wednesday, at 8:15 P. M. Bristol (England) papers copy.

JEWETT.—On Tuesday, June 8, 1915, Joseph, son of the late John L. Jewett, in his 83d year. Funeral from his late residence, 167 West 126th St., Thursday, 10th inst., 11:30 A. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

KNOCHE.—On June 7, 1915, Johannetta H. Knoche, daughter of Julius and Mary Wiebel, in her 29th year. Funeral service at her late residence, 460 West 166th St., Wednesday, June 9, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

LAMBORD.—On June 7, 1915, Benjamin Lambord, aged 36 years. Funeral services at St. Luke's Church, Convent Av. and 141st St., Thursday, June 10, at 3 P. M.

MESEROLE.—On Monday, June 7, 1915, at the Buckingham Hotel, 5th Av. and 50th St., New York City, Evelina Ann Meserole, widow of Jeremiah V. Meserole and mother of Alfred V. Meserole and the late Abraham Meserole. Funeral services at the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, 5th Av. and 48th St., on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

MEYER.—On Monday, June 7, 1915, Claus, husband of the late Dorothea Meyer, aged 86 years. Relatives, friends, also members of Allemania Lodge, No. 132, F. and A. M., and Cyrus Chapter, No. 32, R. A. M., respectfully invited to attend service on Thursday, June 10, at 8 P. M., at his late residence, 173 Congress St., Jersey City. Funeral Friday at 2 P. M.

MILLAR.—Margaret Todd, beloved wife of the late Aubrey H. Millar, at sea, May 7. There will be a memorial service Wednesday evening, June 9, at 8 o'clock, in the lecture room of the First Baptist Church, 79th St. and Broadway. Friends are invited to attend.

PINCKERT.—On Tuesday, June 8, 1915, Charles Ernest Pinckert, in his 79th year, beloved father of Henrietta Pinckert, 101½ West 49th St. Services at the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, 5th Av. and 48th St., on Thursday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

RODMAN.—June 7, 1915, Henry C. Rodman, at 516 2d Av., Astoria, Long Island, aged 76 years. Concord Lodge, No. 50, F. and A. M.: You are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication of Concord Lodge, No. 50, F. and A. M., to be held at 516 2d Av., Astoria, L. I., on June 9, 1915, at 8 P. M., to pay our respects to our late brother, Henry C. Rodman. ALEXANDER BEGG, Master.

ROHRIG.—On June 7, 1915, Dorothy M. Rohrig, beloved daughter of Frederick, Jr., and sister of Frederick H. Rohrig. Services will be held at the Merritt Chapel, 19th St. and 8th Av., Wednesday at 8:30 P. M. Interment private at Woodlawn on the arrival of her brother from Jamaica.

ROTHSTEIN.—June 8, 1915, at her late residence, 76 West 113th St., Lillian Rothstein. Funeral services at residence at 10 o'clock Wednesday. Interment Washington Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

SCHLERNITZAUER.—On Monday, June 7, 1915, Nicholas, husband of the late Theresa Schlernitzauer, aged 57 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services on Wednesday, June 9, at 8 P. M., at his late residence, 816 Rose St., West Hoboken. Funeral Thursday at 2 P. M. Interment in Weehawken Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

SMITH.—Grace Harriet, widow of Samuel H. Smith, at East Orange, N. J., June 7. Funeral Thursday, at the convenience of the family.

STELLWAGEN.—After a long, severe illness, my beloved husband, Nicholas D. Stellwagen, departed this life on the 8th day of June, at his late residence, No. 209 Brooklyn Av., Brooklyn. Funeral services Thursday, June 10, 8 P. M. Interment private.

STERN.—In this city, June 7, Nina, wife of Gustav Stern, in her 47th year. Funeral, Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av. and 19th St., Wednesday, 10 A. M.

THOMAS.—At Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 6, 1915, the Rev. Jesse B. Thomas, D. D., Pastor Emeritus of the Baptist Temple. Funeral service will be held in the Temple, 3d Av. and Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 9, at 8 P. M.

TISCHNER.—At his residence, 397 4th St., Brooklyn, after a long illness, Charles F. Tischner, beloved husband of Annie M. Tischner, in his 64th year. Funeral service at his late residence on Thursday, June 10, at 2:30 P. M.

WINTER.—The members of the Hungarian Republican Club are requested to attend the funeral of our fellow member Joseph Winter, at Central Turn Hall, 85d St., near 3d Av., Thursday, June 10, at 9:30 A. M.

EMANUEL HERTZ, President.
E. W. ALEXANDER, Secretary.
MARCUS BRAUN,
Chairman Executive Com.

ZACHARIAS.—On June 5th at Taneytown, Maryland, Edwin D. Zacharias, son of the late Rev. Dr. and Catherine Forney Zacharias of Frederick, Maryland. Interment at Frederick.

BERGER.—Elizabeth 401 East 91st St., June 7, aged 54.

CHURCHILL.—Anna E., 153 East 49th St., June 7.

CONNOLLY.—Margaret, 857 10th Av., June 7. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

CRIMMINS.—Mary, 214 East 126th St., June 7. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

EGAN.—Annie, 310 West 35th St., June 7, aged 51. Funeral today, 9:45 A. M.

GARTY.—John, June 6. Funeral 344 East 29th St.

GRIFFITHS.—George T., 1,406 Webster Av., Bronx, June 7. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

GULLIFORD.—Mary J., 803 East 69th St., June 7. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

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Died

HARPER.—The Rev. Almer, 3,201 Perry Av., June 7, aged 89.

HEINS.—Frederick, 702 East 11th St., June 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HUGHES.—Margaret, 647 Amsterdam Av., June 7.

LYNCH.—Anne, 101 West 102d St., June 7. Funeral tomorrow.

MUNDAY.—Thomas, 115 West 89th St., June 7. Funeral tomorrow.

NEUBERT. — Ludwig, 1,182 West Farms Road, Bronx, June 7.

O'CONNOR.—Maria, 179 East 96th St., June 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PERRY.—Charles G., 603 West 140th St., June 7. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RATIGAN.—Katie, 398 East 51st St., June 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

ROTHENBERG.—Herman, 161 West 140th St., June 6.

SHEA. — Matthew, 527 West 134th St., June 7.

WALSH.—Elizabeth, 256 West 31st St., June 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WOOD.—Catherine E., Princes Bay, S. I., June 6. Funeral private.

Brooklyn.

ADRIAN.—Frank, 456 16th St., June 7, aged 57. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BAKER.—Anna E., 1,931 Homecrest Av., June 7, aged 51.

CAMPBELL.—Mary A., 344 55th St., June 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

COYLE.—Rose A., 18 Rush St., June 7, aged 25. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DEVINE.—Catherine, 231 De Kalb Av., June 8. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DOYLE.—Lillian, 1,499 Atlantic Av., June 7. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DUANE.—John J., 353 Crescent St., June 7, aged 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FOLEY.—Catharine, 85 Vanderveer St., June 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GRAINGER.—Captain Charles M., 1 Fairview Place, June 7.

GREENWOOD.—Richard B., 122 Winthrop St., June 7.

HAYES.—Julia, 131 Washington Av., June 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

KLUMB.—Emma, 299 Stanhope St., June 6, aged 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LAFFIN.—John, 274 Chauncey St., June 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LUDWIG.—Genevieve, 65 Bridge St., June 7. Funeral today.

MacINTOSH.—Jane P., 102 Nassau Av., June 6.

MacNEIL.—John A., 246 56th St., June 7, aged 67. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

MAY.—Ann, 173 Luqueer St., June 7, aged 75. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MURRAY.—Joseph, 42 Brooklyn Av., June 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

O'BRIEN.—Patrick, 449 Halsey St., June 7. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

OPPENHEIM.—Samuel, 575 Broadway, June 7, aged 80. Funeral private.

PASFIELD.—George R., 16 Simpson St., June 8. Funeral notice later.

ROSE.—Amy S., 190 Maple St., June 6. Funeral service today.

ROWLANDS.—Emma L., 879 East 35th St., June 8, aged 78. Funeral private.

SCANLON.—Mary, 449 Ridgewood Av., June 7. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

SCHEBLEIN. — Andrew, German Hospital, June 7. Funeral tomorrow.

SPANNHAKE.—Anna, 301 6th St., June 7, aged 38. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SHIELDS.—Margaret, 524 Marcy Av., June 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

STEUER.—Rose, 450 Bedford Av., June 6, aged 53.

SWITZER.—Martin, 704 6th Av., June 7. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

TITUS.—Anna, 670 Lincoln Place, June 7. Funeral private.

WESTOVER.—John F., 506 Warren St., June 7. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Jersey City and Newark.

BURKE.—Sarah, 606 Grand St., Jersey City, June 8.

CLARK. — Harry, 788 Hunterdon St., Newark, June 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CRONIN.—Margaret J., 65 Charles St., Jersey City, June 7.

GRUBE.—Carolina, 162 Court St., Newark, June 7, aged 70. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HARDING.—E. S., 264 9th St., Jersey City, June 7.

HUCK.—George, 595 West Side Av., Jersey City, June 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

JOHMANN.—Jacob, 106 Charlton St., Newark, June 8, aged 57. Funeral June 11.

KANE.—Peter J., 160 Summer Av., Newark, June 8. Funeral notice later.

McBRIDE.—Patrick, 625 Willow Av., Hoboken, June 6, aged 32. Funeral today.

McCANN.—Arthur J., 52 Congress St., Jersey City, June 7.

McCORMACK.—Bernard E., 381 South Orange Av., Newark, June 8. Funeral tomorrow.

McDONALD.—Rose, 169½ Coles St., Jersey City, June 8.

MEEHAN. — Florence B., Newark, June 7. Funeral private.

MURPHY.—Michael, 223 South 10th St., Newark, June 7. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

PRIAL.—John J., 502 Warren St., Newark, June 7. Funeral to-morrow, 8 A. M.

SHANNON.—William H., 13 Fairview Ave., Jersey City, June 7. Funeral private.

WYMAN.—Ann, 225 Mount Pleasant Ave., Newark, June 7, aged 82. Funeral tomorrow.

Long Island.

CONNORS.—Martin, Astoria, June 6.

DILLON.—John J., Dunton, June 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

EVERETT.—Elias C., Jamaica, June 7, aged 76. Funeral today.

SMITH.—Minne B., Rockville Centre, June 6, aged 51. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

WEISBECKER.—Mary, College Point, June 7, aged 78. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

WHITNEY.—Charles L., Rockville Centre, June 7, aged 56. Funeral tomorrow.

WITTHOFF.—Conrad, Long Island City, June 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam

BATES.—Sons of the American Revolution, Empire State Society.—Compatriots: You are invited to attend a memorial service in honor of Hon. Lindon W. Bates, Jr., a late member of the Board of Management of this society, at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 55th St., at 8:15 Thursday evening, June 10, 1915.

LOUIS ANNIN AMES, President.
JESSE H. CLUTE, Secretary.

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TOO MUCH POLITICS AT NAVAL ACADEMY

Supt. Fullam Tells Court of Inquiry It Affects the Discipline at Institution.

CRIBBING AT THE EXAMS

Instructor Says Students Just Copied Answers to Questions Which Were Stolen.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, June 8.—A strong protest on the part of Admiral Fullam, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, against political attempt to prevent the efforts of the authorities to preserve discipline was a feature of the session of the Court of Inquiry at the Naval Academy today. Admiral Fullam said these efforts were made to help students who were found guilty of serious offenses and made it impossible to maintain a high standard at the Academy. More evidence was introduced to show that a large number of the midshipmen, particularly in the upper classes, had received unlawful support in the shape of access to the questions, previous to the examination, but that none had reported it. Commander Traut, head of the department of modern languages, testified that many scraps of paper were found near the examination room after an examination, and that pieced together they showed that questions and answers had been distributed among the midshipmen.

Judge Advocate Watts inquired into methods by which examination papers were prepared and guarded. Admiral Fullam admitted frankly that he could give no full information on this subject. This work, he said, was turned over to the heads of the departments and each pursued his own methods. Three other officers answered questions indicating that their methods were different.

Captain G. H. Burrage, who last year headed the department of seamanship and commandant of midshipmen during the academic year just closed, told how the midshipmen now under charges were first connected with the affair. He said that upon hearing a rumor that certain papers had been secured by the midshipmen, he asked Midshipman R. R. Adams, President of the first class, to thrash the matter out for him.

Midshipman Adams gave the names of three midshipmen who were known to have had the papers. One of these was Midshipman L. P. Wessell, now under arrest. Midshipman Wessell stated to Captain Burrage that Midshipman Moss had given him the papers, and the latter stated that he had received them through the mail anonymously. Captain Burrage said that all the midshipmen made frank statements to him and he believed their avowal that they did not know the papers contained questions that were to be asked on examination.

Commander F. A. Traut, head of the department of modern languages, and who acted as a member of the board of investigation which brought out the facts in the cases of the seven midshipmen, asserted that over half of the papers turned in after the examination proved that the middies had adopted unfair methods. He said that one student turned in an answer written out on one of the papers found near the examination room and pieced together, even to a slight grammatical error.

The commander also testified that one of the instructors reported to him that some one evidently had tried to get into his desk, as there were marks as though tools had been inserted to spring the lock of a drawer.

On the morning of May 20, the commander testified, an hour after the first and second-class examinations in modern languages had taken place, there was found a large pile of pieces of papers torn up. They had on them answers to examination questions and when they were pieced together it was found they were sheets ordinarily used by midshipmen. Later two sheets were found containing answers completely worked out. One was labeled "This is the third part of the first question."

The nature of the charges against the three midshipmen dismissed was made known today for the first time. R. Byers and J. W. Cronan of the third class were caught in an attempt to steal examination papers from the rooms of the Department of Mathematics, and C. C. Gill of the second class, was adjudged guilty, by an investigating board, of attempting to bribe a civilian employed to secure papers for the examination in electrical engineering.

ANOTHER GONDORF ARREST.

Toronto Victim Spots Alleged Wiretapper from a Broadway Car.

William J. O'Reilly, the Toronto builder who caused the arrest of Frederick Gondorf and five others last week on a charge of having swindled him out of $17,400 by the wiretapping swindle, went to the financial district yesterday with Assistant District Attorney James O'Malley and Detective Nicholas Sussillo to get evidence. They were riding on a Broadway car near Warren Street, when O'Reilly turned to the detective and said:

"Do you see that man over there? He is one of the men who helped swindle me."

Sussillo jumped off the car and put the man under arrest. He was taken to Police Headquarters, where he said that he was Charles Henderson, 57 years old, of 332 Seventy-second Street, Brooklyn. He will be arraigned today.

Frank T. Thompson, who is said by the police to be a member of the Gondorf gang, was brought here yesterday from New Jersey and held in $10,000 bail by Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions. He is charged with acting with Harry Lewis in swindling Louis Holzfurtner of Milwaukee out of $8,500 several months ago. Thompson had fought extradition for several weeks, but yesterday he waived further proceedings. With him was a young woman said to be Katherine Bradley of Chicago. She put up $5,000 bail for him in Trenton on May 1, which he forfeited, and when he was rearrested again bailed him out in Atlantic City. The $10,000 bail fixed by Judge Mulqueen was furnished by a surety company.

Just as Thompson was about to leave the Criminal Courts Building he was rearrested by Detective Gegan and taken to Headquarters. The new warrant accused him of swindling Patrick T. Brady, a Bayonne saloonkeeper, out of $5,000 by a fake scheme to beat a gambling system. He was held for arraignment today.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

EDEN MUSEE.—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed Richard G. Hollaman and Charles L. Greenhall receivers for the Eden Musee American Company, proprietor of the Eden Musee at 55 to 59 West Twenty-third Street, bond $10,000. They may, in their discretion, carry on the business for ten days. Mr. Hollaman is President of the company.

ATLANTIC BLAUGAS COMPANY.—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed Arthur S. Beves receiver of the Atlantic Blaugas Company, with office at 25 Madison Avenue and a plot at Long Island City, on application of Eugene Bernheimer of Los Angeles, a creditor for $15,000 and a holder of 630 shares of stock. The bond is $10,000. Liabilities $128,000, assets said to be larger.

FORTY-NINTH STREET AND MADISON AVENUE COMPANY.—Judge Greenbaum has appointed Herbert M. De Lanice permanent receiver, with a bond of $6,000, of the Forty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue Company, real estate, in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the company, brought by directors, Herbert M. De Lanice and Ralph Hall.

CLINTON HAT WORKS.—Judge Shearn has appointed William Gilberg receiver of the partnership property of William Gilberg, Harris Cohon, and Isidor Sorota, doing business as the Clinton Hat Works, manufacturer of women's hats at 98 Clinton Street, in a suit brought by Mr. Gilberg against the other two partners for a dissolution of the partnership. Bond $1,000.

TIMES PRINTING COMPANY OF SEATTLE.—Judge Greenbaum has appointed Ralph H. Raphael receiver for the assets here of the Times Printing Company of Seattle, in a suit brought by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate, which obtained a judgment on March 22, 1915, for $6,843. Bond $10,000.

BENJAMIN SALUSKY.—Judge Hand has appointed Clarence M. Lewis receiver in bankruptcy for Benjamin Salusky, dealer in women's apparel, at 2022 Third Avenue. Bond $500.

HARRY REITER.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Harry Reiter, dealer in jewelry and leather goods, at 2237 Third Avenue, with creditors at twenty-five cents on the dollar in notes.

DAN C. WEBB, proprietor of the Broadway Central Hotel, at 671 Broadway, has filed bankruptcy schedules, showing liabilities $72,327 and assets $3,669. He owes the Department of Water Supply $5,881.

NATHAN & DITTENHOEFER, wholesale dealers in silks and cotton goods, at 55 Worth Street, have filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities $11,159 and assets $3,567.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, dealer in general merchandise at 61 Front Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $3,050 and assets of $1,735.

ACETYLENE WELDING COMPANY of 549 West Forty-fifth Street has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $8,513, nominal assets of $7,725, and actual assets of $2,325.

MORRIS A. RUDNICK.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris A. Rudnick, jobber in paper at 185 Canal Street, by Kerr & Callaghan, creditors, for $859, on a judgment for goods sold to the Manhattan Band and Collar Company, for which, it is alleged, Mr. Rudnick agreed to pay. He was President of the company. Liabilities are reported to be $15,000 and assets $5,000.

NORMAN GUMBINNER, salesman, of 1,973 Seventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,883 and no assets.

MONDELL & CO.—Daniel A. Mondell and H. R. Haberle, merchant tailors at 49 West Forty-fifth Street, have made an assignment to Thomas P. McCormick.

HARRY GUTTENTAG, dealer in cigars at 1,143 Broadway, has made an assignment to Ben Seidenstein.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Racine Iron and Metal Co.; involuntary petition. Petitioning creditors, Thomas A. Fagan, Case Brothers, and Asadahl & Nelson Co. M. L. Fox, President of the concern, filed voluntary petition in bankruptcy several weeks ago.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Abramowitz, Abram—L. Diamond, $750.
Allied Mfgrs., Inc.—L. L. Friedberger, $1,150.76.
Automatic Sprinkler Co. and Theodore Starrett Co.—C. J. Petrasek, $12,115.78.
Alexander, Julius—J. Josephson, $111.90.
Bay Dredging & Cont. Co.—E. A. Ward & Co., $1,151.40.
Brooks, Louis, and Industrial Steel Products Co., Inc.—S. Hotchner, $1,379.27.
Bassett, Blanche A. C.—R. Whyte, $2,089.78.
Bascome, John H.—A. Heins, $285.65.
Brown, Norris W.—R. A. Scott et al., $302.56.
Bluver, Harry—J. H. Reiter, $164.01.
Coakley, Andrew J.—M. A. Duvall, $125.89.
City of New York—Chase National Bank, $20,010.78.
Same—President, &c., of the Manhattan Co., $86,166.93.
Same—Mutual Bank, $2,331.45.
Same—Bank of America, $41,018.25.
Cosmos Feature Film Co.—M. Carruthers, $274.67.
Commercial Casualty Ins. Co.—G. Britt, $1,811.23.
Diengott, Isidore and Etta—M. Weinberger et al., $203.41.
Doelger, Joseph, Louise Doelger, Charles A. Doelger, and Carrie D. Kramer—Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York, $10,530.06.
Dirigo Mfg. Co., Inc.—E. Coudray, $665.64.
Eintracht, Abraham—J. A. Bollers, $186.81.
Feinstein, Carl, and Morris Morowitz—S. Tenenbaum, $189.80.
Eisele, Ida—J. Jaburg et al., $283.56.
Fox, Fanny—German Exchange Bank, $1,178.28.
Fulson Realty Co.—J. Bernstein, $1,005.81.
Golconda Gold and Silver Mining and Milling Corp.—76 Fifth Av., Inc., $137.54.
Gotham Fireproof Sash and Door Co., Inc.—W. G. Miller, $218.40.
Grannis & Warley Cont. Co.—Barrett Mfg. Co., $211.50.
Gross, Max, and Joseph Pohorille—M. A. Wiener, $512.70.
Gordon, Cora—J. Sheehan Quinn et al., $1,093.23.
Goltz, Louis—C. Orben, $993.46.
Hall, Blakley—Greenwich Bank, $3,014.31.
Hudson Mantel and Mirror Co.—F. H. McCormick, costs, $107.80.
Howes, Alston H.—Lawson Piano Co., $108.36.
Huhn, Alice—Udall & Ballou, $911.13.
Herbold, Henry A.—M. A. Thompson, $731.94.
Hughes, Percival—Henry Klie & Sons, $3,427.82.
Hess, Adolph, and Electricity Savings Co., Inc.—C. O'Hale, $1,248.60.
John M. Linck Construction Co., Inc., and Henry W. Sykes, trustees—Lincoln Trust Co. et al., $5,416.93.
Same—Same, $159.59.
Interstate Lumber Co.—Wistar, Underhill & Nixon, $132.67.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—M. M. Egan, $450.62.
Interstate Lumber Co., South Georgia Lumber Co., and Maynard A. Cheney—Wistar, Underhill & Nixon, $327.81.
June Realty Corp., and Abraham D. Weinstein—M. Rambow & Co., $477.02.
Layng, James D., Jr.—T. T. Harrow, $1,548.47.
Levy, Chas. M.—S. S. Burwell, costs, $112.88.
Lampel, Joseph—Visda Holding Co., Inc., $190.
Little, Arthur W., Raymond D. Little, and Edith L. Williams, ex'rs—A. E. Ommen, $300.
Muir, Joseph—Paterno Bros., Inc., $617.89.
Massa, Vincent—P. H. Lustig, $141.26.
Moody, Julia H.—United States Title Guaranty Co., $120.67.
Nome Realty Co.—H. Porter et al., $2,765.91.
New Hellenic Transatlantic Steamship Co.—South Ferry Realty Co., $112.74.
N. Y. A. K. J. Chemical Co.—M. J. Fisher, $3,812.63.
Progressive Cont. Co.—A. Leichen, $188.93.
Pakulsky, Samuel and Louis—C. Konig et al., $130.78.
Prevost, Lena—A. J. Kelly et al., $143.03.
Powers Selina—W. H. Baumert, $107.60.
Rhoades, Philip F.—C. Walker, $500.
Riccitelli, Louis—United Merchants' Realty and Improvement Co., $511.60.
Robertson, Louise and Walter A.—E. I. Mayer et al., $797.25.
Rawlins, Wm. D., and Julia F. Mackey—Hill Sanatorium, Inc., $375.44.
Stowe, Geo. M., Jr.—Johnston Export Pub. Co., $246.79.
Silverman, Isaac A.—J. Keyes, $259.84.
Sanger, Mack W.—James J. Fero, Inc., $113.67.
South Georgia Lumber Co.—Wistar, Underhill & Nixon, $375.71.
Silvagni, Louis—H. Freudenthal et al., $138.73.
Stutz, Ernest—E. Pritchard et al., $406.75.
South American Improvement Co., Inc.—Rand, McNally & Co., $180.91.
Sebetti, Frank P., Thomas Pisarra, and Benjamin H. Irving—R. C. Turnbull, $257.49.
Slitz, Meyer—L. Alford, $454.99.
Twentieth Avenue Co.—E. F. Geoghegan et al., $848.69.
Van Dorn, Russell & Flagg—C. F. Burley, $353.65.
Theodore Morse Music Co.—H. C. Kennedy, $627.65.
Trustees of the Mission Church in the City of N. Y.—E. A. Ridley et al., costs, $396.59.
White, Edward—A. Ratkowsky, $173.68.
Warfield, Lewis—Suffern & Son, $2,897.07.
Wolfe, Marie M.—Royal Indemnity Co., $100.41.
Wise, Franklyn M., or Franklin M.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y., $114.14.
Wormsdorff, Martin—J. Salimonson, $337.72.
Welge, Waldemar—J. Altieri, $265.86.

In Bronx County.

Bronx Maintenance Co., Inc., and Louis M. Goldwater—E. Senior, $483.17.
Ciletti, Samuel—M. Kraut, $49.72.
Same—Same, $123.21.
Dohrmann, Dora—B. Levenstein, $71.42.
Del Balso Contracting Co.—J. De Egidio, $221.29.
Dewey, William H.—John Simmons Co., $1,827.87.
Gass, Lina—C. O'Neill, $391.83.
Jaffe, Dora—W. Schoncke, $758.39.
Juno Realty Corporation and Abraham D. Weinstein—M. Rambow & Co., $477.02.
Kressin, Leo—S. Jacobs et al., $184.40.
Kehr, John—A. B. Albert, $259.65.
McNally, Harry—N. Dardis, $300.
Rubin, Max L.—J. Rosenblatt, $212.15.
Stahl, George—Conron Brothers Co., $168.91.
Schnur, Morris & Leah—A. Prince & Son, Inc., $152.22.
Taylor, Blanche G. & William L.—City Real Estate Co., $48.13.
Terr, Samuel—I. Rich, $66.56.
Valentine Construction Co.—L. Sprina, $481.37.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Applegate, Charles M.; Jerome R. Fellheimer, and Charles H. Wilcox—M. Nacht et al., Dec. 14, 1914, $524.52.
Cregar, Charles S.—Eleventh Ward Bank, Oct. 14, 1896, $409.28.
Endres, Hugo—R. Gennerich et al., Nov. 17, 1914, $186.50.
Faile, Malcolm B.—L. E. Henckel, Nov. 25, 1914, $16,202.65.
Guillot, Jennie, adm.—I. Bleiman et al., May 12, 1914, $217.38.
Hay, Henry G.—J. H. Hunt, April 28, 1915, $2,275.
Same—B. S. Auslander, Jan. 30, 1911, $278.06.
Levin, Max; Bertha Levin, Abraham Levin, and Rose Blumenthal—B. S. Auslander, Feb. 24, 1911, $190.42.
Neuman, Louis—C. O'Neill, May 19, 1915, $147.01.
Normoyle, Michael—Oriental Fire Proof Sash and Door Co., Oct. 15, 1914, $382.65.
Rich, Harry—S. Minaifi, July 23, 1913, $255.25.
Same—Same, June 2, 1915, $110.
Berkman, Davis & Abram—Public Bank of New York City, Feb. 4, 1909, $868.86.
Bristol Realty Co., Inc.—L. Cantor et al., April 28, 1915, $279.12.
Crompton, William—G. C. Sutton, Jan. 14, 1908, $504.41.
Same—C. E. Littlefield, May 20, 1910, $3,225.84.
Same—Same, May 9, 1913, $3,711.46.
Levin, Max—Albert Robertson & Co., Nov. 17, 1908, $116.41.
Rosing, David; Isaac Diamond, and Clarence C. McKibbin—Cooper & Pollock Structural Iron Works, June 20, 1914, $600.43.
Swan, H. Tilden—E. H. William, April 23, 1915, $115.41.

STAND-PATTERS OPEN FIGHT IN ALBANY

Urge Constitutional Convention to Retain the Legislature in Its Present Form.

DEPLORE RADICAL CHANGES

Plead for Immediate Action, but Wagner, Suspicious, Wins His Fight for Delay.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 8.—The standpat element in the Constitutional Convention, composed largely of Republican delegates from up-State assumed the offensive today and provoked a preliminary skirmish on the floor of the convention in what promises to become a bitter and protracted fight. The standpatters were led by ex-Senator E. T. Brackett. The skirmish arose over a report from the Committee on Legislative Organization, of which Mr. Brackett is Chairman, favoring the present bi-cameral organization of the Legislature and the election of Senators and Assemblymen from districts. It is the first formal report the convention has received from any of its standing committees on a proposal for amendments to the constitution, and it is regarded generally as an aggressive move to forestall action on any of the proposals now pending before the convention with a view of changing the form of the Legislature and the method of electing the members.

The skirmish of today is looked upon as preliminary to the coming fight for reapportionment of Senate and Assembly districts by the convention instead of by next year's Legislature. The short ballot, the proposal to increase the powers of the Governor, the proposal for an Executive instead of a legislative budget and for an appointive instead of an elective judiciary are other matters on which the standpatters, led by Mr. Brackett, will take issue with some of the leading men in the convention who are anxious that party platform pledges should be redeemed.

Mr. Brackett has been selected as leader of the standpat element, while Elihu Root, George W. Wickersham, Henry L. Stimson, Jacob Gould Schurman, Louis Marshall, Herbert Parsons and Frederick C. Tanner will be conspicuous figures on the other side of the fight. William Barnes, it is expected, will join hands with these men on a majority of the proposals.

The report presented by Mr. Brackett's committee today was on a proposal introduced by Lemuel E. Quigg. In its original form the Quigg proposal continued the present bi-cameral Legislature without any increase in membership and with the annual sessions continued. There are many proposals for biennial sessions pending before the convention. The report from Mr. Brackett's Committee took the form of a resolution which read as follows:

> Resolved, That the Legislature shall be composed of the Senate and Assembly.
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> Resolved, further, That the members of the Senate be elected from Senate districts and that the members of the Assembly be elected from Assembly districts.

President Schurman of Cornell has a proposal before the convention providing for the election at large of twenty-four of the fifty-one Senators. There is another proposal pending before the convention with ex-Mayor Seth Low of New York City as its sponsor, which provides for inauguration of the proportionate representation plan under which members of the Legislature would be elected in groups of ten or more from much enlarged districts.

Mr. Brackett in presenting the report urged its immediate consideration on the ground that it was a question the convention should decide definitely at once in order to enable his committee to proceed with the consideration of other proposals affecting the Legislature. Mr. Wickersham demanded that the resolution be printed and go over for debate for a day as provided under the rules. Finally Mr. Brackett assented to a motion by Senator Robert F. Wagner under which debate went over until next Tuesday.

Senator Brackett's report contained in explanation of the resolution a plea that departure from the present organization of the Legislature would tend toward radicalism and involve a violation of the best traditions of the State.

A minority report was presented which took the opposite view. This was signed by E. Clarence Aiken of Auburn, J. Sidney Bernstein of New York, and Otis A. Dennis of Washington County. Messrs. Aiken and Dennis are Republicans and Mr. Bernstein a Democrat. The majority report was signed by all the other members of Mr. Brackett's committee, including many Democrats.

Senator Wagner, in moving for a postponement of the debate, said that he was "deeply suspicious" of the Brackett report, which he regarded as a preliminary to a reapportionment of the Senate districts.

"The acceptance of this report, or its rejection, would have no bearing whatsoever on the question of reapportionment or on the proportionate representation of what has come to be known as the great city and the rest of the State," said Mr. Brackett.

Mr. Wagner insisted that the resolution had a vital bearing on both. The Democrats are preparing, with little prospect of success, for a fight with the object of striking from the Constitution a provision which they say discriminates against New York City because under it New York, no matter how great its population in proportion to the population of the rest of the State, never could have a majority in either branch of the Legislature.

In the minority report arguments in favor of a Legislature composed of only one house were advanced as follows:

> First—A single house would concentrate responsibility. All the arguments for a short ballot are pertinent to a short legislature. Under the present dual system many vicious bills are passed by one house, with the thought that they will be thrown out when they reach the other house. That other house may, however, pass the bills, casting back the responsibility on the house in which the bills originated. A sense of real responsibility would make committees which have measures under consideration more careful in reporting bills favorably.
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> Second—The friction which sometimes arises between the two houses prevents the passage of good measures and often results in a deadlock in which even appropriation bills necessary to run the State government are held up.
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> Third—The present method accentuates the congestion of important legislation which occurs at the end of a session when many important bills are amended and passed with scant attention. Bills are rushed from one house to another in the few days before adjournment and in the confusion much undesirable legislation is passed and becomes law, unless the discerning and critical eye of the Governor sees the defects or vices of the bill and it is vetoed.
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> Fourth—Not so important a matter, but still one which should be considered, is the fact that the maintenance of a house like the Assembly costs $400,000 or $500,000, and if the salaries are increased as seems probable it would add still more largely to the expense.

The minority report asserts that the time has come for "casting off the plaster cast of tradition" and that the organization of the Legislature as it is at present was due in part to distrust of the people and was in part accidental, in that it followed the organization of the British Parliament, entirely ignoring the fact that the two houses in Parliament represent different interests, which cannot be said regarding the Legislature.

3 UNIONISTS SURRENDER.

Garment-Makers Held Without Bail on "Dopey Benny" Murder Charge.

Three members of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union, who were indicted as a result of "Dopey Benny" Fein's confession for the murder of Herman Liberwitz during the 1910 strike, surrendered yesterday to Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions. They were committed to the Tombs without bail.

The men who surrendered were Louis Molzer, a tailor, of 4,431 Third Avenue; Max Singer, a tailor, of 2,028 Monterey Avenue, the Bronx, and Isidore Auspitz, a clothing manufacturer, of 1,305 Fifteenth Avenue, Brooklyn. Five others were already under arrest, charged with the same crime.

Liberwitz is alleged to have met his death at the Union Headquarters in East Fourth Street, after he had returned from the Catskills, where he had been doing "scab" work.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

LOOKING ALL WEEK, afternoons, at waists for immediate delivery, also Fall, to sell from $8.50 to $16.50; silk and cotton; will place orders. 3d floor, 37 West 32d St.

OPEN FOR A MEDIUM-PRICED suit and coat line for city and office trade; can do big business for right house; commission basis. Box 52 Times Annex.

JOBBER WILL LOOK at samples of Children's Woolen Dresses Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 4 to 6 P. M., 45 W. 16th St.

WANTED AT ONCE.—Jobs ladies' and misses' apparel for chain stores; cash. I. Rosenstein, 32 Greene St. Tel. 358 Spring.

JOBBER WILL LOOK ON LADIES' FALL suits all day Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Ninth floor, 65 West 36th St.

LOOKING ALL WEEK, morning, at snappy Fall dresses, 1st floor, 108 5th Av.; entrance on 16th St.

ARTICLES suitable for mail order business; specialties, wearing apparel. S 145 Times.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts, waists, Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

JOBBER looking at Fall coats and suits. 159 West 25th St., 4th floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall skirts. H. Gerstner, 135 West 27th St.

LOOKING at ladies' Fall suits. 131 West 28th St., 4th floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall dresses. Room 1,804, 15 East 26th St.

JOBBER looking at Fall dresses. Room 1,804, 15 East 26th St.

A BIG jobber wants sub-manufacturers for cloaks and suits, with the latest styles in suits; high-class work. Ask, 118-124 West 22d St., 8th floor.

FIRST-CLASS CONTRACTOR to make up ladies' Fall coats; bring samples. Autowear Raincoat Co., 55 5th Av.

CONTRACTORS WANTED WITH SAMPLES of Fall Dresses, Silk, Velvet and Serges. S. Simon, 119 West 24th St.

CONTRACTORS.—On silk waists; bring samples of workmanship. Call Wednesday, 30 W. 32d St.

CONTRACTORS.—By very large firm on both silk and cloth dresses. Call Wednesday, 30 W. 32d St.

LOT OF LADIES' SERGE and shepherd check dresses to close out at low price. Waldorf Mfg. Co., 34 West 27th St.

TO CLOSE, SILK, POPLIN SUITS AND Coats. J. P. Slater & Co., 114 W. 26th.

TO CLOSE OUT 200 fine coats. Madison Cloak Co., 159 Madison Ave.

WASH DRESSES. 350 doz. on hand, latest and up-to-date, good values; low prices; also about 450 silk dresses. IPP & KWINT, 118 W. 22d St.

WE HAVE NAVY TAFFETA DRESSES and crepe de chine, crepe meteor, and wash dresses on hand for delivery. Tip Top Waist and Dress Company, 134 West 37th St.

PHOTO POSTCARDS; get to 1,000 buyers for $35 and bring more business than salesmen; ask us. J. M. Dickson, Photographs-in-Quantity, 32 Union Square.

SAMPLE DRESSES FOR SALE. Linen Dresses from $5 to $9, at $2.75. Silk Dresses from $7 to $10, at $4.50. 18 West 21st, 10th floor.

WE HAVE smart navy taffeta dresses for quick delivery. Dicker and Ginsberg, 142 West 26th St.

100 PIECES of silk Jersey cloth, for sale; regular value 90 cents; will close out at 70 cents per yard. Harry A. Wilkus, 140 W. 22d.

FOR SALE LESS THAN COST.—Warner, Goodfrey Exposition Voile, colors copen, tan, white, gray. Harris, 131 West 35th St.

2,500 WASH DRESSES and 100 dozen silk waists, for immediate delivery at a low price. Schwartz Bros., 39-47 W. 19th St.

BEACH CLOTHS for sale; immediate delivery; labels; also white gabardines. Warren Woolen Co., 40 West 17th St.

PALM BEACH AND SEA-SIDE SUITS for ladies, $2.40 up. Frank N. Wasserman, 43 West 16th St.

WE HAVE 250 infants' and children's coats for immediate delivery. Hauser & Co., 34 West 22d St.

1,100 YARDS of King and Beals eponge blue and dark gray at a very low price. Phone 7687 Orchard.

JOB OF 150 COATS; beach suits; exceptional value; $2.50. Solomon Bros., 45 West 34th.

CHARMEUSE, any shade, immediate to ten-day delivery. Sohland, 19 Madison Ave.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

JOBS IN WAISTS AND DRESSES. 79 Mercer St.

SALESMAN WOULD LIKE TO connect with large house, making children's underwear; I have a large following among retail trade and mail order houses. L 26 Times.

WOULD LIKE to represent responsible women's and children's lines in Cincinnati or State of Ohio on commission basis; will furnish satisfactory references. S 133 Times.

MERCHANT going to Europe with own line desires several side lines; acquainted in London. Would you care to be represented without expense? D 237 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ...3¼@4 per cent. for the best names
Monday ......3¼@4 " " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

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Tiny Socks Hard to Get.

Quite a marked shortage of infants' fancy socks is reported in this market at the present time. Few of these goods are now coming into this country from Germany, while the American mills which make this class of merchandise are now said to be so well sold up that the best deliveries they can give are from four to six weeks. Business in seasonable hosiery continues fairly active, and the jobbers are getting some good duplicate orders from day to day. Fall orders are fairly good in volume and number. As yet no staple cotton hosiery for Spring, 1916, has been shown to local wholesale buyers, but some lines of silk hose have been opened for the new season.

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Now Comes a New Leather.

There is a new light-colored calfskin on the market, according to a local shoe trade authority. It is known as oyster gray, and is to be used in place of light-colored kid. The makers of this leather claim it is washable, more uniform in shade than kid, and cuts more economically. Among other new things, the makers of women's goods are showing samples of extra high cut front lace shoes for Fall, they being eight inches, or over, in height. They are made with edges and heels just as light in appearance as the Spring styles. Most of these shoes are made with black vamps, rather high black heel foxing and light-colored kid tops. Colored kid opera slippers are now being shown for evening wear, being intended to replace satin ones.

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For the Young Man of Girth.

A large Western retailer of men's clothing is featuring what are known as "young stouts." The cut of the coat in these garments has the advantage of seeming to increase the height of the wearer and, at the same time, reducing the appearance of the waistline. Formerly a young man with a large waist was fitted with a forty chest and a forty waist. This size emphasized what weight he carried. The new design gives a forty chest and a thirty-eight waist and the waistline is exaggerated in order to restore more of the proper proportions to the figure. Since the new size has been carried, the retailer in question has been able to fit many men who were formerly unable to get a satisfactory result in ready-to-wear garments without patronizing a tailor.

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Sizing Up a Customer.

The thing most apt to turn away a prospective customer from a retail store without making a purchase he intended, according to one wholesaler, is the habit some salesmen have of meeting that customer with "something at—" naming a price below that which the patron is willing to pay. The salesman has "sized up" his man below par, and immediately puts himself in the bad graces of the man or woman he wishes to sell. A much more effective, as well as diplomatic, way is to show the customer an article without first inquiring what he or she proposes to pay, always, the wholesaler said, going above and not below the price which in his judgment the customer ought to pay. In this way the customer receives a compliment and, in the end, may buy at a price somewhat above that intended.

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Against Early Sales.

A clothing salesman, who has just returned from an extensive trip through New England and upper New York State, reports that in a number of places the retailers have determined by common consent to hold no sales of Summer merchandise until after Aug. 1. The manufacturers have been trying their best to have sales held only at certain fixed periods, so that the regular business would not suffer by reason of goods being offered at sacrifice. An instance is related of a buyer who visited a selling office a few days ago and wanted suits made of beach cloths at closing up prices, in order to enable him to hold a sale. And this, despite the fact that the retail business in this line of clothing has not really started up. A common idea among some buyers seems to be, this salesman said, to hold the sale before the regular business.

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Union Suits Are Scarce.

One of the features of the local underwear market at the moment is the scarcity of lightweight knitted union suits for women. The demand for these goods on the jobber has been great, and the jobber has in turn put the burden of demand on the mills. It is now said to be out of the question to get immediate deliveries of these goods, and some of the jobbers say that they are turning down orders for them because they cannot wait until July to get them from the mills. Business on the other lightweight lines is none too active just now. The Fall orders coming in to the jobber from the retail trade are fairly heavy. For Spring, 1916, practically all of the offerings are now being shown, but with varying success. Price reductions from last year's openings range from 5 cents a dozen on cheap balbriggans for men to 12½ cents a dozen on other and higher priced lines.

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In the Coal Trade.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that anthracite production continues on about the same basis as in the second half of May, a fact which some in the trade regard as an encouraging sign, for it was feared there might have to be a further slowing down after the first of June to keep the output within bounds. The market, however, seems to be able to absorb most of the tonnage turned out by the collieries working three or four days a week, and the balance is being stocked by the companies. Most of the company storage plants are reported to be pretty well filled, mostly with steam sizes, although some chestnut and egg coal has been laid down. While there has recently been some increase in the tonnage of bituminous coal moving over the eastern railroads, the general character of the local market has not changed perceptibly for many weeks. The expansion has been largely in the export business.

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Dyes the First Question.

Many salesmen in the piece goods business are studying up on the situation in dyes and the processes followed out in their manufacture. The knowledge acquired should be of an exceedingly useful nature in view of the fact that dyes may be the absorbing topic of business discussion in this industry during the coming season, unless conditions are changed entirely by some unexpected circumstance. There are only a few lucky or farsighted mill owners who have supplies on hand sufficient to carry them over the lightweight season. And the first question put by the clothier is very apt to be, "Can you guarantee fast colors?" Blacks are probably the scarest colors at present, and the results obtained from vegetable and other substitutes will not be at all satisfactory, since the substitute color stuff under wear turns either green or brown.

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Opinions on White Goods Differ.

Yesterday a TIMES reporter was told by a prominent local seller of white goods that, if ten days or two weeks of straight warm weather were not experienced generally, the white goods season could be called a failure, so far as the wholesalers are concerned. Stocks of white goods in the hands of the retailers, he said, are heavy, because bad weather rewarded the merchants' faith in a white season and their good buying of this merchandise. A few minutes later another man in this line said that everything was fine, that stocks in the hands of the retailers were pretty well cleaned up and that he was selling white goods to them every day. Warmer weather, to this merchant, can mean only a greater business than is now being done. Aside from the retailer's part in the situation, there is not much fault to be found with the way in which the cutters have been buying white goods this season. Not only have they taken organdies, voiles, and other sheer goods well, but they have also bought large quantities of white gabardines, beach cloths, piques, dress duck, &c.

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The Burlap Situation.

With spot goods practically out of the market, nearby arrivals of 8-ounce and 10½-ounce, 40-inch burlaps selling, respectively, at 6.65 and 7.75 cents, and 10½-ounce goods for arrival here early in August now costing 7.80 in Calcutta, it is evident that there is little chance of a reduction in burlap prices for some time to come. Shipments received here are inadequate for the needs of the market, being generally below last year's average. Contracts made for future goods are uncertain, as orders placed with the Calcutta mills by the British Government are taking precedence over commercial contracts. Further than this, the British Government is apt at any time to requisition ships in which freight space has been engaged. This not only delays the shipment of the goods for thirty days or more, but they are usually shipped at a higher rate when reloaded into another boat. Each destroyed ship means a higher rate. Receipts at this port last week were more liberal than for some time, but, because all of the goods received were sold ahead, practically none came into the spot market. With the demand as strong as it is, both for light and heavy goods, during a period that is usually dull, the trade is wondering what will happen when the regular, seasonable demand comes into play within the next two weeks.

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Gray Goods Prices Steady.

There was no particular change in gray goods prices yesterday. As for the business done, it was said that the total was hardly up to that of Monday. However, in one way or another, a tidy volume of merchandise was moved. Sheetings were in pretty fair demand, and some quite good sales of them to the bagmakers were reported. Among the constructions that sold were 36-inch, 4-yard goods at 4⅛ cents, and 40-inch, 4.25-yard goods at the same figure. Some osnaburgs of bag weight were sold. Drills also showed activity, and quite a little business was reported on 37-inch, 3-yard goods at 5¾ cents. This figure is said to be an eighth higher than that at which these goods sold in the recent past. In the printcloth end there was some business done on prime 39-inch 68-72s for immediate delivery at 4¾ cents, though it is still possible to get this construction an eighth under that price. The goods available at 4⅝ cents, however, are growing scarcer, and it is not thought that this price will last much longer. Sales of 38½-inch 64-60s at 3 15-16 cents, and of 60-48s at 3⅜ cents, both spot, were made during the day, while bids of 4 cents were refused by sellers for spot 38½-inch 64 squares. Spot prices were:

39 -inch,	80-80s..6c		38½-inch,	64-56s..3 13-16c	
39 -inch,	72-76s.*5⅜c		38½-inch,	60-52s..3½c	
39 -inch,	68-72s...4⅝c		38½-inch,	60-48s..3⅜c	
38½-inch,	64-64s..4¼c		27 -inch,	64-60s..2 11-16c	
38½-inch,	64-60s..3 15-16c		27 -inch,	56-52s..2½c	

*Asked.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The first annual Style and Clothing Efficiency Exhibition will be given July 28-30 inclusive, at the Hotel Martinique by the Clothing Designers' Association of America. Models, designs and drafts from designers, the latest efficiency devices and machines and tailoring materials will be shown. There will be lectures and demonstrations by leading designers, foremen and manufacturers.

The First Skirt and Dress Designers' Association of New York will hold an exhibition of models of skirts and dresses made by members at the Hotel McAlpin on Saturday.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, woolens; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Grotjan-Lobe Co.; H. W. Strauss, dry goods; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. F. Rummel, men's, boys' clothing, furnishing goods; 18 West 35th.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. M. Armstrong, waists; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—The Hub—Mrs. H. Sloman, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; Gregorian.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. B. Henderson, cloaks; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss C. H. Fuld, children wear; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits, skirts; Miss M. Street, ready-to-wear; Miss S. Rofalman, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Cohn-Coblens Co.; G. E. Colwill, domestics, dress goods, silks; Miss K. Sherman, ladies' wear; 1,199 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; D. Rosenberg, silks; M. Saidel, dry goods; Grand; M. Schneeberger, notions, jewelry; Longacre.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Trautman, millinery; 354 4th Av.; Marseilles.
BALTIMORE—M. L. Bloom & Co.; M. L. Bloom, mfrs. skirts, dresses; Wellington.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss K. Goeb, neckwear; 220 5th Av.
BENNINGTON—Bothum & Torrance; F. L. Bothum, mfrs. collars, cuffs, ladies' shirtwaists, &c.; Albert.
BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; P. M. O'Connor, dry goods; C. E. Restall, domestics; Great Northern.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks, suits, costumes, waists; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; W. T. McLain, jewelry; G. H. Hitchcock, men's clothing; D. E. Walsh, domestics; Mrs. C. S. Sweeney, misses', girls' suits, dresses; C. H. Hurd, women's knit underwear, hosiery; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts, bathing suits; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Mrs. A. E., infants' wear; Miss F. Kahn, women's waists, knit underwear; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. O'Callahan, misses' suits; Miss Buckley, leather goods; Miss Peck, muslin underwear; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery, (basement;) Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, sweaters, aprons; Mr. O'Brian, ladies', misses' coats, suits; Mr. Smith, infants', children's coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Silberman, skirts; Mr. Fanning, men's, boys' furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves; Mr. Abrams, representing; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss B. Garner, ladies', misses' coats, skirts; 15 East 26th.
BOSTON—Tremont Stores; Miss Gilligan, gloves, neckwear; Mr. Donovan, knit underwear, hosiery; Mr. Hudson, jobs sheets, bedspreads; Mr. Stevens, muslin underwear; 303 5th Av., Room 507.
BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.
BOSTON—Wolff & Silverman; D. B. Wolff, coats, suits; C. Silverman, skirts, dresses; Breslin.
BOSTON—P. M. Ginsberg, furs; Breslin.
BUENOS AIRES—Sloper Bros.; Mr. Sloper, fancy perfume bottles, metal bases; 605 Broadway.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; W. J. Shanks, clothing; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; B. W. Perry, furniture, pictures; 105 Grand St.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; B. Wolen, ready to wear, (basement;) Miss O'Neil, waists; T. P. Tracy, cloaks, suits; Miss Grose, furs, trimmings, retail; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—R. Jones, cloaks, suits, dresses; furs; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO—The Chicago Mail Order Co.; W. J. Spence, waists, dresses; 621 Broadway, Room 628.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss Rosokoff, veilings, ladies' neckwear; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—J. Rothschild & Co.; J. Rothschild, trimmings; Breslin.
CINCINNATI—G. W. McAlpin Co.; J. F. Hoppen, dress goods, silks; Miss S. Kishborth, A. H. Coke, representing; 28 E. 26th.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; M. Wickersham, linens; 432 4th Av.
COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; M. H. Simmons, ladies' gloves, hosiery; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Queen Co.; H. Burstein, Fall skirts; 15 East 26th.
DETROIT—I. Ettlinger, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
DETROIT—People's Outfitting Co.; S. Cohen, Fall coats; 72 Madison Av.
EASTON—Kline Bros.; A. Kline, dry goods; Breslin.
FALL RIVER—E. S. Brown Co.; E. E. Lewis, cloaks, suits, waists, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; Latham.
GRAND RAPIDS—Wurzburg D. G. Co.; J. Murphy, upholstery goods, carpets; 320 Church.
HUGO, Okla.—Schwartz Bazaar; K. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; 9 Mitchell Place.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; C. J. McGuire, domestics, white goods, flannels; O. Bartlett, upholstery goods, carpets, rugs; 215 4th Av.
NEW HAVEN—E. Malley Co.; F. A. O'Neil, laces, hdkfs.; M. J. Turbridy, silks, dress goods; J. S. Brosseau, housefurn. goods; 320 Church.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; J. Schoenfield, millinery; W. J. McGuire, furn. goods, knit underwear, hosiery; 75 Spring.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; Miss K. Gleason, women's, infants' wear; 75 Spring.
NORWICH—Shortenberg & Robinson Co.; H. F. Ensign, hosiery; 75 Spring.
NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; L. R. Porteous, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; H. Blauner, jobs coats, suits, dresses; I. Blauner, jobs waists, skirts, petticoats; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Ritter, Kahn & Co.; M. L. Kahn, jewelry; Navarre.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Sons; M. A. Silverman, women's ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss A. M. Day, laces, handkerchiefs, ladies' neckwear; Mrs. C. Arnold, infants' wear; 1,261 Bwy.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; Broadway and 10th.
PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; H. Blauner, job coats, wash dresses; I. Blauner, job waists, skirts, petticoats; 15 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; W. J. Beckton, jobs, (basement;) 37 W. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Department Store; Miss M. Gibian, sweaters; H. H. Edgecomb, hats, caps; L. Powers, men's furn. goods; A. B. Kuehn, cloaks, suits; A. C. Moffat, hosiery, leather goods; M. Lippman, silks; I. M. Keller, wash skirts; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; C. Meyers, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; L. A. Huboch, rugs; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Arnold Wolf, clothing; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; H. Hedgecomb, hats, caps; 1,261 Bwy.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Nieman Co.; B. Nieman, ready to wear; 470 4th Av.; Herald Square.
POTTSVILLE, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; F. Ellison, domestics, linens; 2 Walker.
POTTSVILLE—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; G. C. Arbogart, notions, laces, fancy goods, jewelry, ribbons; 2 Walker St.; Herald Sq.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; H. C. Stauffer, furnishing goods; J. C. Mumna, jewelry; G. C. Starke, dry goods; 2 Walker.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; C. E. Baker, linens, white goods; 2 Walker.
RENOVO—Koller Brothers & Co.; W. H. Shannon, dry goods, general merchandise; Grand.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; G. M. Pratt, domestics; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—Hogan Bros.; G. S. Hogan, clothing; Breslin.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; G. F. Merrick, millinery; Miss K. Maloney, infants', children's wear; A. L. Shaw, furs; 432 4th Av.
SALEM, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; H. Campbell, upholstery goods, carpets; 2 Walker.
SCRANTON—Scranton D. G. Co.; H. D. Ehrlich, jobs cloth suits; 72 Madison Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; A. Alexander, domestics, upholstery goods; 2 Walker.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co.; M. J. Donahoe, prints, percales, outings, cantons; 256 Church St.
ST. PAUL—Mannheimer Bros.; W. H. Kelly, domestics, dress goods, linings; 1,270 B'way.
ST. PAUL—Lindeke, Warner & Sons; H. F. Warner, knit underwear; 350 Bwy.
SYRACUSE—J. W. Henocksburg, millinery; Herald Square.
TACOMA—G. Busky, ready to wear; Brostell.
UTICA—F. W. Sessions Millinery Co.; F. W. Sessions, millinery; 320 5th Av.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss M. Curran, gloves, umbrellas; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions, stationery, art embroidery, leather goods; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—S. Kann Sons & Co.; Mrs. C. Nohe, millinery; 215 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; T. E. Woodward, books; J. O. Mogue, rugs, furniture; 334 4th Av.
WOONSOCKET—Harris-Mowry Co.; M. H. Briggs, ready-to-wear, furs, wrappers; 75 Spring St.
WORCESTER—Denholm & McKay Co.; A. L. Cobb, upholstery goods; 2 Walker.
WORCESTER—John C. MacInnes Co.; J. D. Robertson, ladies' underwear, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.
WORCESTER—S. Seder & Bro.; I. E. Seder, waists, dresses; 200 5th Av.
YOUNGSTOWN—Youngstown D. G. Co.; W. C. Stitt, domestics, flannels, blankets; 72 Leonard.

5c & 10c EXCHANGE
50,000 ARTICLES ON DISPLAY
GENERAL MDSE. EXCHANGE
Everything for the Bargain Basement
10 W. 20th St. and 11 W. 19th St., N. Y.

Wash Skirts Gabardine and Palm Beaches, Linenes at $4.50 Doz.
HIRSH BROS., 25 West 27th Street.

TO FILE BECKER APPLICATION

Manton's Brief for Review Will Go to Court of Appeals Today.

Martin T. Manton, Charles Becker's counsel, will file with the Court of Appeals today an application for a review of the appeal, on the ground that certain points made by the defense were either overlooked or misinterpreted. A copy of the brief will be filed simultaneously with the District Attorney, to give him a chance to prepare an answering brief.

There will be no oral argument on the application, which is made under Rule 20 of the Court of Appeals. The court's decision will be handed down before it adjourns on June 18, so that the application itself will not act as a stay to save Becker from the death chair in the week beginning July 12.

It is understood that the chief points to be criticised in the Court of Appeals decision are concerned with the testimony of James Marshall, who corroborated the Harlem conference; Charles B. Plitt, Jr., Becker's former press agent; former Deputy Police Commissioner George S. Dougherty, and William Shapiro, the driver of the murder car.

P. T. Powers Sued for Slander.

Andrew J. Brown, Superintendent for W. P. Ellison, a contractor, has brought suit in the Bronx County Supreme Court against Patrick T. Powers, promoter of sporting events, and one of the owners of the Newark Federal League Baseball Club for $25,000 for slander. Brown was superintendent of construction when the Federal League Park was built at Harrison, N. J. He says in his complaint that Powers accused him of padding his pay roll.

Freighters Collide in Lake St. Clair.

DETROIT, Mich., June 8.—The freight steamer Chicago of the Western Transit Company, Buffalo, is lying here with a large hole torn in her bow and her stern badly twisted, while the four hundred foot steam freighter James B. Eads of the Pittsburgh Steamship Company, Cleveland, is anchored in Lake St. Clair with a damaged stern, the result of a collision between the two vessels during thick weather on the lake last night.

AUCTION SALES.

DARLING & COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS,
SELL AT AUCTION
TO-DAY, Wednesday, 11 A. M., and following days.
At 17 West 76th Street, near Central Park West
The Personal Property formerly belonging to the late
FANNY DAVENPORT
Removed from the Flatbush Storage and Warehouse Co., by order of Melbourne MacDowell, Esq., together with the ELABORATE FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS contained in the mansion.
Steinway Baby Grand and Upright Pianos, Bronze and Marble Statuary.
PAINTINGS, FOREIGN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS; Superb Oriental Rugs and Draperies.
Drawing Room Complete, Sterling Silver and Sheffield Plate.
Library of Solid Mahogany, Boudoirs, up-to-date Furniture.
Combination Pool and Billiard Table complete.
Photographs, Dresses, Manuscript and Personal Souvenirs of Miss Davenport.
2 China Dinner Sets, Cut Crystal, &c. Magnificent Crystal Chandelier. Irish Linens, Tiffany Clocks, &c.
Catalogues mailed or can be obtained at the house.
Cash deposits required of all buyers. Sale will be conducted by
BENJ. S. WISE, AUCTIONEER,
Office, 428 Columbus Av. Telephone, 7175—Schuyler.

MERCHANDISE.

CONTINUATION SALE
STARTING WITH LOT 4,502
TRUSTEE'S SALE FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS
$200,000
Jewelry Stock
—OF—
BAUMAN JEWELRY CO. OF CHICAGO.
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auct'r,
WILL SELL TODAY,
Wednesday, June 9, 1915, at
10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, N. Y. City
DIAMONDS
Consisting of platinum-mounted and single stones ranging from ¼ to 5 karats, in unusual quantities. Set in Lavallieres, Bracelets, Rings, Scarf Pins, Brooches, etc. Loose Stones, Oriental Pearls, Sapphires, Emeralds, etc.
To be sold absolutely without limit or reserve.
By order of FRANKLIN N. WOOD, Trustee.

VERY HIGH-GRADE STOCK OF
Ladies' Wearing Apparel
CONSISTING OF
Ladies' Dresses,
Suits, Coats, Waists,
Night Gowns, Petticoats, Sweaters, etc.
Also a Stock of High-Grade Hand-Embroidered and Stamped
Children's Dresses,
Middy Blouses, Rompers, Caps, Jackets, Booties, Bibs, Pillows, Kimonos, Aprons, Slips, Towels, Chemises, Laundry Bags, Scarfs, Bonnets, etc.
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,
Will Sell Tomorrow, Thursday, June 10, '15,
At 10:30 A. M., at Salesroom,
15-17 Mercer St., near Canal St., N. Y. C.
The Above Stock Strictly Without Reserve.
For further information you may telephone Spring 4299.

SALVAGE SALE.
Samuel Marx, auctioneer, will sell by public auction on Thursday, June 10th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., on premises, Nos. 98-100 Grand Street, between Mercer and Greene Streets, the entire stock of yarns, &c., of the Universal Textile Company, inventoried at $71,006.89, consisting in part as follows:
Artificial silks on spools, and skeins, all colors, Tinsel, spun silk, knitting silk, imported cottons on cops, skeins, tubes, in all colors.
All kinds of silk waste, also cotton waste, noil waste, crepe waste, twists, skeins, floss skeins, unbleached twist, Schiffi canton ends, Tussah skeins, China floss gum, Canton twist gum, Canton government balls, Italian bleached skeins, &c., &c.
This offering will be made first in lots and then in bulk.
Sale arranged and conducted by Philip Smith.
Exhibition with descriptive catalogues on Wednesday, June 9th, between 9:30 A. M. and 5 P. M.
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Woolworth Building, Suite 2120-2126. Tel. 6911-12 Barclay.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,
520-522 BROADWAY.
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring, Near Spring St.
To-day, Wednesday, June 9th, 10:30 A. M.,
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
SEASONABLE OFFERING
Men's, Youths' & Children's High-Class
CLOTHING
Consisting of Men's & Youths'
SUITS, TROUSERS,
Children's Knicker and Novelty Suits.
ALSO A SELECT RETAIL STOCK.
Also 1,000 Dozen Boys' Washable Suits.
Will Also Sell About 250 Very Fine
SAMPLE SUITS,
Including Therein Some Silk Lined, Stouts and Extra Longs.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auction'rs, sell
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 10:30 A. M.,
at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y. C.,
$20,000 Stock Men's and Ladies' High-Grade
RAINCOATS
& Rubberized Cloths
of M. Handwerger & Co., Baltimore, Md., makers of the Lord Baltimore Brand Raincoats. 2,000 Men's and Ladies' in Silk Rubberized and Gabardines up to $20 a garment, all in up-to-the-minute styles; 5,000 yds. Rubberized Cloths, Silk Rubberized, Gabardines, etc. This is a stock of the finest Raincoats and Cloths, and dealers and manufacturers should not fail to attend.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auct'rs, will sell Tomorrow, Thursday, June 10th, at 10:30 A.M., at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y. C.,
7,500 Pair Highest Quality
MEN'S SHOES
All welts in up-to-date styles from a retail establishment retiring from business, made by the following manufacturers: Hannah, Great American, W. L. Douglas, W. J. Alexander, Diamond Shoe Co., Kirsch, J. & V. Slater, The Condon, Crawford, Keiths, Walkover, Regal, Arch Support Shoes, B. & L., A. F. Bench Made, Burt & Packard, The A. B. Shoe, etc. 2,500 pr. Ladies', Misses', Boys', Children's & Little Gents' Shoes. The above stock are all D, E, and EE wide and regular sizes, all up-to-the-minute styles.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of TOWER CONSTRUCTION CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, June 21, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at Lutheran Church, Catalpa and Buchman Aves., Ridgewood, Borough of Brooklyn, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of scaffolding, wheelbarrows, tools, steel pails, ladders, outside office, &c.
HARRY OSTERMAN, Trustee.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee, Woolworth Bldg., N. Y. C.
SIMON S. HAMBURGER, Attorney for Trustee, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARY FRANCIS SMITH, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, June 21, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a very fine lot of household furniture, such as chairs, tables, rockers, china closet, pianos, beds, rugs, pictures, sofa, dressers, &c.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Trustee.
AARON A. FEINBERG, Attorney for Trustee, 350 Broadway, New York.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE, NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9TH, 1915
at 12:30 o'clock at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
FOR ACCOUNT OF OSCAR J. HEIG, AS TRUSTEE IN BANKRUPTCY.
All right, title and interest of said Trustee of, in and to a certificate of membership, New York Produce Exchange.
FOR ACCOUNT OF JOSEPH S. HIGBIE, ASSIGNEE.
$309.37 claim in favor of Republic General Contracting Company against First M. E. Church of Westfield, N. J.
FOR ACCOUNT OF EXECUTORS.
42 shs. International Bell Telephone Co., Ltd.
14 shs. Central Trust Co.
$3,000 Western Canada Public Utilities Coll. Trust 6s, 1916.
$2,000 Joplin Water Works 5 p. c. Bds., 1948.
$4,000 New York Realty Owners Regst. 6 p. c. Bds., 1923.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
4 shs. Homestead Bank of Brooklyn.
$10,000 Springfield, Long Island, Cemetery Society Ctf. of Indebtedness.
180,000 shs. Surprise Gold Mines Co. of Nevada.
10 shs. The M. Dewing Co., prefd.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
125 shs. Stamford Manufacturing Co.
$1,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. 2d Mtg. 5 p. c. Bond, 1941.
$10,000 Park & Tilford Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1936.
160 shs. J. Spencer Turner Co. preferred.
18 shs. Jackson Motor Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mortgage Sale
By virtue of a power of attorney delivered to me by Merritt & Chapman Derrick & Wrecking Co., I, the undersigned, will on the 11th day of June, 1915, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the storehouse of the Merritt & Chapman Derrick & Wrecking Co., Stapleton, Richmond Co., N. Y., offer for sale at public auction
2 Scotch Boilers
made by Alexander Miller & Bros., taken from the Pilot Boat "New Jersey."
1 WATER TANK
taken from the Pilot Boat New Jersey, to satisfy a lien for the sum of $2,000 due and owing under the terms of a chattel mortgage bearing date Nov. 5, 1914, made by Dennis Haines and delivered to Merritt & Chapman Derrick & Wrecking Co. to secure an indebtedness amounting to said sum of $2,000.
HARRY WOLKOF, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Large High-Class Manufacturing
Plant & Fixtures
Novelty Silks Laces, Embroideries,
500 Ladies' Silk & Lace Waists
of the Lesser-Kalb Manufact'g Co., retiring.
Van Praag & Co. and C. Salomon, Auct'rs, sell Friday, June 11th, at 10:30 A. M.,
On Premises, No. 57 West 38th St., N. Y.
Full particulars later.

Partitions, dividers, wallcases, mirrors, tables, chairs, desks, safes, typewriters, sample trunks, bookcases; very cheap. Adler, 44 West 22d.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,221.—In Bankruptcy.—CARL MEYER, JOHN H. MARTIN, WILLIAM MEYER, and WILLIAM DANDA, individually and as copartners in business, trading under the firm name of MEYER, MARTIN & DANDA, Alleged Bankrupts.

Take notice that on June 4, 1915, the above proceeding was referred to me as referee to pass upon the proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.

A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, June 18, 1915, at 11 A. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DIS. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—MAX RAPPAPORT, Bankrupt.

Max Rappaport, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 26th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 14, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 8th, 1915.

NO. 21,509.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS E. LEVY, Bankrupt.

Louis E. Levy was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 26th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on June 22d, 1915, at 1 P. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

June 8th, 1915. MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,647.—In Bankruptcy.—HYMAN CHARY, Bankrupt.

Hyman Chary was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 5, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on June 18, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21,637.—In Bankruptcy.—JEAN IMPORTER, INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Jean Importer, Inc., are hereby given notice that on May 17th, 1915, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, June 21st, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, June 8th, 1915.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21,734.—In Bankruptcy.—CLAUS HENRY SCHLOBOHM, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Claus Henry Schlobohm are hereby given notice that on May 28th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, June 21st, 1915, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, June 8th, 1915.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

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How one class of securities can pay rates equal to or higher than others, afford greater security and still sell at lower prices puzzles many investors. The reasons why and the particular class of securities which present these investment advantages are told in our Circular No. 164, which may be had on application.

William P. Bonbright & Co.
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Philadelphia Boston Detroit
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William P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

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Bond Circular
describes an issue of
California School District Bonds
Yielding 5.15%
An attractive and safe investment.
Write to-day for full information.
Farson, Son & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

SPECIAL CIRCULAR DESCRIBING 108 ISSUES
Listed Stocks

The circular also contains suggestions as to how to effect a purchase or sale of stocks, and tables showing net returns from dividend-paying stocks.

Write for Circular 1493
"Railroad and Industrial Stocks"
Spencer Trask & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York
Members New York Stock Exchange.

1857
A Good Investment
has been the cornerstone of many a fortune, while a poor investment has swept away the savings of a lifetime.
Conservatism in the selection of securities pays in the final count.
Write for investment suggestions.
F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
44 Exchange Place
MEMBERS OF NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONEY will bring a satisfactory income, with safety of principal assured, if invested in
Municipal Bonds
(Exempt from Federal Income Tax)
Particulars regarding several attractive issues on request.
Sidney Spitzer & Co.
115 Broadway, New York

City of Albany, N.Y.
Reg. 4½s
June 1953
Price 101½ and Int.
Tax Exempt In New York State
Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Reaction After Sharp Advance in War Stocks—Very Favorable Crop Report.

Under the leadership of the so-called war stocks a forward movement which extended to many parts of the list occurred during the early hours of trading yesterday. Some of the reports on which this further movement in these shares was based were denied and others lost much of their force when prices had advanced enough to invite fairly heavy realizing sales. In a good many instances much of the ground gained was lost in later trading.

The reactionary tendency of the list as a whole was accentuated in the afternoon by selling, the proffered explanation of which was that the United States District Court in California had found in favor of the Government in new suits brought to cancel patents to oil lands now held by the Southern Pacific. The report that such a decision was rendered reached the financial district in a dispatch from Washington. While this was the ostensible occasion for the selling which reversed the course of prices in the afternoon, the fact that the question of our relations with Germany was still open continued to exert its influence upon financial sentiment and served to discourage such a forward movement in prices as gained headway yesterday morning. Only the more necessary things are being undertaken pending the conclusion of the exchanges which are underway between this country and Germany, and the disposition of important banking interests to take up no new matters logically finds reflection in stock market circles.

Had this year's agricultural prosperity not been taken so thoroughly for granted the stock market might have been turned from its reactionary drift yesterday afternoon by the publication of the Government June crop report, which instead of promising a yield of wheat only as great as last year indicated actually a crop nearly 60,000,000 bushels greater or more than 6 per cent. in excess of the record yield of 1914. Thanks to the very large increase in acreage a fall of over seven points during the past month in the Winter wheat condition still leaves promise of a crop only a few million bushels under the great yield of last year, while in Spring wheat a large acreage and high condition combine to hold out the hope of a Spring wheat crop 34 per cent. larger than last year's yield. The combined yield of Winter and Spring wheat is estimated on the basis of yesterday's condition figures at 950,000,000. Last year's actual yield was 891,000,000 bushels.

In thus calling forth from the soil through increased effort a largely increased yield of grain the farmer of this country is adding to its wealth in a way which not only redounds to his own profit, but materially strengthens the position of the country as a whole. The tendency is to make food abundant here while leaving an enlarged surplus available for export. The two together help at one and the same time to sustain the volume of our foreign trade and to strengthen business conditions at home. The present indications leave room for considerable deterioration between now and harvest without reducing the promised yield below the very high record obtained last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2½
Ninety days	2⅜@2⅝

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	1¾	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2½	5 mos.	3
90 days	2½@2⅝	6 mos.	3 @3¼
4 mos.	2⅝@3	7 mos.	3¼@3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3@3½	6 months	3½@4
60 to 90 days	3 @3½		

Other Names.

4 months	4	6 months	3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.78½	4.78\frac{1}{16}$	4.78\frac{1}{16}$
Cables	4.79	4.78$\frac{11}{16}$	4.78$\frac{11}{16}$

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check)	Cable.
London	4.78\frac{1}{16}$	4.78\frac{11}{16}$
Paris	5.43¾	5.43¼
Berlin	82⅝	82$\frac{11}{16}$
Austria	15.40	15.45
Russia	..	39.00
Switzerland	5.26	5.25¼
Scandinavia	26.35	26.41
China—		
Hongkong	43.85	44.00
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	....
Greece	5.24½	5.23¾
Holland	39⅞	40
India—		
Bombay	33.00	....
Calcutta	33.00	....
Italy	5.92	5.91½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.10	42.20
Rio	24.75	25.15
Spain	19.20	19.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.75⅝	$4.74⅝	$4.75½	$4.74⅜

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $348,989,380; balance, $20,676,677; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $479,205.

The local banks have lost $2,644,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; Minneapolis, 35c premium; Cincinnati, 10c premium; Montreal, 6.25@6.56¼ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 7-16d, up 1-16d; New York, 49½c, up ⅛c.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	71.69	71.11	71.21	— .27
Industrials	70.06	68.48	68.84	+ .04

COMBINED AVERAGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
June 1	67.38	66.48	67.34	+ .28
June 2	68.39	67.59	68.12	+ .78
June 3	69.84	68.38	69.53	+1.42
June 4	71.22	69.77	70.11	+ .58
June 5	70.33	69.69	70.02	— .09
June 7	70.70	69.61	70.14	+ .12
June 8	70.87	69.79	70.02	— .12

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
June, 1914	69.64	June 9	66.82	June 25	68.18
June, 1913	69.23	June 2	63.09	June 10	66.44
June, 1912	82.79	June 6	80.03	June 1	81.84
Yr. to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	70.02
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

Prices Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 8.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 72f 85c for cash. Exchange on London 26 francs 8½ centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	470,678
Same day last year	145,341
Year to date	54,647,238
Same period last year	35,276,892
Average price and change 50 stocks	70.02 — .12
Same day last year	69.47 + .20

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
86	93	100	Adams Express	89	89	89	89	+9
36	36½	2,300	Alaska Gold Mines	35⅝	36½	35¾	35¾	..
17¾	18¼	14,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	18	19¼	17¾	18¼	+ ½
52	52¼	5,250	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	52	54	52	52	+1
73¾	73⅞	24,530	Amalgamated Cop	75¼	75⅞	73⅝	73¾	— ⅛
52½	54	200	Am. Ag. Chemical	54	54	53	53	—1⅛
47	47½	900	Am. Beet Sugar	48	48½	47½	47½	— ⅜
148	149	100	A.B.S. & F. pf., t.r.	149	149	149	149	—1
40½	40¾	10,125	Am. Can	40⅝	42	40½	40⅝	— ⅛
100	101	200	Am. Can pf	101	101	100½	100½	+ ½
54	54⅞	400	Am. Car & Fdry	54	54¼	54	54	— ⅜
46½	48	100	Am. Cotton Oil	47	47	47	47	—1¼
6¼	6⅝	400	Am. Hide & Leath	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
31½	32	1,100	Am. Hide & L. pf	32	33	32	32	—1
10⅞	11½	300	Am. Linseed	11⅝	11⅝	11	11	— ¼
29	30	100	Am. Linseed pf	29½	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
48⅛	48¼	3,100	Am. Locomotive	50	50½	47	48⅛	—1⅞
75⅝	75¾	32,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	74¾	77⅞	74½	75⅝	+1
33	35	200	Am. Steel Found	34	34	33¼	33¼	..
59	62	100	Am. Tel. & Cable	60½	60½	60½	60½	+ ½
122	122½	200	Am. Tel. & Tel	122½	122¾	122½	122¾	+ ¼
226	228	100	Am. Tobacco	227	227	227	227	+2
28	30	200	Am. Woolen	28	29	28	29	— ½
85⅞	87½	100	Am. Woolen pf	86½	86½	86½	86½	+1⅛
7	10	100	Am. Writing P. pf	8½	8½	8½	8½	—1⅛
35½	35⅝	24,600	Anaconda Cop. Co	36⅜	36⅝	35⅝	35½	— ½
100¾	101	300	At., Top. & S. F	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ¼
100	101	300	At., Top. & S. F. pf	101	101	101	101	..
53⅛	53¼	8,400	Baldwin Locomo	54½	54¾	53¼	53¼	+ ⅛
102½	105	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	..
72½	73½	700	Baltimore & Ohio	73½	73½	72⅞	72⅞	— ¾
69	69½	100	Baltimore & O. pf	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	+ ⅛
1¼	1⅜	400	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ¼
159	160	10,750	Bethlehem Steel	158	165	157	159⅝	+4⅜
89⅝	89¾	500	Brooklyn R. T	87⅞	89¾	89⅝	89¾	+ ½
77½	77¾	3,310	Butte & Superior	78¼	79½	77½	77⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	16	400	California Petrol	15½	16¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
36	38	500	California Pet. pf	35½	37	35½	36⅝	+1⅜
150½	150¾	5,000	Canadian Pacific	150	151½	150	150½	+ ¼
38½	39	2,500	Central Leather Co	38⅝	39⅛	38½	38⅝	..
39½	40½	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	40	40	40	40	+ ⅝
29	29½	200	Chicago Gt. W. pf	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
90	90⅝	914	Chi., Mil. & St. P	90½	91	90⅝	90⅝	+ ⅛
124½	125½	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	— ⅛
124½	125½	30	C., M. & S. P. odd l	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	..
18⅞	19¼	1,730	Chi., R. I. & Pac	19	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	— ½
46½	46¾	3,700	Chino Copper	47⅝	47⅞	46½	46⅝	— ⅜
30	34	100	Cl., C., C. & St. L	32	32	32	32	+2
29⅞	30½	1,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	31	31	30	30	— ¾
12	14	7,100	Comstock Tunnel	*11	15	10	14	+2
125	126	100	Consolidated Gas	126	126	126	126	— ⅞
96	98	100	Continental Can pf	97	97	97	97	+ ½
14⅝	14¾	4,000	Corn Products Ref	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
77¼	78	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	78	78	78	78	+ ¼
30¼	30½	12,400	Crucible Steel	30¾	31⅜	30¼	30⅜	— ⅛
89	90	100	Crucible Steel pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	+1½
69	70	400	Cuban Am. Sugar	71½	71½	71	71	..
11	14	100	Denver & R. G. pf	12	12	12	12	— ⅞
22¼	22⅝	10,525	Distillers Securities	22⅝	23⅝	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
26⅜	26⅝	2,900	Erie	26⅝	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	— ¼
41	41⅜	600	Erie 1st pf	41⅜	41½	41⅜	41½	+ ½
23	25	1,050	Federal Min. & Sm	20	24¾	20	23	+3½
48½	49	2,020	Federal M. & S. pf	46	50¼	46	50	+5
110	112	200	General Chemic. pf	110	110	110	110	+ ¼
165¾	166	6,950	General Electric	166½	168	165	165¾	— ¾
149	153	900	General Motors	155⅞	155⅞	150	150	—5
100¼	100½	200	General Motors pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ¼
46½	46¾	1,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	47	47	46⅝	46¾	..
118⅛	118½	900	Great Northern pf	118⅝	119	118⅛	118⅛	— ⅜
33¾	34	1,000	Gt. N. Cts. for o. p	34	34⅝	34	34¼	..
63½	63⅝	4,700	Guggenheim Explo	64	64½	63½	63½	— ⅜
31½	31¾	3,000	Inspiration Copper	32½	32¾	31½	31½	— ½
22⅛	22½	4,700	Inter.-M. v. tr. cts	22¼	22⅝	22	22⅛	— ⅞
72⅜	72¾	[illegible]	Inter.-Met. pf	72½	73	72¼	72½	..
101	103¾	600	Intnat. Harv., N. J	103½	104	103½	104	..
61	65	200	Internat. Harv. Cor	62½	62½	62½	62½	—2½
37	39	100	Internat. Paper pf	38	38	38	38	—1½
25½	25¾	800	Kansas City South	25½	25⅞	25¼	25½	— ⅛
44	46	300	Lackawanna Steel	46	46¼	46	46¼	+ ¼
101½	102½	100	Laclede Gas	102	102	102	102	..
142¾	143	400	Lehigh Valley	143¼	143¼	143	143¼	+ ⅛
117½	120	300	Louis. & Nash	117	117½	117	117½	+ ½
128	129	700	Manhattan Elev	128¼	128¾	128¼	128½	— ½
45½	45⅝	2,400	Maxwell Motors	46½	47	45	46	— ¼
88	88½	1,500	Max. Motors 1st pf	89	89	87½	88	— ¾
38½	39	1,800	Max. Motors 2d pf	39	39	38⅝	39	— ⅛
40⅞	42	200	May Dept. Stores	41	41	40⅞	40⅞	—1⅛
75¾	76	13,700	Mexican Petroleum	76	77¾	75¾	76	..
26	26⅛	3,200	Miami Copper	26½	26⅞	26	26	— ⅜
123	125	100	M.St.P. & S.S.M. pf	123	123	123	123	—2
10¾	11	1,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11½	11⅝	11	11	— ½
30	31	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
11⅜	11½	10,200	Missouri Pacific	11⅜	12⅜	11¼	11½	+ ¼
49¾	50¾	200	Montana Power	50½	50½	50¼	50¼	— ¾
15	16	125	Nat. En. & St. Co	16	16	16	16	..
65½	65⅝	6,300	Nat. Lead Co	64⅞	66½	64⅞	65½	+1⅛
..	..	5	do., odd lot	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	..
15⅞	16	1,400	Nevada Con. Cop	16	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
87¼	89	100	N. Y. Air Brake	88	88	88	88	+ ⅞
87¼	87¾	900	N. Y. Central	87½	87¾	87½	87½	..
64	65	400	N. Y., N. H. & H	65	65	64½	64½	— ⅜
73½	74½	200	North American	73½	73½	73½	73½	—1
105½	105¾	700	Northern Pacific	106	106	105½	105¾	+ ¼
3¾	4	100	Ontario Mining	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
3¾	4	10	do., odd lot	4	4	4	4	..
25¼	25¾	700	Pacific Mail	25	25⅝	24⅞	25¼	+ ½
32	34	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	32	32	32	32	+1
106¾	107	669	Penn. R. R	107	107	107	107	+ ¼
22	22¼	400	Pittsburgh Coal	22¼	22¼	22	22⅛	..
46¾	47½	2,100	Pressed Steel Car	48	48¼	46¾	46¾	— ¾
156½	158	100	Pullman Co	156	156	156	156	..
30	33	200	Railway Steel Sp	32	32	31¾	31¾	+ ¼
24⅜	24½	6,110	Ray Con. Copper	24⅛	24⅞	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅛
143⅞	144	14,600	Reading	145	145¾	143⅝	143⅞	—1
28⅝	29	1,350	Rep. Iron & Steel	29½	29½	28½	28⅝	— ⅞
86	86¾	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	86½	86½	86	86	..
⅜	½	200	Rock Island Co. pf	½	½	½	½	+ ⅛
10¼	11¼	200	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
5¼	5½	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅜
15	16	100	St. Louis Southwest	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
34	34½	100	Seab. Air Line pf	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
33	36	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	33	33	33	33	—1⅞
87	88	9,100	Southern Pacific	88½	89	87	87⅛	—1⅜
16	16⅛	1,000	Southern Railway	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	— ½
49	52	100	So. Railway pf	50	50	50	50	—2⅛
52½	54	200	Standard Milling	52¾	53	52¾	53	+ ¼
69	70	40	Standard Mill. pf	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	..
74⅝	75	11,125	Studebaker Co	74¾	75⅞	74	74¾	..
99¾	100½	200	Studebaker Co. pf	99⅞	100	99⅞	100	+ ⅞
35¾	36	8,050	Tennessee Copper	35	36⅞	34¾	36	+1
52¾	53	3,450	Third Avenue	52½	53½	52½	52¾	+1
95	98	200	Twin City R. T	96	96	96	96	..
5⅞	6⅛	100	Union B. & P. Co	6	6	6	6	— ¼
126½	126⅝	16,300	Union Pacific	127⅜	128	126¼	126½	—1
..	..	100	Union Pacific war	29	29	29	29	+ ¼
14	15¾	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
46	47	2,010	U. S. Indus. Alco	45	47⅞	45	47	+3
90	95	200	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	94	94	92	92	—2⅝
65¾	66	5,200	U. S. Rubber	66¼	67¼	65¾	65¾	— ⅜
107½	108	10	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	..
58⅝	58¾	50,710	U. S. Steel	59	60	58½	58¾	— ½
109¾	110	300	U. S. Steel pf	110	110	109¾	110	..
68⅝	68¾	9,610	Utah Copper	69⅞	70	68¼	68½	— ¾
29½	31	500	Va.-Car. Chemical	31	31	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅜
9	11	10	Vulcan Detinning	8½	8½	8½	8½	..
⅜	½	6,400	Wabash	¼	⅜	¼	⅜	+ ⅛
½	⅝	3,500	Wabash pf	⅜	½	⅜	½	+ ⅛
94	97	100	Wells Fargo Exp	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	— ⅞
23½	24½	400	Western Maryland	24½	24¾	24	24	— ¾
67	67½	700	Western Union Tel	67½	67½	67	67	..
95¾	96	30,000	Westingh. E. & M	97	97⅞	95⅜	95⅞	—1
7	10	100	W. & L. E. 1st pf	8	8	8	8	—1
128	129	1,200	Willys-Overland	131½	131½	128	128	—4¼
102½	103	10	Willys-Overland pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	..

*Cents per share.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97	98
2s, c, 1930	97	..
3s, r, 1918	100¼	..
3s, c, 1918	100¼	..
4s, r, 1925	109	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	97	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	100½	..

	Bid.	Asked.
Kings Co El L & P	123½	125
Kresge (S S) Co	130	135
Do pf	107	110
L E & W	7	8½
Do pf	18	21
Lig't & M	217	225

	Bid.	Asked.
Pitts C pf	90	93
Pitts S pf	..	80
Prsd S Car pf	96	99
Pub S N J	105	107½
Quicksilver	½	⅝
Do pf	¾	1

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Another War Stock.

A sudden accession of strength in Tennessee Copper shares yesterday followed a report, which was confirmed without details later, that the company had just closed a profitable, long-term contract with the du Pont Powder Company calling for a large amount of sulphuric acid. Sulphuric acid is an important component of explosives, and demand has doubled with the spread of hostilities. Interests close to the company said yesterday that the Tennessee company is more than earning its 12 per cent. dividend on copper sales, and is earning as much again on its by-product. The stock looks cheap because its par value is $25. At the close it was selling at the equivalent of $144 for a full share. Amalgamated and Anaconda both sold off fractionally despite reports that dealers in the metal have advanced the price to 20 cents a pound in response to the big demand.

⁂

Ordnance Shares Jump.

The number of people who are averse to buying stocks of companies engaged in the manufacture and sale of death-dealing articles is diminishing. On the outside market yesterday du Pont Powder Company stock sold up to 502, which compares with the previous day's opening at 440. The advance in this issue reminded curb brokers of the days following the distribution of the Standard Oil subsidiary shares, when people did not know what the smaller companies amounted to but were willing to speculate on the proposition that, having been part of the great money-making trust, they were individually money makers as well. Cramp Shipbuilding Company stock, which sold at 18 a few weeks ago, went to 53 1-3 yesterday and closed above 50.

⁂

Better Railroad Results.

Traffic men were greatly encouraged yesterday by the publication of a good crop report. As conditions look now, another good harvest will bring gross earnings back to a point where the managers will be freed from the necessity of watching expenses so closely. The aggregate revenues of all the carriers, as reported by the Interstate Commerce Commission, have been slowly regaining their lost ground since last November. For that month the carriers showed an aggregate decrease of 12.4 per cent. in gross, with a loss of 12.1 per cent. in net. The loss was lowered in December and January, and in February, owing mainly to the very bad conditions met with in the previous year, the gross revenues held their own in the comparison, while net showed a gain of 31 per cent. over February of 1914. By April the gross earnings were only 2.1 per cent. behind, while net carried a gain of 13 per cent., and it is expected that the May figures will show improvement over this.

⁂

Wabash in Holland.

The Wabash reorganization plan, according to dispatches to THE ANNALIST, is not taking well with the Dutch holders of Wabash securities. It is estimated that one-fifth of the Wabash common stock is held in Holland and this stock, which recently sold here at 12½ cents a share, is assessed $30 a share under the plan. Dutch interests also hold some of the preferred and large blocks of the 4 per cent. refunding and extension bonds. The refunding and extension bonds must supply all assessments not paid up by the common and preferred stock.

It is pointed out in the dispatches that the bondholders must subscribe $682.72 for each $1,000 bond if none of the stockholders pay their assessments. The best security they can get in return for the assessment, it is argued, is the preferred stock A, and on the basis of normal earnings it is figured out that this stock is not likely to earn more than 2½ per cent. The preferred stock B is objected to on the ground that it will be unsecured and non-interest bearing. It would be unfair, moreover, the Dutch holders contend, to cut the funded debt in half and to decrease the fixed charges by $2,500,000 only to give all the benefit to the preferred stock A.

Those interested in the Wabash reorganization plan say that more than 90 per cent. of the refunding and extension bonds have been deposited. While admitting that all of the foreign holdings have not been heard from, they entertain hope that all of the bondholders will subscribe to the plan as a very feasible one.

More Missouri Pacific Notes.

At the close of business yesterday a total of $22,604,000 out of the outstanding $24,845,000 Missouri Pacific three-year notes which were due June 1 had been deposited for extension for one year. The extended time for depositing the notes expired on June 7, and the exact status of the notes sent in since June 7 has not been made clear.

⁂

Ripley on Senators.

President Ripley of the Atchison sees signs of better official feeling toward big corporations, but intimates that there is still room for improvement in statesmanship as bearing on business. "To railway men it is gratifying to see that the attitude of the public generally toward corporations is becoming more benevolent," he is quoted as saying. "Our gratification would be complete were certain high positioned officeholders to experience a change of heart. We still have La Follettes and Cumminses with us, statesmen whose political capital consists of formenting sentiments unfavorable to the railways. Perhaps later the better feeling toward corporations will reach them."

⁂

Copper for Peaceful Arts.

The dominant factor in the copper trade is, of course, the tremendous demand for the metal to be used in the manufacture of ammunition. Buying for account of European nations and by brass makers was chiefly responsible for the abrupt rise of nearly a cent a pound between last Thursday night and Monday afternoon. But, according to one of the largest producers, there has been an undercurrent of purchases for strictly peaceful purposes which has supplied the market with a stable foundation for several weeks past. Demand of this character has been growing steadily, with particular expansion in evidence since the middle of last week, according to information in the trade.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Money and Discount Rates Steady —American Securities Firm.

LONDON, June 8.—Money and discount rates were steady today.

The stock market was quiet. Oil shares were dull, but coppers were in demand and Brazilian issues closed firm.

American securities opened quiet and lower. Later prices improved slightly and the closing was firmer.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Receipts and expenditures:

	June 7.	Month.	Fiscal year.
Customs	$395,568	$3,617,557	$194,895,921
Int. rev., (ord.)	960,895	6,330,803	304,858,945
Corp. and income tax	252,456	1,812,025	18,473,048
Miscellaneous	384,989	3,037,978	66,686,439
Total receipts	1,993,905	14,798,360	584,914,355
Expenditures	1,347,582	12,625,949	688,645,004
Surplus	646,323	2,172,410	*103,730,649

*Deficit.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales June 8, 1915	$1,802,500
Same day last year	2,572,000
Year to date	351,117,200
Same period last year	335,306,500
Average price and change 40 bonds	83.03 — .02
Same day last year	87.57 + .06

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	84.48	Apr. 29	81.51	Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42	Feb. 4	86.40	Jan. 3
Year 1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

N Y Canal 4s, '61, registered
7,000 … 100⅝
N Y City 4½s, 1963
10,000 … 103⅝

Adams Exp 4s
2,000 … 74
Am Ag Ch cv 5s
1,000 … 100⅝
1,000 … 100⅝
1,000 … 100⅝

Col & Southern ref & ext 4½s
1,000 … 84
13,000 … 83
Con Gas cv 6s
3,000 … 116
500 … 116
Cuban-Am Sugar col tr 6s
2,000 … 99¼
Del & Hudson 1st & ref 4s
12,000 … 94⅛
D & R G con 4s
3,000 … 74

Louis & Nash unif 4s
1,000s20f … 93
Manhattan con 4s
5,000s10f … 88
Mer Marine col tr 4½s
5,000s20f … 41⅞
ctfs of deposit
5,000 … 42⅜
Mich State Tel 5s
2,000 … 99
M & St L con 5s
2,000 … 87½

Reading gen 4s
5,000 … 92⅞
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940
4,000 … 92⅞
Rio G W 1st 4s
1,000 … 70⅛
St L I M & S gen 5s
6,000 … 96½
Seab A L adj 5s
2,000 … 65
So Pac col 4s
1,000 … 82¼

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

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BOSTON.

PHILADELPHIA.

PITTSBURGH.

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$50,000
Decatur, Ga.,
5s, due 1945.

Actual Values................$5,000,000
Assessed Values, 1914.........2,840,000
Total Debt.........................87,000

Population, 5,500
Price to net 4.75%

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PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that the Railroad Commission of the State of California has granted authority to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company to issue, during the year 1915, by way of reimbursement for net earnings applied to the redemption of its bonds through sinking funds, and as dividends on its outstanding common stock, new common stock to an amount equal to six per cent. of the par value of such outstanding common stock; that, acting upon such authority, the Board of Directors of said company will meet at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon of June 30, 1915, and declare a common stock dividend, amounting at par to six per cent. on its outstanding common stock; that such dividend shall be issued in two installments, one-half on July 15, 1915, and one-half on December 15, 1915, to the common stockholders of record at close of business June 30, 1915, in stock certificates for whole shares of fully paid new common stock and stock dividend warrants for fractional parts of such shares which shall be exchangeable on demand at par for stock certificates for integral numbers of shares; that no stock certificate will be issued representing any fractional part of a share; that such warrants shall neither bear interest nor entitle the holder thereof to participate in dividends prior to exchange for stock certificates; that stock transfer books will not be closed, and that holders of stock certificates not issued in their own names should have such certificates transferred on the books of the company on or before June 30, 1915, if they wish such dividend to be issued in their names.

D. H. FOOTE,
Secretary of Pacific Gas and Electric Company.
San Francisco, Cal., May 26, 1915.

To Holders of
ROGERS-BROWN IRON COMPANY
First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Serial Gold Bonds.

Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee under First and Refunding Mortgage of Rogers-Brown Iron Company, dated January 3, 1910, (securing the above mentioned bonds) and Mortgage, dated April 22, 1910, supplemental thereto, hereby gives notice that pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of Article Fourth of said First and Refunding Mortgage, the following bonds secured thereby are hereby called for redemption, at the office of said Trustee, at 16 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on July 1st, 1915, at 102½ per cent. of their principal amount with interest to July 1st, 1915:

Series	Number	Series	Number	Series	Number
G	171	N	162	R	194
I	22	O	172	S	4
I	78	P	110	T	43
I	189	P	155	U	14
L	141	Q	175	U	44
M	173	Q	199	W	208
		R	76	X	164

Pursuant to the terms of such First and Refunding Mortgage interest on such bonds will cease on July 1, 1915.

Bankers Trust Company, Trustee,
By H. F. WILSON, JR.,
Assistant Secretary.
May 3, 1915.

THE CITY OF ARECIBO, P. R.—UNDER ordinance of the Municipal Council, dated March 25th, 1915, will redeem at par on and after July 1st, 1915, at the office of Muller, Schall & Co., 45 William St., New York City, $10,000 of its 6% Bonds of 1902, Numbers 79 to 88, inclusive. Interest on said bonds will cease on July 1st, 1915.

ENRIQUE LANDREN OTERO,
Mayor of Arecibo, P. R.

CITY OF ARECIBO, P. R.
Coupons No. 27, due July 1st, 1915, of the outstanding 6% Bonds of 1902, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of Muller, Schall & Co., No. 45 William St., New York City.

ENRIQUE LANDREN OTERO,
Mayor of Arecibo, P. R.

N. Y. CENTRAL WINS ON SUBURBAN RATES

Court of Appeals Reverses Service Commission in Westchester Case.

TRAFFIC PROFIT NOT SHOWN

Commission May Regulate Operation, but Railroad Has Power to Fix Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 8.—The Court of Appeals today unanimously affirmed the Appellate Division's order annulling upon certiorari an order of the Public Service Commission, Second District, for a reduction from increases in commutation rates established by the New York Central Railroad within the electrified zone adjacent to New York City, and known as the Westchester commutation rates.

The New York Central made two increases in rates to certain suburban points, one in 1907 and another in 1910. Complaints were made to the commission that these rates were not justified and were unreasonable and should be reduced. The proceedings failed, so far as they pertained to 1907, but the 1910 rates were ordered reduced to those of 1907. The Appellate Division reversed the commission's order reducing the rates, and the correctness of this order of reversal was submitted to the Court of Appeals.

Judge Frank H. Hiscock, who writes the opinion, says that the railroad company insisted that the 1910 rates were not unreasonable, and, on account of great increase in the cost of operation, were not even fairly compensatory.

"The Public Service Commission was not justified by the facts in casting upon the respondent (company) the burden which it did," says Judge Hiscock. "The naked fact that a railroad has established and continued a rate for a limited time does not justify the conclusion that it was profitable. It may have been established at an unprofitable figure as the result of miscalculation, compelling competition, or of a policy which was willing to endure temporary losses in the hope that there might ultimately be developed a profitable traffic. In the absence of proof showing the circumstances under and the results with which these lower rates were established and maintained, no court has the right to presume and hold that they were profitable.

"In the second place, even if we should assume that these rates when established, in 1907, were compensatory, in my opinion the presumption did not follow that this condition and result would indefinitely continue.

"While the counsel for the appellant seems to argue that in this proceeding the burden did not rest upon the complainants of establishing that the rates complained of were unreasonable, I think that the proposition that the complainants did not have such burden is scarcely debatable. They were attacking certain rates, and the burden rested upon them to show that the rates were unreasonable.

"The question what general policy should be adopted by the respondent (company) in developing suburban trade was one to be decided by it, and not by the State," says Judge Hiscock in conclusion. "The methods and rates which it would apply to the development of any policy were subjects for regulation, but the question whether the welfare of the road would be best subserved by one policy or another, was a subject to be decided by the officers and stockholders of the corporation. It seems to me that the commission was more or less influenced by this consideration, which was irrelevant."

Judges Bartlett, Cardozo, Chase, Collin, and Miller concur in the decision.

TRADE BALANCE FALLS OFF.

Exports and Imports Lowest for Week Since War Began.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The trade balance for the week ending June 5 fell off slightly from that of the preceding week, being $17,196,220, as against $19,170,460 for the week ending May 29. The total amount of exports for the week ending June 5 was $44,213,871, while the week before it was $55,279,000. In fact, the week showed the lowest amount of exports since the war began. The imports also were greatly reduced, being $27,017,651, as compared with $34,108,957 the previous week and, as in the case of exports, the lowest since the war began.

The amount of duties collected was $3,253,010, of which $2,419,152 was received at the port of New York. The cotton export for the week was 114,870 bales, making the total shipment since Aug. 1, 1914, 7,952,270 bales.

New General Rubber Notes.

The General Rubber Company, it was said in banking circles yesterday, has arranged to issue $9,000,000 of 5 per cent. notes, the proceeds of which will be used to retire the note issue of the same amount which falls due the first of next month. The new notes will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. and will run for three years and five months. It was understood yesterday that they would be placed on a basis of about 5¾ per cent.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.60	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.40
Buff, Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.95	4.80
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5	5.40	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.88	4.62
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.30
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.75
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'25	4½@5	7.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'23	5	4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.20	4.95
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.50	4.40
Erie R. R.	1914-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.80
Hocking Valley	1914-23	4 @5	4.88	4.62
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.62	4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.50	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	6.40	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.60	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.80
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½	4.50	4.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.00	4.75
Penn. Gen. Freight	1914-23	4 @4½	4.45	4.25
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5	5.50	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.80
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5	4.95	4.70
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.50
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.10	4.75

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

	Yesterday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
6s —Sept., 1915	100⅛	100⅞	100⅛	100⅞
6s —Sept., 1916	102⅛	102½	102⅛	102½
6s —Sept., 1917	104	104⅝	104	104⅝
4½s—Mar., 1963	103⅞	104	103⅞	104
4½s—Nov., 1957	103⅞	104	103⅞	103⅞
4½s—May, 1957	103¾	104	103⅞	103⅞
4½s—Nov., 1917	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
4½s—May, 1917	100⅛	100⅞	100⅛	100⅞
4¼s—Mar., 1964	99¼	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
4¼s—Mar., 1962	99⅛	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
4¼s—Sept., 1960	99⅛	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
4¼s—Mar., 1930-60	99⅛	99⅞	99½	99⅞
4s —May, 1959	95	95¼	95	95¼
4s —Nov., 1958	95	95¼	95	95¼
4s —May, 1957	95	95¼	95	95¼
4s —Nov., 1956	94⅞	95⅛	94⅞	95⅛
4s —Nov., 1955	94⅞	95⅛	94⅞	95⅛
4s —Nov., 1936	95⅛	..	95⅛	..
4s —May, 1917	99⅝	..	99⅝	..
4s —Nov., 1918	99⅛	..	99⅛	..
4s —May, 1919	99⅛	..	99⅛	..
3½s—Nov., 1955	85⅛	..	85⅛	..
3½s—Nov., 1954	85⅛	85⅞	85⅛	85⅞
3½s—May, 1954	85⅛	86	85⅛	86⅛

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Tuesday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	105	110	105	110
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry.	70	80	70	80
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf.	109	111	109	111
MacAndrews & F.	220	240	220	240
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	100½	99½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	195		195	200
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	300	320	300	320
R. J. Reynolds T. pf.	118	120	118	120

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

A general selling movement marked the afternoon dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The overshadowing influence appeared to be a renewal of nervousness regarding the international situation, pending publication of the President's note to Germany, which was understood to be about ready for transmission to Berlin. The Government crop report was figured as about up to expectations. Early in the afternoon Southern Pacific was depressed on the news that the California Federal District Court had decided unfavorably to the company in certain oil land suits. Subsequently the whole list weakened, the reaction extending to the metal stocks which had been features of great strength earlier.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold	36¼	36¼	36⅛	36⅛
320	Allis Chalmers	18	19¼	18	18
2,410	Amal. Copper	75	75¾	73⅝	73⅞
30	Am. B. Sugar	48	48¼	47⅞	47⅞
800	Am. Can	40½	42	40½	40½
20	Am. Car & F.	54¾	54¾	54½	54½
20	Am. Ice Sec.	30½	30¾	30½	30¾
240	Am. Loco.	50¼	50½	47¾	48
10,420	Am. Smelting	74¾	77⅝	74⅛	75⅞
1,360	Anaconda Cop.	36¼	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝
60	A., T. & S. F.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
60	Bald. Loco.	54	54	53⅛	53⅛
40	Beth. Steel	161	162	159	159
10	B'klyn R. T.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
70	Cal. Petrol.	15¼	16½	15¼	16
490	Can. Pacific	150¾	151⅜	150	150⅜
130	Cent. Leather	39	39½	38¼	38¼
80	C., R. I. & P.	19¾	19½	18⅞	18⅞
60	Chino Copper	47¾	47¾	46¾	47
40	Col. F. & I.	31¼	31¼	30½	30½
40	Corn Products	15	15¼	14¾	15
1,540	Crucible Steel	30¼	31½	30¼	30½
540	Dist. Secur.	23	23⅜	22¼	22¼
120	Erie	26⅜	26⅜	26¼	26¼
10	Gen. Electric	168	168	168	168
20	Goodrich Co.	48	48	47⅞	47⅞
10	Gt. Nor. Ore.	34½	34½	34½	34½
60	Guggen. Expl.	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
70	Inspiration C.	32½	32½	31⅝	31⅝
250	Inter.-Met.	22¼	22⅜	21⅞	22¼
20	Max. Motors	47	47	46½	46½
230	Mex. Petrol.	77¾	77¾	76¼	76¾
10	Mo., K. & T.	11	11	11	11
610	Mo. Pacific	11¾	12½	11⅜	11⅜
150	Nat. Lead	66	66¾	66	66
10	N. Y. Central	87½	87½	87½	87½
10	Nor. Pacific	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
80	Pac. Mail	25¼	25¼	24¼	25
50	Pr. Steel Car	47½	47½	46¾	46¾
60	Ray Copper	24½	24½	24⅜	24⅜
8,400	Reading	145⅜	145⅝	143⅜	143⅞
30	Rep. I. & S.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
1,730	So. Pacific	88¼	89¼	87⅞	87¾
480	Studebaker Co.	75	75	74½	74⅝
860	Tenn. Copper	35¾	36½	35¼	36¼
480	Third Av.	53¼	53¼	52½	52½
2,590	Union Pacific	127¼	128	126¼	126¼
490	U. S. Rubber	66¼	67¼	65⅞	65⅞
13,920	U. S. Steel	59⅛	59⅞	58⅜	58⅜
200	Utah Copper	69⅛	69⅛	68⅝	68⅝
1,680	Westing. Elec.	97	98	95⅞	95⅞
51,380					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Atlanta	.34	.34	.34	.34
500	Booth	.55½	.55½	.55½	.55½
2,900	Comstock	.12	.14	.12	.14
300	Goldf. Con.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
500	Gold. Merger	.25½	.25½	.25½	.25½
500	Jim Butler	.82	.83	.82	.83
1,000	Jumbo Ext.	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
600	Mexican	.42½	.42½	.42½	.42½
400	Midway	.17	.17	.17	.17
500	Oro	.11	.11½	.11	.11½
1,100	Sierra Nev.	.10	.12	.10	.12
1,300	Ton. Mining	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25
800	West End	.92	.92	.91	.91
10,500					

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	101¼	101½	3.00
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	5.70
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅛	5.90
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	98⅝	98⅞	6.35
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	100	5.00
City of Q'bc.	5	Apr., 1920	98¼	99¼	5.25
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	97⅝	98¼	7.45
German Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	95⅝	97	10.50
Norw'y Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99⅜	100	6.00
Norw'y Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	99⅜	100	6.00
Switz. Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	99	99⅝	5.80
Switz. Gov't.	5	Mar., 1918	95⅞	96½	6.40
Switz. Gov't.	5	Mar., 1920	96	96½	5.85
Swed'h Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	99⅝	100	6.00

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100	100⅛	4.25
Am.T.&T.sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	101	3.80
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.55
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99⅛	99½	4.75
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98⅛	98⅜	5.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.95
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	103	103⅛	5.55
C., P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Con. Power.	6	May, 1917	97½	99	6.50
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	90½	91	7.60
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.70
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	95	96½	8.70
Con. Gas, B.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100⅛	4.98
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅜	99⅝	5.65
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.70
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98⅞	99⅛	6.00
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	100	100⅛	2.00
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	98⅞	99⅛	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅝	101⅛	3.25
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	99⅛	99⅝	5.15
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	97½	98	7.65
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.10
Lou. G. & El.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98⅛	6.55
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	98	100	6.00
Minn. G. El.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1915	85½	88	..
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99	6.60
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	95¼	95¾	8.80
N. Y. Central.	5	Sep. 15,'15	100⅛	100⅜	2.30
N. Y. Central.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.40
N.Y.N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.20
North. St. P.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.40
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	2.25
P. S. C. N.J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.50
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100⅛	4.85
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅝	100⅛	4.60
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97⅞	98⅜	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	99⅛	99⅝	6.25
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	95⅝	97	6.10
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	95½	97½	9.25
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	100⅛	101⅛	5.25
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	97⅞	98⅜	5.45
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98¼	100	6.00
Western Pow.	6	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.50
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98⅛	6.75

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16½	17	16½	17
Atlantic Refining	565	575	565	575
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	103	105	101	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	700	715	705	720
Colonial Oil	115	125	120	130
Continental Oil	226	230	227	230
Crescent Pipe Line	41	43	41	43
Cumberland P. L.	45	48	45	48
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	220	225
Galena S. Oil pref.	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil com.	148	150	148	150
Illinois P. L.	135	137	130	132
Indiana P. L.	95	97	95	97
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	8¾	9	8¾	9
National Transit	30	31	30	31
N. Y. Transit	207	210	205	210
Northern P. L.	101	103	100	102
Ohio Oil	135	137	136	138
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	57	62	57	62
Pierce Oil	12¾	13	12¾	13¼
P'rce Oil Con. 6's 1924	76	79	77	79
Prairie O. & G.	302	306	310	315
Prairie P. L.	133	135	131	133
Solar Refining	230	235	230	235
Southern P. Line	208	212	208	212
South Penn. Oil	274	277	275	278
So. W. Penn.	110	113	110	113
Stand. Oil of Cal.	281	284	282	285
Stand. Oil of Ind.	415	420	420	425
Stand. Oil of Kan.	350	360	355	370
Stand. Oil of Ky.	250	255	250	255
Stand. Oil of Neb.	315	325	315	325
Stand. Oil of N. J.	402	404	402	404
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	185	187	187	189
Stand. Oil of Ohio	423	428	423	428
Swan & Finch	105	115	105	115
Union Tank	79	81	79	81
Vacuum Oil	205	208	207	209
Washington Oil	33	36	33	36

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Third Avenue Railroad reports for April gross revenue of $874,450, a decline of $2,062 from the record of the same month last year, while net revenue of $275,550 displayed an increase of $42,065.

Guy E. Tripp, Chairman of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, announced yesterday that holders of the convertible sinking fund 5 per cent. bonds who desire to convert them into stock under the plan dated May 12 must deposit their bonds with the Guaranty Trust Company on or before June 15.

The United Light and Railways Company has sent out notices to its second preferred stockholders advising them that they are entitled to exchange their present holdings of second preferred 3 per cent. cumulative stock for either first preferred 6 per cent. cumulative stock or common stock of the company, par for par. This privilege takes effect June 15, and under the terms of the company's charter exchanges can be made for a period of sixty days thereafter.

The Bonbright-Herrick Company has been incorporated in Ohio for $300,000, with offices in Cleveland. It will do a general investment business and specialize in the securities dealt in by William P. Bonbright & Co.

At a meeting of the trustees of the New York Savings Bank yesterday, a dividend was declared at the usual rate of 4 per cent. per annum, for the six months ending June 30, 1915.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Temporary Financing, June 1 to 5, 1915.

	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Cash Action.			
Outstanding June 1	$64,078,247.70	$82,298,035.38	$8,526,100.00
Net decrease	*450,000.00	16,604,098.74	*1,500,000.00
Outstanding June 5	$64,528,247.70	$65,693,936.64	$10,026,100.00
Cash balance June 5	3,905,792.25		
Net obligation	$60,622,455.45		

*Represents increase.

COTTON PRICES MOVE IN TEN-POINT RANGE

Liverpool and German Situations Help to Contribute to the Inactivity.

WEATHER NEWS COLORLESS

Sixty-two Subscribers for Stock in the Clearing Association of the Exchange.

Dullness again prevailed in cotton yesterday, and prices moved within a maximum range of 10 points. There was a rally to 10.97 for October in the first hour of trading, with prices closing steady on the basis of 10.87. At present there is very little incentive for trading. The prohibition which pertains to transactions with Liverpool, thus preventing any arbitrage operations from being initiated on this side, the uncertainty over the outcome of the controversy with Germany, and no decided change in crop accounts all contribute to producing a state of inactivity that promises to continue for some time.

Weather news was without any striking feature. Conditions are generally settled in the eastern belt, and only a few light scattered showers were reported from Texas and Oklahoma. Alabama is conducting a very aggressive campaign against boll weevils. Business men, farmers, and bankers are paying 20 cents a hundred for these insects, which are gathered by farm hands and children in several localities. Last Saturday the bankers and merchants of Greenville, Ala., paid this rate for 62,250 weevils.

Good progress is being made in the organization of the new Clearing Association for the Cotton Exchange. Thus far sixty-two individuals and firms have subscribed to stock in the association.

A South Texas correspondent of a local firm writes as follows:

"There has been much talk of the South Texas cotton acreage not being reduced. So much corn and oats have been planted on cotton lands that the reduction must amount to at least 10 per cent. However, the season has been so good and the rainfall so beneficial and opportune that the increased yield of lint may make up for the reduced acreage. Everywhere throughout South Texas it is possible to see a vast acreage of corn, oats, and other foodstuffs. Cotton is doing well everywhere. At present the outlook is the best in years."

Advices from the flood districts along the Arkansas River in the Southwest state that when the water recedes corn will be substituted for cotton in nearly every instance.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 6 to 10 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was unchanged; 9.80c for middling upland. The range of contract prices, which closed steady, was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	9.58	9.52	9.51@ 9.52	9.53@ 9.54
Oct	9.97	9.87	9.87@ 9.88	9.90@ 9.91
Dec	10.22	10.14	10.13@10.14	10.16@10.17
Jan	10.27	10.20	10.19@10.20	10.20@10.21
March	10.50	10.46	10.42@10.44	10.43@10.45

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,893	1,249
New Orleans	3,299	3,734
Mobile	..	1,545
Savannah	414	2,980
Charleston	236	110
Wilmington	7	..
Norfolk	461	330

Total port receipts, 7,851 bales, against 10,725 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Year.
Augusta	317	460
Memphis	214	301
St. Louis	8	2,564
Houston	1,726	1,590

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,000 to 3,750	3,442	1,620
New Orleans	1,000 to 1,200	928	5,187

Total exports yesterday, 1,634 bales; so far this season, 7,937,862, against 8,721,821 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

		Price.	Stocks.	
Sales.		Middling.	1915.	1914.
1,420	New Orleans	9.25	222,206	117,804
—	Mobile	8.69	17,612	11,829
497	Savannah	9.125	80,387	35,260
116	Galveston	9.25	200,561	119,082
—	Wilmington	8.625	39,856	13,352
688	Norfolk	9.13	57,687	27,795
—	Augusta	8.88	97,316	21,345
350	Memphis	9.12	108,646	32,685
—	St. Louis	9.125	26,979	23,334
281	Houston	9.05	75,680	63,767

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair demand business in spot cotton, with middling at 5.44d. Sales, 8,000 bales; Receipts, 30,000 bales, including 26,000 American. Closed quiet.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101	102
American Light & Traction	317	320
American Light & Traction pf.	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14½	15½
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	53	56
*American Gas & Electric	90½	92
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47	48½
American Power & Light	60	64
American Power & Light pf.	79	83
American Public Utilities	31	35
American Public Utilities pf.	62	65
American Water Works & Elec.	7½	9
Amer. W. W. & E. part. pf.	19	22
Amer. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	61	65
Cities Service	52	54
Cities Service pf.	56	58
Colorado Power	18	19½
Colorado Power pf.	90	91
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	50	52
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	79	82
Consumers' Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	34	37
Dayton Power & Light pf.	82	86
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	89½	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	61	67
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	101
Empire District Electric 5s	71½	75
Empire District Electric 5s pf.	50	60
Federal Light & Traction	15	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.	58	62
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. pf.	50	55
Northern States Power	27½	30
Northern States Power pf.	83	84
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	45½	47
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	83	85
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	17	20
Republic Railway & Light Co. pf.	64	67
Southern California Edison	72	75
Southern California Edison pf.	89	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	5½	6½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	25	27
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power	6½	7
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf.	29	31½
United Light & Rys.	43	46
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	67	69½
Utah Securities	14	16
Western Power	13	15
Western Power pf.	56	57

*Par value $50.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Tuesday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Lead	5.75	6.00	5.50	5.70
Tin	39.75	40.25	38.75	39.25
Iron, No. 2 X foundry	13.75	14.25	13.75	14.25
Antimony	35.00	40.00	35.00	40.00

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted at 19¾@19⅞c a pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	82	10	0	83	0	0
Copper, futures	83	10	0	84	0	0
Tin, spot	163	5	0	164	5	0
Tin, futures	163	5	0	163	15	0
Lead	25	15	0	24	10	0
Spelter	105	0	0			

Perfect Confidence

in a friend, a store, a banking institution develops through long association. The activities of this Trust Company have been closely associated with the business development of this borough for nearly half a century. As the powers of the individual wane with increasing years, the ability of this company to serve the community is constantly broadening through the application of modern methods coupled with accumulated experience.

Its officers are easily accessible to meet your business problems.

Brooklyn Trust Company
Chartered 1866

Main Office
177 Montague Street

Bedford Branch
Fulton St. and Bedford Ave.

Manhattan Office
Wall Street and Broadway

Capital, Surplus & Profits
$4,861,036

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The Union Trust Company of New York offers a special service to individual trustees who desire to have the clerical and routine administration of their trusts carried on at a low expense by an expert organization.

The Union Trust Company will care for the trust property, assist in making investments and in selling securities, collect the income and pay it over as directed, and will render accounts in the form in which a trustee is required by the Court to state his accounts. A trustee will avoid expense and trouble by having his accounts kept in proper form.

Correspondence and Interviews are Solicited.

UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, 80 Broadway

To the Holders of Convertible Sinking Fund Five Per Cent.
Gold Bonds due January 1, 1931: of
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Referring to the Plan and Agreement dated May 12, 1915, for the reduction of the price at which common stock of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company shall be issued upon the conversion of the above bonds and the elimination of the restrictive covenant contained in the Trust Indenture of March 30, 1906, against issue of stock by the Company, THE ATTENTION OF BONDHOLDERS IS CALLED TO THE TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT WHICH PROVIDES THAT BONDHOLDERS DESIRING TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLAN MUST DEPOSIT THEIR BONDS WITH THE DEPOSITARY ON OR BEFORE JUNE 15, 1915. after which date bonds will be received only upon such terms as may be imposed by the Company with the approval of the Managers.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement can be obtained from the Company, or from the Depositary or the Managers.

Bonds may be deposited with the Depositary at its office in New York City, or at its office, No. 37 Lombard Street, London, or with its agents for that purpose, Messrs. Hope & Company, Amsterdam.

Dated New York, June 8, 1915.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GUY E. TRIPP, Chairman.

KUHN, LOEB & CO., Managers,
William & Pine Streets, New York City.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary,
No. 140 Broadway, New York City.

Cramp Ship & Engine Bldg. Co.
American Shipbuilding Co.
Electric Boat Company
Amer. Waterworks & Elec. Stocks & Bonds.
Lima Locomotive Corporation.
Bought—Sold—Quoted.

K. P. EMMONS
111 Broadway New York
Telephone 8887 Rector

THE TOLEDO, COLUMBUS & OHIO RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer,
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 1, 1915.

First Mortgage 4½% Bonds of THE CLEVELAND & MARIETTA RAILWAY COMPANY to an aggregate cost of Twelve Thousand Three Hundred Seventy Dollars ($12,370) will be purchased for the Sinking Fund July 1, 1915, from the lowest bidders at a price not to exceed par and interest.

Sealed proposals to sell bonds must be in the hands of the The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York City, before close of business three o'clock P. M. Wednesday, June 30, 1915.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER COMPANY OF ERIE, PA.
Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on June 15, 1915, for the sale to it for account of the Sinking Fund of bonds as above described sufficient to use the sum of $5,150, said bonds to be delivered on July 1st, 1915. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Formerly New York Security & Trust Company, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, June 1, 1915.

OFFICE OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, TRUSTEE

337 Fourth Avenue

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 1, 1915

Notice to Holders of

PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA

First Mortgage Fifty-Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Coupon and Registered Bonds, dated January 1st, 1904

The Pittsburgh Coal Company of Pennsylvania having deposited with the undersigned as Trustee a sum of money sufficient to pay and redeem the principal of all its First Mortgage Fifty-Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Coupon and Registered Bonds issued and outstanding, with a premium of ten per centum upon the principal, together with interest on said principal, to July 1st, 1915, pursuant to the provisions of its First Mortgage dated January 1st, 1904, under which the said bonds were issued, we hereby give notice that at the request of the Pittsburgh Coal Company of Pennsylvania, the Trustee will, on July 1st, 1915, redeem all of the bonds secured by said mortgage issued and outstanding, bearing numbers as follows:

1449,
5407 5408,
9297,
9839 to 9851, both inclusive;
9979, 9980,
10565 to 10587, both inclusive;
10672 to 10700, both inclusive;
10947 to 10952, both inclusive;
11001 to 11030, both inclusive;
11049,
11081,
11101 to 11135, both inclusive;
11143 to 11147, both inclusive;
11151,
11169 to 11175, both inclusive;
11191 to 11204, both inclusive;
11223,
11236 to 11240, both inclusive;
11272 to 11275, both inclusive;
11286 to 11290, both inclusive;
11327,
11348,
11356, 11357,
11448 to 11457, both inclusive;
11826,
11856,
11872, 11873,
11921,
11958 to 11966, both inclusive;
12019 to 12032, both inclusive;
12171,
12357 to 12362, both inclusive;
12391 to 12393, both inclusive;
12438,
12481,
12551 to 12560, both inclusive;
12616 to 12619, both inclusive;
12638 to 12640, both inclusive;
12658 to 12660, both inclusive;
12763 to 12773, both inclusive;
12817 to 12819, both inclusive;
12853,
12901 to 13300, both inclusive;
13355,
13388 to 13393, both inclusive;
13400,
14472 to 14476, both inclusive;
14770 to 14774, both inclusive;
14880 to 15000, both inclusive;

2001 to 4741, both inclusive;
5948 to 5951, both inclusive;
9609 to 9702, both inclusive;
9889 to 9903, both inclusive;
10501 to 10507, both inclusive;
10601 to 10620, both inclusive;
10876 to 10900, both inclusive;
10965 to 10990, both inclusive;
11042, 11043,
11051,
11089 to 11093, both inclusive;
11137,
11149,
11156 to 11164, both inclusive;
11177 to 11181, both inclusive;
11208 to 11216, both inclusive;
11230,
11256 to 11258, both inclusive;
11279, 11280,
11301,
11335 to 11341, both inclusive;
11354,
11401,
11486 to 11495, both inclusive;
11832, 11833,
11867,
11906 to 11919, both inclusive;
11928 to 11930, both inclusive;
11977 to 11996, both inclusive;
12167 to 12169, both inclusive;
12301 to 12330, both inclusive;
12388, 12389,
12435, 12436,
12466,
12501 to 12545, both inclusive;
12571 to 12585, both inclusive;
12629, 12630,
12646 to 12650, both inclusive;
12678 to 12752, both inclusive;
12777 to 12815, both inclusive;
12847 to 12851, both inclusive;
12865 to 12870, both inclusive;
13346 to 13351, both inclusive;
13357 to 13386, both inclusive;
13397, 13398,
14368 to 14462, both inclusive;
14751 to 14765, both inclusive;
14776 to 14780, both inclusive;
15006 to 15018, both inclusive;

15020 to 15030, both inclusive;
15104 to 15118, both inclusive;
15124 to 15127, both inclusive;
15131 to 15164, both inclusive;
15201 to 15211, both inclusive;
15255 to 15269, both inclusive;
15294 to 15303, both inclusive;
15347 to 15349, both inclusive;
15412 to 15420, both inclusive;
15455 to 15466, both inclusive;
16011, 16012,
16046,
16091 to 16095, both inclusive;
16137,
16143 to 16147, both inclusive;
16190 to 16194, both inclusive;
16235 to 16239, both inclusive;
16336 to 16341, both inclusive;
16392 to 16395, both inclusive;
16431 to 16439, both inclusive;
16477,
16547 to 16574, both inclusive;
16600 to 16668, both inclusive;
16813,
16945 to 16965, both inclusive;
17061 to 17075, both inclusive;
17092 to 17100, both inclusive;
17203,
17239 to 17241, both inclusive;
17267 to 17270, both inclusive;
17341,
17790 to 17793, both inclusive;
17798, 17799,
18477 to 18480, both inclusive;
19212 to 19214, both inclusive;
19245 to 19247, both inclusive;
19323,
19344 to 19350, both inclusive;
19369,
19381 to 19405, both inclusive;
19429, 19430,
19563,
19600 to 19603, both inclusive;
19608, 19609,
19635 to 19671, both inclusive;
19691,
19716 to 19721, both inclusive;
19749, 19750,

15036 to 15048, both inclusive;
15120 to 15122, both inclusive;
15129,
15166 to 15180, both inclusive;
15234 to 15253, both inclusive;
15280 to 15289, both inclusive;
15317 to 15319, both inclusive;
15357 to 15361, both inclusive;
15427 to 15434, both inclusive;
15801 to 15910, both inclusive;
16018 to 16027, both inclusive;
16061 to 16075, both inclusive;
16129, 16130,
16139 to 16141, both inclusive;
16158 to 16170, both inclusive;
16201 to 16213, both inclusive;
16322 to 16332, both inclusive;
16380 to 16389, both inclusive;
16417 to 16420, both inclusive;
16441,
16511 to 16525, both inclusive;
16599,
16670 to 16807, both inclusive;
16907 to 16943, both inclusive;
17016 to 17045, both inclusive;
17086 to 17090, both inclusive;
17116 to 17155, both inclusive;
17235,
17249 to 17261, both inclusive;
17311 to 17323, both inclusive;
17423 to 17430, both inclusive;
17796,
18451 to 18454, both inclusive;
19196 to 19201, both inclusive;
19230 to 19236, both inclusive;
19253 to 19300, both inclusive;
19330,
19357 to 19360, both inclusive;
19373 to 19375, both inclusive;
19407, 19408,
19502 to 19510, both inclusive;
19590,
19606,
19612 to 19631, both inclusive;
19673 to 19679, both inclusive;
19706 to 19709, both inclusive;
19734 to 19738, both inclusive;

Registered Bonds

No. 40, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 18001 to 18100, both inclusive;
45, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 22306 to 22405, both inclusive;
46, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 22406 to 22505, both inclusive;
47, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 21086 to 21185, both inclusive;
48, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 21186 to 21285, both inclusive;
49, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 21286 to 21385, both inclusive;
50, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 21386 to 21485, both inclusive;
51, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 21486 to 21585, both inclusive;
70, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 23006 to 23105, both inclusive;
71, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 23106 to 23205, both inclusive;
72, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 22706 to 22805, both inclusive;
73, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 23206 to 23305, both inclusive;
74, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 18101 to 18200, both inclusive;
75, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 18201 to 18300, both inclusive;
78, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 22506 to 22605, both inclusive;
79, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 22806 to 22905, both inclusive;
80, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 22906 to 23005, both inclusive;
A— 4, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 24996 to 25000, both inclusive;
A— 31, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 21591 to 21595, both inclusive;
A— 33, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 18472 to 18476, both inclusive;
A— 53, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 9237 to 9240, both inclusive;
and No. 17794
A— 54, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 22651 to 22655, both inclusive;
A— 63, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 22626 to 22630, both inclusive;
A— 64, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 22676 to 22680, both inclusive;
A— 65, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 22701 to 22705, both inclusive;
A— 66, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 23521 to 23525, both inclusive;
A— 67, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 23466 to 23470, both inclusive;
A— 68, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 23611 to 23615, both inclusive;
A— 69, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 22261 to 22265, both inclusive;
B— 5, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 24976 to 24985, both inclusive;
B— 6, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 24986 to 24995, both inclusive;
B— 22, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 23541 to 23550, both inclusive;
B— 23, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 23551 to 23560, both inclusive;
B— 24, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 23561 to 23570, both inclusive;
B— 25, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 23571 to 23580, both inclusive;

B— 26, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 23581 to 23590, both inclusive;
B— 45, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 18481 to 18490, both inclusive;
B— 46, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 18491 to 18500, both inclusive;
B— 47, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 18462 to 18471, both inclusive;
B— 52, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 13441 to 13450, both inclusive;
B— 53, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 13451 to 13460, both inclusive;
B— 94, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 22631 to 22640, both inclusive;
B— 95, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 22641 to 22650, both inclusive;
B— 97, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 22606 to 22615, both inclusive;
B— 98, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 22616 to 22625, both inclusive;
B— 99, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 22666 to 22675, both inclusive;
B—100, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 22656 to 22665, both inclusive;
B—101, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 22691 to 22700, both inclusive;
B—102, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 22681 to 22690, both inclusive;
B—103, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 23526 to 23535, both inclusive;
B—104, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 23536 to 23540, both inclusive;
and 23476 to 23480, both inclusive;
B—105, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 23516 to 23520, both inclusive;
and 23486 to 23490, both inclusive;
B—106, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 23506 to 23515, both inclusive;
B—107, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 23481 to 23485, both inclusive;
and 23471 to 23475, both inclusive;
B—108, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 23496 to 23505, both inclusive;
B—109, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 23616 to 23625, both inclusive;
B—110, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 22266 to 22275, both inclusive;
B—111, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 22276 to 22285, both inclusive;
C— 28, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 9904 to 9953, both inclusive;
C— 31, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 18401 to 18450, both inclusive;
C— 40, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 12257 to 12266, both inclusive;
and 14803 to 14842, both inclusive;
C— 48, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 19001 to 19050, both inclusive;
C— 50, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 19051 to 19100, both inclusive;
C— 52, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 21881 to 21930, both inclusive;
C— 53, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 21931 to 21980, both inclusive;
C— 54, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 21981 to 22030, both inclusive;
C— 55, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 22031 to 22080, both inclusive;
C— 56, representing Coupon Bonds Nos. 22081 to 22130, both inclusive.

and all of the bonds secured by said mortgage will, on July 1st, 1915, become due and payable at par, with a premium of ten per centum thereon and interest to July 1st, 1915.

The holders of all of the said bonds shall present the same to us with all unmatured coupons belonging thereto July 1st, 1915. Interest on said bonds will cease on and after July 1st, 1915.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, Trustee.

ORDNANCE STOCKS
—AND—
WAR ORDERS
Booklet No. 200, containing complete statistical data, mailed upon request.
Gilbert Eliott & Co
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

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Hercules Powder
DuPont Powder
Atlas Powder
E. W. Bliss
Inquiries Invited.
J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

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Hercules Powder
Atlas Powder
Aetna Explosives
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Wheatley, Matchett & Co
Phone 9710 Rector. 120 Broadway

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20 Galena Sig. Pfd.
50 Galena Sig. Com.
50 Illinois P. L.
25 Indiana P. L.
100 National Tran.
25 Vacuum Oil
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Movements Irregular, but the Losses Exceed the Gains—Bonds Dull.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 153,021 shares of stock and $35,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 27,049; railroads, 400; oils, 2,327, and mining, 123,245. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,000	American Zinc	55¾	56¾	54¾	55
300	Burns Bros.	67⅞	69	67⅞	69
4,000	†Car, L. & P.	3	3⅜	2⅞	3⅜
4,300	†Cramp Ship	48¼	54½	48½	48½
5	†Dia. Match	94	94	94	94
150	†Electric Boat	80	81	80	81
9	†Elec. Boat pf.	100	100	100	100
350	Emerson Phon.	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14½
200	†Fisk Tire	65	66	65	66
350	†Inter. Motors	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼
450	†Inter. M. pf.	39	40	39	39
400	Inter. Rubber	8	8½	8	8½
300	†Inter. S. P.	6½	6⅞	6¼	6½
25	Kelly S. Tire	133	134	133	134
100	N. Y. Trans.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
1,000	C. of R. & H.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
10	Stew. Speedo.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
200	Un. C. S., new	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
3,000	Un. Profit S.	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜
4,000	†World Film	4½	4½	3⅞	4

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
700	Ang.-Am. Oil	17	16½	16¾	+½
80	Buckeye P. L.	108	103	108	+¾
2	Cont. Oil	227	227	227	+2
200	Ill. Pipe Line	140	132	137½	+8½
45	Ind. Pipe Line	98	97	97	...
850	‡Int. Petrol.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞	...
8	Nor. Pipe Line	102	102	102	—3
50	Ohio Oil	138	136	136	—1
210	Pierce Oil	13¼	13	13	+¼
27	Prai. O. & G.	311	301	301	—13
65	Prairie P. L.	136	131	133	+1
50	St. Oil of Cal.	285	284	284	—2
65	St. Oil of Ind.	422	418	418	—3
2	St. Oil of Ky.	248	248	248	...
22	St. Oil of N. J.	405	402	402	—1
1	St. Oil of N.Y.	186	186	186	—2

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Int. C. pf., w.i.	74½	74½	74	74
200	Wab. pf. (A)	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	†Alaska Juneau	14	14	13¾	13¾
2,500	†Alta-Con. M.	73	73	68	69
7,500	*†Atlanta	33⅛	34	33	33
3,000	*†Big Cot'wood	7	7	6½	6½
5,600	*†Booth	55½	55½	54	55
1,900	Braden Copper	7½	7½	7½	7¼
3,400	Butte & N. Y.	1	1⅛	1	1¼
200	Canada Copper	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
2,700	*Cashboy	7½	7½	7	7
1,100	†Chile Copper	20½	20⅝	20¼	20⅝
1,000	*C. O. D. Con.	5	5	5	5
5,400	Con. Ariz. Sm.	[illegible]	⅝	⅝	[illegible]
200	Con. Nev.-U.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Con. Cop. M.	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
1,320	Crown Res've.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	Davis-D. Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,600	*†Emma Cop.	31	31	30	31
1,200	*Florence	54	54	53	54
300	*†Genesee Cop.	41	41	41	41
1,500	Goldfield Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1½	1½
4,600	*†Goldf. Merg.	27	27	25	25
550	Gr.-Cananea	35½	37	34½	35
400	Guanaj. Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,500	†Iron Blossom	70	70	68	68
6,000	Jumbo Ext.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	*†Kewanas	16	16	15	16
1,000	*Lone Star	7	7	7	7
600	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4 11-16
2,100	*McKin.-Dar.	32	32	30	32
1,800	*Majestic M.	60	61	59	60
2,350	New Utah B.	2⅛	3¼	2⅛	3¼
2,000	†North B. D.	[illegible]	⅝	[illegible]	⅝
18,000	†*Oro	11½	12	11½	12
500	†*Sells	25	25	25	25
1,000	†*Sandst'm K.	7½	7½	7½	7½
2,000	†*Silver Pick	12	12	12	12
300	Stand. S.-L.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
8,400	Stewart	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2,900	*Success M.	63	63	62	62
2,030	Tono. Exten.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2,700	*Tono. Merger	40	42	40	41
6,000	*Tono. J. B.	81	84	81	84
45	Tono. of Nev.	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7¼
1,700	Tri-Bullion	⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	⅝
800	Tularosa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	Tuolumne Cop.	½	[illegible]	[illegible]	½
300	United V.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	†*Wasatch	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,200	*West E. Con.	96	96	90	91
2,000	*West E. E.	4	4	4	4
150	†W. K. C. pf.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½

BONDS.

$35,000	†Chile C. 7s	115¼	115½	115¼	115⅜

*Sells cents per share. †Unlisted. ‡Odd lot.

* * *

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	June 8 Bid.	June 8 Asked.	June 7 Bid.	June 7 Asked.
Alliance Film	⅝	¾	¾	⅞
Am. Writing Paper	¾	1	¾	1
B.-Am. T. Co., Ord.	15¾	16¼	15½	16¼
B.-Am. T. Co., O. B.	16	16⅜	16	16⅜
Houston Oil	13¾	14¼	13¾	14¼
Int. Mer. Mar.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Inter. Mer. M. pf.	4½	5	4½	5
K. S. T. n. 1st pf.	83	85	83	85
McCrory S. Corp.	52	55	52	55
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	10¼
Riker & Heg., new	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
Sterling Gum	2½	2⅞	2½	2⅞
Tobacco Prod., com.	52	57	52	57
Un. C. St., n., pf.	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝
Un. C. S. Co. of Am.	98	99	98	99
RAILROADS.				
Inter. Con., w. i.	23	25	23	24
Wabash w. i.	13	13⅝	13	13⅝
Wabash pf. (b)	21⅝	22½	21½	22¼
MINING STOCKS.				
Halifax Tonopah	29	33	30	35
Nevada Hills	21	23	21	23
Nipissing Mines Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
Superstition Min Co.	22	24	22	24
Tonopah Mining	7¼	7½	7	7¼
Yukon Gold Mines	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
BONDS.				
Calaveras 6s	180	200	180	200
Kinnicutt Copper 6s	115	120	..	..
Western Pac. 5s, flat	29	30	29	30

RAILROAD LEASE APPROVED.

Board Sanctions South Jersey Link of Pennsylvania.

TRENTON, N. J., June 8.—The leasing of all the property and franchises of the Pennsylvania & Atlantic Railroad Company to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was approved today by the State Board of Public Utilities Commissioners. The lease was dated April 14, 1915, and provided that it may beterminated at any time upon sixty day's notice in writing from either party.

The Pennsylvania & Atlantic Company took over the Pemberton & Highstown railroad, from Kinkora to Birmingham, and the road from Birmingham to Seaside Park. Both have been operated for several years by the Pennsylvania and the lease gives it a closer link in the south Jersey system.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of May show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Eight roads	$2,095,766	+$188,611
Sixteen roads	11,215,111	—1,502,155
Total, (24 roads)	13,310,877	—1,313,544

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS for April—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$1,065,268	$930,432	$134,836
Def. aft. taxes	117,231	995	116,235
10 mos. gross	12,130,457	13,426,692	*1,296,234
Net aft. taxes	2,066,340	1,636,974	429,366

*Decrease.

GREAT NORTHERN SYSTEM—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
May gross	$4,884,590	$5,962,282	$1,077,692
11 mos. gross	62,022,536	70,472,017	8,449,481

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for April—

	1915.	1914.	1913
Gross	$928,931	$1,069,899	$1,095,720
Net aft. taxes	112,715	195,469	218,051
10 mos. gross	9,218,583	10,879,143	11,111,544
Net aft. tax	1,223,562	1,940,832	2,220,325

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for April—

Gross	$40,830	$42,506	$53,593
Net aft. tax	14,314	10,310	16,373
Def. aft. chg.	1,387	5,662	444
10 mos. gross	463,773	552,176	547,673
Net aft. tax	119,250	155,719	158,914
Def. aft. chg.	44,719	10,875	640

Miscellaneous Earnings.

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE CO for May—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$113,548	$110,825	$2,723
Net	58,886	56,502	2,384
Surplus	32,375	30,698	1,677
5 mos. gross	557,277	544,822	12,455
Net	281,113	276,267	4,846
Surplus	148,994	146,604	2,390

MOUNT WHITNEY POWER AND ELECTRIC for April—

Gross	56,692	56,557	135
Net after taxes	36,167	32,900	3,267
Sur. aft. chgs.	23,052	21,160	1,893
12 mos. gross	691,301	643,237	48,063
Net after taxes	415,793	33,732	83,062
Sur. aft. chgs.	266,593	211,277	55,315

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT for March—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	242,236	246,882	6,646
Net after taxes	85,097	92,171	7,074
Sur. aft. chgs.	28,257	36,208	7,951
Bal. aft. pf. divs.	2,300	10,251	7,951
3 mos. gross	724,837	739,118	14,281
Net after taxes	268,258	273,268	5,010
Sur. aft. chgs.	97,625	106,586	8,961
Bal. aft. pf. divs.	19,754	28,715	8,961

FINISHING GLOVE LEATHER.

The Industry Is Now Being Established in This Country.

Manufacturers of glove leather, it was said yesterday, have made such progress in turning out the particular kind formerly imported from abroad that the belief is general in the trade that after the war ends foreign manufacturers will experience great difficulty in recovering the American market. Up to the outbreak of hostilities last August this country was importing annually finished glove leather to the value of $2,700,000.

The principal source of supply was Germany, although France, and in a lesser degree, Italy, sent quantities of the product to this country. Early in the war the glove-making trade was confronted with a shortage in the German goods owing to the virtual blockade, while incoming shipments from the other two countries named were either curtailed or entirely too inadequate to keep the glove manufacturing plants going here. A man conversant with the situation had this to say yesterday to a TIMES reporter:

"The progress made in this country in making the fine grades of glove leather, formerly obtained for the most part from Germany, has been little short of marvelous. When the situation became acute, the Gloversville and Johnstown glove makers started in to produce the goods heretofore gotten from Europe. They have succeeded beyond their best expectations.

"While the leather manufacturers here have been handicapped in getting all of the raw material required, they have been enabled to obtain sufficient quantities to demonstrate that American finishers of this leather are fully up to their competitors abroad. The usual supplies of raw leather suitable for the best grades of gloves come from Russia, Bulgaria, Serbia, and around Cape Town. It has been almost impossible to get leather out of the first-named three countries, but the supply of Capes has come in pretty steadily.

"The users of the finished product here are enthusiastic regarding the success attending the efforts of the manufacturers. It is interesting also to note that some of the finished leather is now being exported to England to be made up into gloves, thus supplanting the German product formerly used in that country. The feeling is strong that at the close of the war, the foreigners will be unable to regain the ground lost during the conflict."

Deputy Appraiser Wolf, in charge of the Fifth Division at the Appraiser's Stores, where all foreign leather goods are examined and appraised, said yesterday that imports of fine glove leather have dropped to little or nothing.

EXPORTS ARE LOWER.

But They Are Still 50 Per Cent. Above Those Last Year.

Exports in the week ending June 5 declined $5,000,000, compared with the week before, according to the Custom House statement issued yesterday. The exports for the week were valued at $21,507,153, against $26,457,310 the week before and $24,175,030 the week before that. In the corresponding week last year the outward shipments were only $14,013,164. Total exports at this port for the year total $584,474,126, against $430,099,586 in the corresponding period of 1914.

France maintained her lead of the week before, and last week took war supplies and other merchandise valued at $7,078,519, while England stayed in second place, with shipments worth $6,110,572. Italy's purchases were heavy, totalling $1,784,718, while the Netherlands came next with exports valued at $1,478,504. Norway's share in the exports for the week totalled $616,783, while shipments to Sweden and Denmark were below the $50,000 mark. Shipments to the British possessions had a value of $535,446. Spanish shipments were set down at $163,753, a gain over previous weeks.

Argentina led among the South American countries with exports worth $878,424, while Brazil came second with shipments worth $607,659. Uruguay's exports were valued at $188,530, while Venezuela's share was valued at $136,404. Cuba bought merchandise worth $746,037. Tunis took American goods manifested at $24,902.

Exports of domestics for the week totalled $160,719, and of cotton duck, $86,140. Cuba took the largest amount sent to any one country, $59,185, Central America coming next with goods worth $36,334. Colombia's purchases of domestics rose to $19,451. The British War Office took duck worth $32,662, while the French War Department's requirements in this line had a value of $28,718. Duck for the Argentine was manifested at $13,961.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 8.—Twenty-six companies having aggregate capital stocks of $7,288,000 were incorporated today. They included:

Roller Lock Nut Co., to conduct business of Wegener Roller Lock Nut Company, $900,000; H. L. C. Wenk, A. H. Wegener, B. J. Greene, 40 Richards St., Brooklyn.

Staunton Jar Corpn., Buffalo, glassware, hardware, rubber goods, $100,000; Odell R. Blair, W. R. Smith, G. Staunton, Stamford, Conn.

Uneedus Trading Co., commission, selling agents, $60,000; H. Reid; P. G. Wern, F. Mossberg, Attleboro, Mass.

Dodge Metal Hose Co., Wellsville, metal hose connections, $50,000; E. C. Brown, P. B. Hanks, H. W. Breckenbridge, Wellsville.

Thomas Brothers Motor Co., Ithaca, develop art of aviation, manufacture aeroplanes, make exhibition flights, $50,000; H. G. Carpenter; O. R. and W. T. Thomas, Ithaca.

Love Automobile & Coach Co., Buffalo, livery, trucking, express contracting, stevedore, storage, $10,000; R. J. Mahar, W. A. Irving, J. Martin, Buffalo.

New York, Westchester & Boston Railway, Portchester, $6,000,000; J. Horace Harding; J. T. Pratt, L. S. Miller, 104 East Fortieth St.

The Port of Peace, Central Valley, realty, health resorts, hotels, restaurants, publisher, physical and psychological training, $10,000; T. Carter, S. Clennell, E. Sloan, 611 West 135th St.

S. J. Puglise, Inc., hats, gowns, dresses, textiles, $10,000; Vincent, C. and S. J. Puglise, 15 East Thirty-third St.

W. and G. Bakery and Restaurant, $10,000; G. Bruskin; M. Gershvin, H. Wolpin, Surf Avenue and Seventeenth St., Brooklyn.

Cumberland Bay Beach Co., Plattsburgh; realty, construction, managerial, $10,000; Rebecca and H. Scheier, S. S. Kempner, Plattsburgh.

Latin-American Trading Co., Buffalo; trade magazine, export agent, $10,000; A. J. Leff, E. Victor Syrcher, W. E. R. Mitchel, Kenmore.

Buyers and Business Builders Assn.; milliners, tailors, dress makers, wearing apparel, $10,000; J. J. Phelan, A. and J. L. Freeman, 33 West 34th St.

Mme. Pauline, Inc.; cleaners, renovators, dyers of fabrics, $15,000; C. M. Anderson, C. Buchmuller, P. M. Chegnay, 233 West 14th St.

United Farms; butter, eggs, cheese, food stuffs, liquors, produce, commission, $5,000; H. J. Ditte, M. Millerton, H. A. Mulbach, 1,864 Amsterdam Ave.

A. Kitzler & Co.; embroidery, $5,000; H. Wilford Levy, A. S. Keilson, S. Feniberg, 200 Broadway.

Fernwood Realty Co.; realty, hotel, apartment house, $5,000; A. L. Foss, P. Gottlieb, J. M. Woods, 2,465 Broadway.

The Louise Realty Co., $5,000; K. A. Fox, F. J. Fischer, P. J. Dunn, 15 Broad St.

Strand Mfg. Co.; cloaks, suits, $5,000; S. Tesser, I. Edelson, A. Hoffman, 631 East 9th St.

Kenyon & Childs; textiles, $5,000; J. A. Hartman, G. W. Childs, P. Kenyon, 123 East 83d St.

Concrete Appliances Co., $5,000; W. T. Challer, E. D. Boyer, N. C. Johnson, Englewood, N. J.

Myers & Koons, Albany; realty, contracting, construction, architects, engineers, supplies, $5,000; F. Koons, J. H. Myers, 322 Second Ave., Albany.

Capital increases:—Louche, Keane & Fitch, Manhattan, $1,000 to $50,000; Sea-Tang Oyster Co., New York, $500 to $30,000; Sheridan A. Walker Co., New York, $60,000 to $100,000.

Capital reduction:—Kahn & Sperber, New York, $10,000 to $2,000.

Voluntary dissolutions:—C. J. Bellinger & Co., Oswego; Message Realty Co., Albany.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 8.—The following incorporations were filed in the office of the Secretary of State today:

United Merchants and Manufacturers' Protective Association, Newark, collecting agency, $5,000; Charles G. Oppenheimer, Newark; David S. Oppenheimer, Newark; Arthur A. Arnold, Rochester, N. Y.

Morrissey & Walker, Newark, real estate, $100,000; Charles W. Morrissey, Keansburg; William Newman, Harrison; Samuel W. Walker, Newark.

LOOK FORWARD TO RECORD WHEAT CROP

Federal Reporting Board Predicts Bumper Result from Large Acreage Planted Last Fall.

MAY REACH BILLION BUSHELS

Even Minimum Estimate Exceeds Last Year's Record Crop by 59,000,000 Bushels.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—A billion-bushel wheat crop, the greatest ever grown in the world's history, is indicated for the coming harvest in today's forecast by the Federal Crop Reporting Board, on the growing Winter and Spring wheat crops.

Should that enormous quantity be harvested the United States would have upward of 285,000,000 bushels of wheat during the coming year to supply the demands of the belligerent nations in Europe. Domestic consumption this year probably will reach 525,000,000 bushels for food purposes, and about 80,000,000 bushels for seeding.

Basing its forecast on the condition of the growing crops on June 1, the Crop Reporting Board today estimated the final production of Winter and Spring wheat combined would be 950,000,000 bushels. The actual production, however, will be greater or less than the figures stated in proportion as conditions from June 1 to harvest time are better or worse than usual. A billion-bushel harvest, with good growing conditions, is not improbable in view of the fact that in the record crop year of 1912 the prospects increased by 87,000,000 bushels from June 1 to harvest.

Influenced by the prospective heavy European demands for grain, American farmers last fall sowed the largest area ever planted in this country to Winter wheat—40,169,000 acres, and this Spring 19,248,000 acres were sown to Spring wheat, exceeding last year's area by almost 2,000,000 acres.

In a statement on June 1 crop conditions the Crop Reporting Board says:

"The total production of all wheat as indicated from present conditions is 950,000,000 bushels, compared with 891,000,000 in 1914, and an average for the last five years of 686,000,000 bushels.

"The oats acreage shows an increase of 4.6 per cent., and with the high condition of 92.2 per cent., gives promise of a yield of 1,288,000,000 bushels, which, if realized, will be the second largest yield in our history."

The statistics gathered from the many correspondents and agents of the Department's Bureau of Statistics and compiled by the Crop Reporting Board, with comparisons for other years, follow:

SPRING WHEAT—Area planted, 19,248,000 acres, compared with 17,533,000 last year. Condition, 94.9 per cent. of a normal, compared with 95.5 last year, and 93.8, the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 14.1 bushels per acre, compared with 11.8 last year, and 13.8, the 1909-13 average. Estimated total production, 274,000,000 bushels, compared with 206,027,000 last year, and 245,000,000, the 1909-13 average.

WINTER WHEAT—Area planted, 40,169,000 acres, compared with 36,008,000 last year. Condition, 85.8 per cent. of a normal, compared with 92.9 on May 1 this year, 92.7 on June 1 last year, and 82.3 the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 16.9 bushels per acre, compared with 19.0 last year and 15.6 the 1909-13 average. Estimated total production, 676,000,000 bushels, compared with 684,990,000 last year, and 441,000,000, the 1909-13 average.

ALL WHEAT—Area planted, 59,417,000 acres, compared with 53,541,000 last year. Condition, 88.2 per cent. of a normal, compared with 93.7 last year and 86.7 the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 16.0 bushels per acre, compared with 16.6 last year and 14.7 the 1909-13 average. Estimated total production, 950,000,000 bushels, compared with 891,017,000 last year, and 686,000,000, the 1909-13 average.

OATS—Area planted, 40,193,000 acres, compared with 38,442,000 last year. Condition, 92.2 per cent. of a normal, compared with 89.5 last year and 88.6, the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 32.4 bushels per acre, compared with 29.7 last year and 30.6 the 1909-13 average. Estimated total production, 1,288,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,141,060,000 last year, and 1,131,000,000, the 1909-13 average.

BARLEY—Area planted, 7,393,000 acres, compared with 7,565,000 last year. Condition, 94.8 per cent. of a normal, compared with 95.5 last year and 90.6 the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 26.6 bushels per acre, compared with 25.8 last year and 24.3, the 1909-13 average. Estimated total production, 197,000,000 bushels, compared with 194,953,000 last year, and 182,000,000 the 1909-13 average.

RYE—Condition, 92.0 per cent. of a normal, compared with 93.3 on May 1 this year, 93.6 on June 1 last year, and 90.4 the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 16.8 bushels per acre, compared with 16.8 last year and 16.1 bushels, the 1909-13 average.

HAY—Condition, 87.8 per cent. of a normal, compared with 89.8 on May 1 this year, 88.7 last year, and 87.6, the seven-year average.

PASTURES—Condition, 91.3 per cent. of a normal, compared with 87.2 on May 1 last, 89.8 in 1912, and 80.4, the ten-year average.

APPLES—Condition, 70.1 per cent. of a normal, compared with 73.7 last year and 65.9 the ten-year average. Estimated total production, 191,000,000 bushels, compared with 253,000,000 last year and 176,000,000, the 1909-13 average.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Number of Cases Where Refunds Will Have to be Made.

The board made many decisions in favor of importers involving the classification of beaded articles, brooches, buckles, and coral ornaments imported under the Tariff act of 1909. As most of these decisions follow rulings of the Customs Court, heavy refunds will have to be made by the Government to the protestants. Protests sustained were filed by J. Mamluck & Co., Albert Lorsch & Co., American Express Company, Wiener Brothers, Lord & Taylor, Emrich, King & Schorsch, B. Altman & Co., Franklin Simon & Co., Maison Frances, New York, and O. G. Hempstead & Son, Philadelphia. Claims overruled were Emrich, King & Schorsch, affecting a great variety of jewelry goods. Most of the duties against which complaint was made were at 85 or 60 per cent., while the reductions approved by the board stood at 60 or 45 per cent. ad valorem.

The board declined to upset the Collector's classification on fish of various kinds imported packed in tins. The importers losing were Reid, Murdoch & Co., R. S. Boak & Co., John Monroe & Co., North American Mercantile Company, Austin, Nichols & Co., Abraham & Straus, Agelo Angelo Irasi, the Strohmeyer & Arpe Company, Meyer & Lange, and the Newman & Schwiers Company.

Hamilton & Co., Bridgeport, in protesting the Collector's rate of duty on mohair wearing apparel in part of braid, failed to mention the provision of the tariff law under which they claimed the merchandise dutiable. The claim read: "We claim that this rate of 60 per cent. was assessed merely on account of the braid that was used on the coats. We understand that the question is up for decision before the United States Court, and we hereby file protest against the rate of duty assessed. In affirming the Collector Judge Howell remarked that the importers failed to comply with Paragraph N, Section 3, of the act of 1913, which requires that the reasons for the objection to the assessment shall be "distinctly and specifically" set forth in the protest.

The board served notice anew on importers that paints or colors intended for children's use imported under the Tariff act are not entitled to entry at 15 or 20 per cent. as artists' colors. It was decided that B. Illfelder & Co., the protestants, must stand the Collector's tax of 35 per cent. as toys.

JACQUARDS AND CHAINS.

Customs Decisions on These Things to be Appealed From.

The Treasury Department yesterday requested Assistant Attorney General Hanson, in charge of the Government's tariff litigation, to take an appeal from a recent decision of the Board of General Appraisers in a test case concerning muslin curtains and piece goods. The appeal is expected to be heard by the Customs Court early in the Fall.

The board, in sustaining the importers, held the curtains to be dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem under the provisions for Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton, and the piece goods at the appropriate rates according to the average yarn number. Mr. Hanson will go before the court with the contention that all of the goods are properly dutiable as originally assessed, at 35 per cent. ad valorem as Jacquard figured upholstery fabrics.

Another appeal ordered by the department relates to rope chain which had been assessed at compound rates the equivalent of 85 per cent. ad valorem, act of 1909, for "rope and fancy patterns of chain, composed of rolled gold plate." The board reversed this classification, and gave a rate of 60 per cent. as "unfinished parts of jewelry."

HOPE TO REORGANIZE GREENHUT BUSINESS

Trustees' Lawyers Mapping Out Plans for a Settlement with the Creditors.

HALT BANKRUPTCY HEARING

Ten Per Cent. Cash and 90 Per Cent. in Stock of Three Classes Likely to be Offered.

The terms of the reorganization of the J. B. Greenhut Company are likely to be announced this week. When Peter B. Olney, referee in the bankruptcy proceedings, called the meeting to order yesterday in the Merchants Association rooms, he was informed that arrangements for a settlement were well under way, and it would be better if there was an adjournment for a week.

No particulars of the scheme to be proposed were given, but Mr. Olney was assured by Henry W. Taft, who with Joseph N. Rosenberg, appeared for the trustees, that an adjournment could hurt no one and might be of great benefit to all. In this Mr. Taft was joined by Joseph Hartfield, counsel for the Bondholders' Committee, and Richard Everett Dwight, counsel for the Dommerich Committee of Merchandise Creditors. Herbert R. Limburg, who appeared for the first time for Mrs. Vogel, one of the bondholders, also approved. Selden Bacon, the counsel for the Ivins Committee of Creditors, did not oppose the adjournment, but stated his intention of scrutinizing the suggested settlement very carefully.

It was learned afterwards from Mr. Dwight that probably the settlement would be reached through the formation of a new company, which would run the Greenhut stores. The merchandise creditors were likely to be invited to take 90 per cent. of their claims in the shares of the new company, the other 10 per cent. being paid them in cash. The stock would be divided into three kinds. The first would consist of $3,000,000 to $3,500,000 of first preferred cumulative 6 per cent. stock, its amount being regulated by the amount of truly saleable assets. This would be reckoned according to the amount of the merchandise stocks in hand, but would not cover such non-saleable assets as the delivery service.

The second class of stock would be 6 per cent. preferred, not cumulative, while the third or common stock would have no par value. How much of each class of stock is to be given to a creditor in exchange for the 90 per cent. of his claims has not been suggested.

The real estate of the firm has presented the chief difficulty in considering the reorganization. It was stated in court that after the first mortgage on the Greenhut buildings had been settled there probably did not remain an equity of more than $200,000 to satisfy bonds of $6,000,000. Consequently the holders of the bonds under the second mortgage will have to face a radical scale down. It is expected they will take over the real estate and lease it to the new company at a rate which will enable it to earn 4 per cent. on its estimated value. Meanwhile the bondholders will have exchanged their securities for stock, both common and preferred, in the new company at such a ratio as to make $6,000,000 of bonds the equivalent of $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 of stock.

The precise terms of the offer of reorganization, Mr. Dwight said, were likely to be made known this week by the bondholders' committee to the creditors' committees.

Sharp words passed in court between Joseph Hartfield, counsel for the bondholders committee, and Selden Bacon and Saul S. Myers, of the Ivins creditors committee. Mr. Bacon asserted that his committee represented clients to the extent of $700,000, but Mr. Hartfield denied that that committee had filed more than $500,000 of claims. Mr. Bacon retorted that if there was anything bad about the proposed settlement, he was prepared to bring it to light.

When Mr. Dwight was asked whether there was any possibility of recovering from the Monmouth Securities Company any of the $500,000 which the J. B. Greenhut Company paid to it last December, he replied that this was paid four months before the bankruptcy proceedings began. The law refused to recognize any preferential creditors, who had received their money more than four months before a bankruptcy petition was filed, so that any one might judge for himself what chance the creditors had of regaining the $500,000.

The hearing will be continued next Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Olney will hold a special hearing this morning to determine whether the trustees should advance the money to pay the interest on the first mortgage, which fell due some weeks ago. It has been suggested that the trustees should advance it and should hold back the money from what they will pay to the bondholders.

Favors State Budget Plan.

Dr. F. A. Cleveland, Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, issued a statement yesterday praising the proposed amendment to the State Constitution introduced in the Constitutional Convention by John G. Saxe to require the Governor each year to go before the Legislature with his appropriation bills and submit a definite financial program for meeting estimated expenditures.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The Government report, covering the condition of the wheat crop on June 1, was published after the close of the market yesterday, and indicated by far the largest crop ever produced. The condition of Winter wheat was placed at 85.8 per cent., a loss of only 7.1 per cent. from last month, despite the sensationally bullish reports of damage from insects and one thing or another during the past month; while the condition of Spring wheat was 94.9 per cent or 1.1 per cent. above the ten year average. The total indicated yield of both Winter and Spring wheat was 950,000,000 bushels, compared with 900,000,000 estimated a year ago, a total yield last year of 891,017,000, and the yield in 1913 of 763,380,000, which was a record crop up to that time. The market during the day was feverish, with considerable liquidation for over the report and prices lost 1¾@3 cents, although closing somewhat above the low point of the day. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 1.31⅞ and No. 2 hard at 1.35⅝, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, export billed; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 1.33¼ and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 1.31½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	..	..	1.19	1.22	93
September	..	..	1.14⅝	1.16½	94⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.13⅝	1.10	1.11¾	1.14¼	83⅞
September	1.10	1.06½	1.08⅝	1.10½	86⅛

CORN.

The corn market was moderately active and prices were easier, closing with net losses of ⅜ to ½c. The visible supply in the United States showed a decrease of 1,742,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 81½c prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	71¼	69⅝	70⅞	71¼	68⅛
September	72	70½	71½	72	59⅛

OATS.

The oats market declined ⅝ to 1⅜c under liquidation over the Government report, which indicated a yield of 1,288,000,000 bushels, or 147,000,000 larger than last year's final figures. The local cash market was easy, standard being quoted at 55c; No. 2 white, 55½c; No. 3 white, 54½c; No. 4 white, 54c; fancy clipped white, 56 to 57½c; ordinary clipped white, 55 to 56½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	45½	44¼	44⅝	46	38¼
September	41	40	40½	41⅛	..

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was comparatively quiet, with operations without special significance. Early in the day prices were a little higher, in sympathy with hogs, but toward the close an easier tone developed, owing to the weakness in grain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 15,000; estimated for Wednesday 27,000. Kansas City received 12,000 and Omaha 10,700, while total interior receipts were 93,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	9.73	9.65	9.65	9.75	10.07
September	10.00	9.90	9.90	10.00	10.25
Ribs—					
July	10.52	10.50	10.50	10.52	11.35
September	10.82	10.80	10.80	10.83	11.40
Pork—					
July	17.95	17.80	17.80	17.90	20.75
September	18.35	18.20	18.20	18.30	19.92

COTTONSEED OIL.

Price changes in the cottonseed oil market were narrow, closing at 2 points net decline to 1 point advance. The range of prices follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.18@6.30	6.20
June	..	..	6.20@6.28	6.20
July	6.32	6.29	6.29@6.30	6.31
August	6.49	6.48	6.48@ ..	6.47
September	6.60	6.59	6.59@6.61	6.58
October	6.63	6.63	6.63@6.64	6.63
November	..	..	6.53@6.58	6.52
December	6.55	6.55	6.55@6.57	6.54
January	6.57	6.55	6.56@6.59	6.55

COFFEE.

Trading was more active in the coffee market, total sales amounting to 43,750 bags, and prices were firmer, closing with net gains of 7 to 10 points. The local spot market was inactive but firm, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¼c.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	5.85@5.88	5.75
July	6.98	6.84	6.93@6.94	6.83
August	..	..	6.92@6.93	6.84
September	6.92	6.84	6.92@6.93	6.84
October	6.86	6.86	6.93@6.95	6.84
November	..	..	6.94@6.95	6.84
December	6.95	6.85	6.94@6.95	6.84
January	..	..	6.98@7.00	6.89
February	..	..	7.01@7.03	6.93
March	..	..	7.05@7.07	6.98
April	..	..	7.10@7.11	7.03
May	..	..	7.15@7.17	7.08

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week, 99,576 packages; last week, 51,868 packages. Exports to tropical countries, 226 packages; imports, 28 packages. Supplies are coming forward very freely, and after the fractional advance recorded last Thursday the market has again eased off, closing about steady, particularly on the fine grades. Consumptive demand is not up to the full figures of last year and there is not so much out-of-town demand, but a good deal of stock is going in storage and some important speculative negotiations are now under way. Quotations cover general current sales. Renovated, ladles, and packing stock have all gained about ½c during the week and close firm. Creamery, extras, (93 score,) 28c; higher scoring, 28½@29c; firsts, 27@27¾c; seconds, 25½@26½c; thirds, 24@24½c; State dairy, finest, 27½@28c; good to prime, 26@27c; common to fair, 23@25½c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 21½@22½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21½c; lower grades, 20@21c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 21c; No. 2, 20½c; lower grades, 19@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week 182,824 cases. Although the market has continued somewhat above a parity with other points, there has been no very noticeable increase in receipts. However, with demand inactive the situation on most descriptions of eggs has weakened, and at the close the market is unsettled with a considerable accumulation of medium grades. Fancy clean eggs and high grade dirties and checks are about steady at this writing, but there is a very general weakness in the market on average offerings. Most of the current receipts of ungraded stock have lately sold from 18@19c, and even among the graded eggs the proportion of the stock good enough to command top quotation for firsts and better is relatively small. Nearby white eggs steady; browns easy. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22½@23½c; extra firsts, 21@21½c; firsts, 19@20½c; seconds, 18@18½c; thirds and poorer, 17@17½c; dirties, No. 1, 18c; No. 2 and poorer, 15½@17½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 16½@17c; culls and inferior, 12@16c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 24½@25c; ordinary to good, 22@24c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 22@24c; Western, gathered whites, 21@23c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 22½@23½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20½@22c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 22@25c; Baltimore, per dozen, 21@24c; Western, 17@20c; Tennessee and other Southern, 16@18c.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.02	Kentucky Con.	.02
Andes	.08	Mexican	.42
Belcher	.25	Occidental Con.	.79
Best & Belcher	.07	Ophir	.13
Caledonia	.26	Overman	.06
Challenge Con.	.06	Savage	.04
Confidence	.07	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.08	Sierra Nevada	.08
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.16
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.02
Hale Norcross	.03	Yellow Jacket	.32
TONOPAH.		C. O. D.	.04
Belmont	4.50	Comb. Fraction	.09
Jim Butler	.80	D'field Daisy	.05
McNamara	.03	D'field B. B.	.03
Midway	.17	Florence	.50
Mizpah Exten.	.25	G'field Con. M.	1.45
Montana	.30	G'field Merger	.25
North Star	.15	Jumbo Exten.	1.50
Rescue Eula	.09	Lone Star	.08
Tonopah Exten.	3.30	Silver Pick	.10
Tonopah Merger	.39	Vernal	.05
West End	.87	Nevada Hills	.20
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.43
Atlanta	.32	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.52	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	10⅝	11	Gold Sov.	5	5¼
Elkton	38	40⅝	Isabella	17¾	18
El Paso	90	105	Jackpot	6⅞	9
Findlay	4⅝	5	McKinney	35½	38
Golden C.	177½	178¼	Portland	141½	144
Gold Dol.	3	4	Vindicator	163	165

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., light variable winds.

Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; light n. w. winds.

La.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; light n. winds.

East Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; light variable winds.

West Tex., Okla., and Ark.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Tenn., Ky.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., warmer Wed.

Ohio and Ind.—Cloudy and warmer Wed. Thurs. fair; gentle s. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Wed., probably showers. Thurs. fair gentle w. to n. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair in w., showers in e. Wed. Thurs. fair, moderate w. winds.

Ill.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; cooler Wed. and warmer Thurs. in n.

Mo.—Fair Wed. Thurs. cloudy.

Wis.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; warmer Thurs. and in w. Wed.

Minn.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs. cloudy.

Iowa—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; probably showers by Wed. night in w.; warmer Wed. and in e. Thurs.

N. Dak.—Cloudy and warmer Wed., Thurs. fair and cooler.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Wed., cooler Thurs.

Neb.—Cloudy and warmer Wed., probably with showers. Thurs. cloudy; cooler by night.

Kan.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs., possibly showers by Wed. night; warmer Wed.

STOP FIGHT ON SUBWAY.

Hotel Martinique Won't Block Gas Main Tower on Broadway.

The Broadway Association announced yesterday that the protest made by the owners of the Hotel Martinique to the Public Service Commission over the erection of a tower and anchorage for the Broadway gas main on the north side of Thirty-second Street, just east of Broadway, had been withdrawn, and the subway work at that point will be allowed to proceed.

W. S. Gilson, Vice President of the hotel company, is a member of the Executive Committee of the Broadway Association. After a consultation with the subway engineers, he used his efforts to have the objections of the hotel people withdrawn in favor of hastening the completion of the Broadway subway, and

Marking Time
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What are the possibilities of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas is a problem in which many of the road's bondholders and stockholders are largely interested. One of the leading authorities on railroads has a very interesting and searching review of these possibilities in the current issue.
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The Wabash Reorganization
We have just prepared a comprehensive analysis of the reorganization plan of the Wabash Railroad, showing the position of the present security holders and pointing out the advantages or disadvantages. Further, this analysis shows exactly where the stockholders will stand in the future if they decide to pay the heavy cash assessments.
A limited number of copies of this analysis are available.
Moody's Investors Service,
35 Nassau Street, New York.
Tel. 1299 Cortlandt.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, June 22, 1915, for Contract 166—for furnishing, delivering, and installing, where required, bronze or steel ladders, nozzles, and other articles.

The points of delivery or installation are along the line of the Catskill Aqueduct, between the Ashokan Reservoir, in the Town of Olive, Ulster County, and Hill View Reservoir, in the City of Yonkers, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, June 22, 1915, for Contract 159, for the construction of a coagulating plant in the Town of Mt. Pleasant, Westchester County, New York. The structure will be of steel, about 26 feet wide by 67 feet long, inside of which will be a steel bunker for storing about 600 tons of sulphate of alumina and a conveyor for raising the material to this bunker.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, D. C., June 1, 1915.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M. on June 10, 1915, for the construction of Section 4 of Anacostia Main Interceptor, in the District of Columbia, involving the construction of about 3,000 linear feet of trunk sewer, 4' 6" x 5' 0". Forms of proposals, specifications, and necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. OLIVER P. NEWMAN, LOUIS BROWNLOW, CHARLES W. KUTZ, Commissioners, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M. June 23, 1915, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering to tidewater, New York Harbor, two 6-panel fourth order fixed lenses and two 6-panel fourth order flashing lenses. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

J. SPENCER TURNER COMPANY.
TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that eighty-five (85) six (6) per cent. twenty-year debentures of J. Spencer Turner Company, bearing the following numbers, have been drawn for redemption, to be redeemed at par and accrued interest:

3, 14, 23, 67, 68, 82, 85, 129, 176, 206, 217, 222, 224, 247, 257, 298, 311, 317, 321, 330, 339, 345, 346, 360, 400, 440, 442, 478, 491, 521, 550, 557, 585, 628, 630, 634, 644, 647, 648, 655, 724, 725, 740, 785, 818, 834, 857, 860, 874, 877, 888, 894, 895, 901, 908, 919, 924, 930, 934, 969, 1003, 1047, 1108, 1128, 1153, 1160, 1170, 1172, 1189, 1211, 1215, 1227, 1228, 1242, 1249, 1250, 1269, 1272, 1319, 1380, 1450, 1458, 1473, 1481, 1541.

Said debentures will be redeemed at the aforesaid price on presentation and surrender thereof with all unpaid coupons attached on and after the 15th day of June, 1915, at the office of J. Spencer Turner Company, 86 Worth Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Said debentures shall cease to draw interest on the 15th day of June, 1915.

J. SPENCER TURNER COMPANY,
By FREDERICK W. MURPHY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

American Woolen Company

Sixty-Fifth Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company of record June 18, 1915, will be paid on July 15, 1915.

Transfer Books for Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business June 18, 1915, and will be reopened July 1, 1915.

Checks will be mailed.

WM. H. DWELLY, JR., Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., June 8, 1915.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.
Notice of Dividend on Preferred Stock.

The second installment of 1¾% of the seven per cent. dividend which was declared upon the preferred stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation on January 19, 1915, will be payable on July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on June 16, 1915; the third on October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on September 16, 1915, and the fourth on January 3, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 16, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

Dated June 1, 1915.
B. H. JONES, Secretary.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION, 43 Exchange Place, New York, MANAGERS
The Manila Electric Railroad and Lighting Corporation.

The Board of Directors of THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION has declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT (1½%) on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Thursday, July 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 18th, 1915.
T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY.
First Preferred Stock Dividend
Number 13.
New York, June 7, 1915.

The Board of Directors have declared the thirteenth quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the outstanding First Preferred Stock of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, payable July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 17, 1915. The transfer books will close at 3:00 P. M. on June 17, 1915, and will reopen at 10:00 A. M. on July 2, 1915. Checks will be mailed.
JOHN H. WILES, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 64.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable July 15th, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business June 19th, 1915.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY AND POWER CO.
149 Broadway, New York, May 28, 1915.

The Board of Directors of Virginia Railway & Power Company has this day declared a dividend of three per cent., equal to three dollars per share on the PREFERRED STOCK of said Company, payable on July 20th, 1915, to Preferred Stockholders of record on June 30th, 1915. The Transfer Books will not be closed. Dividend cheques will be mailed.
G. B. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Argonaut Consolidated Mining Company
43 Cedar Street

Fourth Dividend: The regular quarterly dividend of 7½ cents a share and an extra dividend of 2½ cents a share have been declared payable on June 21st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 12th, 1915.
Dated, New York, June 8th, 1915.
MARK M. SALOMON, Treasurer.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.

Quarterly dividends of 1½% on the Six Per Cent. Preferred Stock and 1¾% on the Seven Per Cent. Second Preferred Stock of the Company have been declared, payable July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1915.
F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.
New York, June 8, 1915.

THE MAY DEPARTMENT STORES CO.
15 Broad St., N. Y. City, June 3rd, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. upon the preferred capital stock of the May Department Stores Company, payable July 1st, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on June 15th, 1915. Checks will be mailed.
DAVID MAY, President.

THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.
Philadelphia, Pa., May 27, 1915.

The Board of Directors of The Baldwin Locomotive Works has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable July 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 13th, 1915.
WILLIAM deKRAFFT, Secretary.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 8, 1915.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid July 1, 1915, to the registered holders of June 12, 1915. Transfer books will be closed on the 12th inst., and will be reopened June 16, 1915.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

A dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock for the quarter ending June 30th, 1915, has been declared payable July 1st, 1915, to holders of record at the close of business June 15th, 1915. The stock transfer books will not be closed.
GEO. H. DANFORTH, Secretary.
New York, June 2d, 1915.

NATIONAL LICORICE COMPANY.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 52.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on June 30th next to all Preferred Stockholders of record June 25th.
June 8th, 1915.
H. W. PETHERBRIDGE, Treasurer.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company
Common Stock Dividend.
New York, June 8, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. from the current earnings for the quarter ending March 31, 1915, payable June 30, 1915, to stockholders of record June 18, 1915.
HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company
Preferred Stock Dividend.
New York, June 8, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. from the current earnings for the quarter ending March 31, 1915, payable June 30, 1915, to stockholders of record June 18, 1915.
HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of The Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 165 Broadway, (Room 1,209,) Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Monday, the 14th day of June, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes, namely: To elect Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year; to take action on the declaration of abandonment of a part of the route of The Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company in University Place from the north side of 14th Street to 8th Street adopted by the Board of Directors on the 1st day of June, 1915, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. H. M. FISHER, Secretary.
Dated June 1, 1915.

TWENTY-THIRD ST. RAILWAY CO.

The Annual Meeting of the Twenty-third Street Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room 1,209, 165 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, June 21st, 1915, at 4:00 o'clock P. M., for the following purposes, namely: To reduce the number of Directors from thirteen to nine, to adopt revised code of by-laws, to elect Directors and Inspectors of election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
H. M. FISHER, Secretary.
Dated June 9th, 1915.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE AETNA NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
Dated at Hartford, Conn., April 26, 1915.
H. T. HOLT, Cashier.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar. Case on—Robinson<Van Riper. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

Jamison<Tug G S Tice
NY & Balt Transp Co<SS Westlands.
Wilson Shipping Co<SS Manna Hata.
De Visser<same.
Higgins<Anglo-Algerian SS Co.
P & P C & I Co<Van Wickle.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Gen Elec Co<Sundh Elec. (2.)
Strause Gas Iron Co<W M Crane Co.
Safe Cabinet<Globe-Wernicke Co.
Vance & Sullivan<Edison.
Jacobson<De Mille.
Keys<Mayer.
Gammons<Cuplin & Hyman.
Parker<Soc Francaise des Films.
Knorpp Candy Co<Kashner.
Weber Elec Co<Nat Gas, &c, Co.
Bovynk<Nov Showcase Co.
Pines<Rothenberg.
Lavers<Richard.
Rockrohr<Gorman.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 323, P. O. Building—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar. Case on—Kitner<Atlantic Com Co. No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar. Outlook Env Co<Gen Paper Goods Mfg Co. At 2 P. M.

Barnes<"Edward G Murray."
Melsukas<Greenough R A C Co.
Yanusanckus<Mallory SS Co.
Gilbert<Colby.
Milkman<Arthe.
Lande<Steinberg.
Individual D C Co<Public Serv Cup Co.
Gusicki<Pine H C Co.
Bonnell<Ward.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Mecum v. Becker, aplt., impld.; The R. and L. Co. v. Metz, aplt.—Orders affirmed, with costs, and questions certified answered in the negative.

Cohen, suing, &c., v. Illinois Surety Co., aplt.; Sciabaila, suing, &c., v. same.—Order in each case affirmed, with costs, first and third questions answered in the negative, second question not answered.

N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. v. Public Service Commission, Second District, aplt.; two cases.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Flint v. Prest Life and Trust Co. of Phila., aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Strong, aplt.-rspt., v. Gambier, Trustee, &c., et al.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

Travis v. Knox Terpezone Co.—Order affirmed, with costs, first and second questions certified, answered in affirmative, third question in negative.

People v. Sprague, 2d.—Motion for affirmance of conviction without argument for lack of diligent prosecution of appeal denied; assignment of present counsel for appellant vacated, and Louis H. Watkins assigned to represent appellant upon the appeal.

People v. Schmidt.—Motion for affirmance of judgment without argument denied, inasmuch as counsel for appellant does not appear to be at fault for the delay; case set for argument on second Monday of Fall session; this without prejudice to a motion for assignment of counsel.

Andrews, aplt., v. Cohen.—Motion to dismiss appeals from orders granted and appeals dismissed, with costs, and $10 costs of motion. Motion to dismiss appeal from judgment denied, $10 costs.

Town of Hempstead et al. v. State Board of Tax Comm'rs et al., rspts., Town of Oyster Bay et al., aplts.—Motion to amend remittitur granted, and remittitur amended by adding after the words "in this court in favor of appellants" the words "the costs, including disbursements therein provided, shall abide the final determination of the proceeding, and the amount of services and expenses of counsel in the proceedings shall be in all things subject to future order in the proceedings."

Re Jones, aplt., v. Standard Plunger Elevator Co.; Re application for letters temporary admn. on goods of Hill, decd.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Merrill v. United Box Board and Paper Co.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs.

The Colorado & Southern Ry Co. v. Blair et al., &c., aplts., impld., with the Equitable Trust Co. of New York; Rives v. Bartlett et al., aplts.; McArthur v. Order of United Commercial Travelers of America, aplt.—Motions for reargument denied, $10 costs.

Quinby v. Stallo, aplt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, $10 costs.

DAY CALENDAR.

Delevan<NY, NH & H RR.
Herald Sq Rty Co<Saks & Co.
Carlisle<Norris.
Hamilton Tr Co<Atlas Imp Co.
Plympton<Liebler.
Penn RR Co<Titus.
China & Japan Trading Co<Turner Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, C. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—Enumerated motions.—At 2 P. M.

Cox<Cryder.
Campagna Const Co<Underwood.
Collins<McCarthy.
Miller<Robinson.
Conoscenti<Holbrook, C & R Corp.
Aisberg<Neugent.
Hill<Troegerlith Tile Co.
Archer<Equit Life Assurance Society.
Marston<Frisbie.
Re Man Bridge, &c, (Simpson.)
Beardsley<Sherrill.
People<Rible.
Frankel<Farmers' L & Trust Co.
Blair<Turbo & Elec Const Co.
Kahn<Mahler Co.
Ernstthal<Proctor.
Andrews<Gardner.
Met Life Ins Co<Read.
Schleich<Schleich.
Grant<Greene Cons Copper Co.

APPELLATE TERM—Guy, Bijur, and Page, JJ.—At 10 A. M.—For hearing of appeals from Municipal Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Assoc Bill Posters & Dist Protect Co.
De Marco<CNY.
Judge<Henderson.
Caplin<Caplin.
Robertson<Mount & Robertson.
Balassa<Kirsh.
Bryan<Beasley.
Bryan<University Soc. Inc.
Re Loeffler<Bell.
Weill<Cahn.
Re Schultze, (Kreppel)
Re Matheson, (Farley)
Roberts<Kleiner.
Wald<Jermon.
Moller<Taylor.
Faden<Faden.
Re Peyster.
Myers<Scheffler.
Driscoll<Hecht.
Jacobson<Jacobson.
Ahearn<Ahearn.
Century Opera Co<Publishers Print Co.
Re CNY, (Charter Const Co.)
Ziemkow<Donnelly.
Ruane<H H Oddie, Inc.
Re Hoevel Sand Blast Machine Co.
Staubach<Machiz. (3.)
Colonial Motion Pict Corp<Chester.
Campbell<Campbell.
Bondy<Robinson.
Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg Co<Holman.
Whitefeld<McDonough.
Eckhardt<Eckhardt.
CNY<McNulty.
Emmet<Am Un Fire I Co. (2.)
Heymann<Kaplan.
Hudson Hostelry Co<Mitchell.
Montague<Carter.
Minneci<Soc de Mutuo Soccorso.
Patten<Harper's Weekly Corp. (2.)
Yachnowitz<Levy.
Kruger<Kruger.
Brenner<Brenner.
Riviera Realty Co<Ill Surety Co.
Dockendorf<Schubert.
Woytchuk<Am Agric Chem Co.
Leppanen<Otis Elev Co.
Hodges<Quigley.
Waxberg<L & D Rty Corp.
G F Root Co<N Y C & H R R R.
Geo H Bodee & Bros, Inc<French.
Waite<Shea.
Kashowitz<Kanrich.

PART II.—Greenbaum, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Re Nereid Av.
Lambert<Lambert.
Latham Rty Co<Hudson Trust Co.
Gotham Nat Bk<Butters.
Turner<Parsons.
Lasky<Coverdale.
Markow<Mason.
Cradel<Cradel.
Re Hering Av.
Saloraon<No Brit, &c, Ins Co.
Herren<Herron.
Demurrers:
Hudson Bldg Co<Comp Gen Transatlantic.
Van Dyk<Friend & Raby.
Undefended divorces:
Oliveri,
Weingarten,
Roth,
White,
Mathey,
Kevidtek,
Cook,
Magyarics,
Altman,
Moss,
Mayer,
Dosbrava,
Lieberman,
Borland,
Cohen,
McElroy,
Wells,
Bronston,
Ullmayer,
Langone.
General calendar:
Aginsky<Aginsky.
Goldberg<Cohen.
Moodligh<McEwen.
Hirsch<Hirsch.
Clacher<NY Co Bank.
Delzio<Palese.
Crandall<Du Vivico & Co.
Johnson<Bache.
Scherbner Ir Wks<Rossell.
Cohen<Alvord.
Akron Bldg Co<Chapin Home.
Bank of US<Goldstein
Schoenfeld<Rhode Isl Worsted Co.
NY Rys<Met St Ry.
Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld.
Bascon<Bascon.
Treutle<Treutle.
Coghlan<Corn Ex Bk.
O'Beirne<Nixon.
Eulhardt<Lewis.
Beattie, Jr<Hooper.
Dammann<New Eng Casualty Co.
Wolf<Tanenbaum.
Electra Toy & Novelty Co<Simon.
Land & Lien Co<Appell.
United Women's Apparel Co<Salomon.
Rickelhaupt<Cracow.
Carucci<Raynolds.
O'Connor<O'Connor.
Jara<Jara.
Cohen<Batchker.
Sussman<Int R T.
Bastine<Mabie.
Frank<Frank.
Morris<Morris.
Gross<Feser.
Donald<Travelers Ins Co of Hartford.
Harris<Harris.
U S Cas Co<Anderson Elec Car Co.
Dentzmann<Multigraphing Typewr Co.
Weening<Pullman.
Henry<King.
Weinzweig<Weinsweig.
Horowitz Bros & Margaretan<Horowitz.
Bluthenthal & Bickart, Inc<Reiss.
Aiken<Aiken.
Sexauer & Lemke<Allerton-38th St Co.
Callahan Estate<Man Ry.
Atwater<Merchants Motor Sales Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inq—Peters<Lubeer.
Same<Pigmatello.
Same<Mastin.
Same<Jaros.
Same<Dampray.
Same<Richardson.
Same<Matusck.
Same<Norbut.
Same<Newquist.
Goldmutz<Baumgold.
Brenner<Brenner.
Peters<Gilleran.
Case on.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Dunn<CNY.
Smith<Flint.
Levy<Standard Utility Co.
Hopler<CNY.
Case on.

PART IV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART V.—Delany, J.—Adjourned until Monday, June 14.

PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

E Donohue<Santononi Cont Co. (2.)
E Donohue<same.
Van Saun<Cons Gas.
Kubre<Atlas, &c, Co
Dezell<Hellmers.
Slavitz<Battista.
Sponsiello<B H RR.
Liebowitz<L I RR.
Levin<Aronson.
Pergrum<CNY.
Clark<Mason & Seaman Transp Co.
Murray<J J McGrath Plumbing Co.
Pizzente<Underpg & Foundation Co.
Withington<Boettger.
E Adams<Fitzgerald.
F Adams<same.
Gross<Simon.
Kulaschik<Holbrook C & R.
Grove<Kinnier.
Pearson<Houpt.
Baeder<Reed.
Buckley<Von Clausen.
Lent<Gulf Refining Co
Lane<Smith.
Case on.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

P Cahill<Evan.
M Cahill<same.
Capazzi<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Measter<Cathcart.
Contanza<Sitzer.
O'Connor<F T Nesbit & Co.
Bonner<Van Smyth.
Oliver<Oliver.
Conley<NY & Q El L & P Co.
M Garlick<NY Rys.
H Garlick<same.
Devonish<Imperial Inv Corp.
Murrey<B H RR.
Williams<CNY.
Root<NY Cons RR.
Loughman<CNY.
Gottwald<Linch.
Kriedman<NY Rys.
Schneider<West Side Const Co.
Case on.

PART IX.—Adjourned for the term.

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on: Middleton<Whitridge. No day calendar.

PART XI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Cohen<Neptune C Smyth, Inc.
Arnheimer<Hess.
Winn<Pitts Const Co.
Duffy<L I RR.
Passel<Bord C M Co.
Wertheimer<Schmelder.
R Schmedes<Defaa.
H Schmedes<same.
Bass<Enton.
La Rocca<Emp C Sub.
Case on.

PART XII.—Recess.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Model F T Co<Fields.
Rosenberg<Kreeger.
Wood<Fiske.
Kirschbaum<A M F.
Trop<Held.
Federal T C Co<Potterton Bros.
Guarantor Rty Corp<Schiff.
Gen Accident, &c, Co<Kelly.
Kelly<Gen Accident, &c, Co.
Hoguet<Southern Surety Co.
McFarland<No Am Acci Ins Co.
Shedd Elec Co<Baily.
Weinschenker<Ocean Acci, &c, Co.
Title Guar, &c, Co<CNY.
Fischer<Schram.
Pankin<Von Raitz.
Parsons<Blatch (2.)
Peoples Surety Co<Mack Pav, &c, Co.
Strysower<Block.
Knick Ind, &c, Film Co<Ward Baking Co.
Cramp & Co<Mass B & I Co.
Ingraham Adv Co<Nat 5 & 25 Cent Mag.
Damers<Barker.
Stein<Price.
Horowitz<State Bank.
Case on.

PART XV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Leavitt<Held.
Catalog Print Co<Auto Supply Mfg Co.
Webb<Valentine.
Van der Heyde<Gallagher Trucking Co.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—May Term Continued—Recess.

PART XVI.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Iroquois Door Co<Newport Rlty Co.
Voorhees<Robinson.
Doherty<Doherty.
Chandler<Holt-Chandler Co.
N E Cotton Yarn Co<L B Schoenfeld & Co
Barrett<Hall.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Sheldon<Mitchell.
Scherfman<Brill & Kaplan Co.
Reitzfeld<Harris.
Amer Water Supply Co<Public Cup Vendor Co.
Billups<Cowan.
Bauman<Borst.
Parnall<Seeber.
Bonney<Boland Aeroplane, &c, Co.
Pease & Elliman<Term W'house Co.
Cohen<Brown-Weiss Realties.
Konig<U S Cas Co.
Voska, Foelsch & Sidlo<Ruland.
Rodier<Gatkin.
Wells<Berry.
Judson<Hatch.
Watterson<Cohen.
Montrose Rty<Greenberg.
Clear.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on—Kirk<Paul Armstrong. No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M., Room 504, 5th floor, Hall of Records. Wills for probate:

Bridget Monaghan,
John C Schrader,
Charles E Allen,
Evelyn L Embury,
Yetta Rosner,
Mathilde Bitterman,
Charles E Allen,
Amelia Laromburg,
Caroline E Marshall,
Robert Lloyd,
William M Isaacs,
Bertha Jacobs.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 503, 5th floor. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I. Ransom, J. At 10 A. M. Motions.

Ikels<Walkup.
Mechanics & Metals Nat Bk<Tulino.
Magenheimer<Cohen.
Wetzler<Semple-Rieger Co.
Well<Rosenstein.
Boyland<Daube.
Segman<Wohl.
Glasser<Honickman.
Woodburn<Root.
Epstein<Friedlander.
Shattuck<Buck.
Horowitz<Badman.
Baker<Ockert.
Klein<Newman.
Mulrey<Fauber.
Newberry<Stephenson Co.
Green<Douglas.
Ellner<Rogers & Thompson.
Russo<Erie RR.
Lasala<same.
Sciama<same.
Edel<Kleeman.
Wagner<Adams.
Wiesst<Obark Rty Co.
McCormack<Johnstone
Deutsch<Lee.
Harnauer<Pult. (5.)
Eisenstein<Seiffert.
Pearl<Century Bank.
Bender<Keene.
Seaman<Salkowitz.
Shankman<Presismone.
Shears<Ward.
Wetzler<Semple-Rieger Co.
Burns<Spiegel.
L Kimmel & Son<Hansen.
Silberblatt<Empire City Lumber Co.
Greenstein<Bashkowitz.
A Walker & Co<Bloom.
Carroll<Blum.
Lack, Moses & Libermann<Doniger Bros.
Harr Corp<Chipman Knitting Mills.
Wurzburger<Wallach.
Inst of Educational Travel<Tratt.
Shattuck<Buck.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Lacey<Sternhardt.
Hodge<Belgkaney.
Cashman<Piercy Const Co.
Gubner<Armento.
Weinraub<N Y Rys.
Colson<Paterno Bros.
Rosenfeld<Int R T.
Ott<Int R T Co.
Landesman<Shulsky.
Littman<Dist R Co.
Miller<Lax.
Horowitz<Schoen.
Miller<Lax.
Jonas<N Y Rys. (2.)
Sorkin<N Y Rys.
Mulstay<Michaelson.
Schreiber<Lass.
Gallagher<McNulty.
B'way Trust Co<Marx.
Berek<Schoeffler.
Kassoff<N Y Rys.
Clemente<Cymrot.
Marcus<Cong Nausach Hoari.
Devery<Hoban.
Wertz<N Y Rys.
Austin, Baldwin & Co<Kohler.
Ross<Postal Transfer Service.
Wasserman<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Visconti<Wanamaker.
Meyerson<Abrahams.
McCabe<N Y Rys.
Greenwald<N Y C & H R R R.
Bruno<Klubnick.
U S Fid, &c, Co<Williams.
Lowry<Berkshire Apartment Assn.
Eisenberg<N Y Rys.
Vincequerre<Pitts Cont Co.
Cigna<same.
Pauling<Blum.
Sterrer<Lass.
Solomon<Waters.
Firth<Grand-Delancy Co.
Dora<Imp Auto Renting Co.
Fleming<Veitsch.
Saphier<Pierrott Film.
Fallon<Hohr Bldg Co.
Honig<Miller.
Collins<Bonavista Stable Co.
Hausman<Consol Gas.
Gold<Berman.
Held<Linch.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Weiser<Smith.
Lloyd Fresco, &c, Co<Dodd.
Dickinson<Buxbaum.
Leibowitz<Leibowitz W S Co.
Silverman<Silverman.
Gotham Nat Bk<Wiessberger.
Markstein<Krieger.
Ginsberg<Mitchell.
Clear.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Lynch, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Powers<Buckley Newhall Co.
Cohen<Levison.
Beatty<Rosenberg.
Am Exch Cigar Co<Harburger.
Kann<Friedman.
Fox & Pier<Lichtenstein.

The following cases will be passed for the day on consent of counsel:

Wratschko<Segal.
Feldman Mach Works<Osterman.
Skolnick<Stone.
P Munter Co<Toilette Prod Co.
Read<Beer.
Corbett<Solliday.
Well<Jacobson.
A Walker & Co<Kruger.
Clear.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Barnard—Irving S Ottenberg. Trustees Leake & Watts Orphan Home<Star Mtg Co—Walter A Hirsch. Franklin Sav Bk<Richardson—A Walker Otis. Emigrant Ind Bk<Walsh—Paul M Crandell. Bowery Sav Bk<Bellevue Realty Corp (2)—Wm F Clare. Prager<Barclay—Edward Goodman.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—German Sav Bk<Hills—Gerard B Townsend. Re Isaac Durlach (Smith)—Jose E Pidgeon.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Frisbie<Lucas—Henry A Gildersleeve.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Samuel Greenbaum<Salvatore Ragona—Jacob Marans. Mann Life Ins Co<Wilward Realty Co—James A Lynch. McClure Newspaper Syndicate<Times Square Printing Co of Seattle—Ralph H Raphael. Emma Rosenbaum<Morris Realty Const Co—John J Macklin.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—John McVicker<Realty Realization Corp—Wm P Rooney.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Wood<Freed.
Cohen<Bellin.
Aitken<Woods.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.

Boehm<Boehm.
Smith<Smith.
Suchow<Suchow.
Weinberg<Weinberg.
Kollet<Kollet.
Little<Little.
Epstein<Epstein.
Brede<Brede.
Leavelle<Leavelle.
Horsch<Horsch.
Kryger<Kryger.
Miller<Miller.
Newman<Newman.
Spreen<Spreen.
Beales<Beales.
Merson<Merson.
Perless<Perless.
Johnson<Johnson.
Ellis<Ellis.
Murwitz<Murwitz.
Stuchnier<Stuchnier.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Kraus<Kraus.
Kreuter<Kreuter.

TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Prince<B R T Co.
Giants<Joel Rty. (2.)
Connolly<Kimball.
Weatherby<Vermilyea Realty Co.
Lamanno<Solinger.
Schneider<I R T.
Palladino<Pitts Con.
Halberstadt<I R T.
Schiff<Harris.
Williston<Pt Morris Casting Co.
Tetzlaff<Sheff Farms.
Gillijamson<Empire Subway Co.
Rothbart<2d Av M Co
Seigel<NY Con Rwy.
Walt<Tesla.
Rogoff<Kamentsky.
McGregor<I R T.
Barnett<Holbrook, C & R Corp.
Waldstein<Herzog.
McCarthy<Middleton Realty Co.
Greenfield Amuse Co<Lee Lash Co.
Newman<Sheff Farms
Moore, Jr<CNY.
Palansky<NY, S & W Ry.
O'Brien<Bronx Gas & Elec Co.
Tweedy<Cent U Gas.
Burke<Callan.
Levine<Siegler.
Turk<Defender Con Co
Stange<G Roberts Co.
Bernstein<I R T.
Lipman<Couch Rty & Impv Co. (2.)
Ginzburg<Ginzburg.
Cohen<Film Motor Dispatch Co.
H Cohen<same.
Slaughter<Mulcahy & Gibson.

Highest number reached in regular order, 812.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.

Estates of:
Helen Dolson,
Sussman Kaminsky,
Mary McMonanemee,
Frank Soraci,
John F Kain,
Samuel Molotowsky,
Martin Caflisch,
Giovanni Auriete,
Margaret Werner,
Charles E Collett.
Wills for probate:
Charles F. Heitz,
Cornelius S Rourke,
Louise B McGuire,
Frances H Molloy,
Karl L Roller,
Flora Vinicky,
Julius Davids,
Louis Sanders,
Thomas Carroll,
Sophie Niestermann.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Atterbury<Blanchard—Edward J. Flynn.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Katrine Henderson<Jerome Nathan—James J. Donovan.
COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—William Collins<Katherine Collins—Anthony B. Romen.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, JJ.—Motion calendar. Re Norton.

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR—At 1 P. M.

People<Suffolk Co Cont Co.
Daly<Haight.
McIntyre<Babbott.
Cunneen<Kennedy.
Purdy<NY C & H R RR (2.)
Farrell<Judge.
Shea<Loescher.
Nauyalis<Reading Coal Co.
Rague<NY Evening Journal.
Herrman<Jeffe.
Slaze<Weggman.
Dunlop<Haster.
Bennett<Austro S S.
Ontario & West RR<Co of Orange.
Middleton<Browne.
Reilly<Goggins (2.)
Hutchings<McCaddon.
Niehaus<McNulty.
Daly<Bklyn Daily Eagle.
Carey<Bklyn & East Dist Term.
Re McGowan.
McQuillian<Faber Pencil Co.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions.

Mtge Holdg Co<Frederick.
Collins<Collins.
Hamilton L I RR (2.)
Seligam<Beaver Eng & Contr Co.
Re Plateck (Lieberman.)
Del Gatto<Onorato.
Coleman<Clark.
Re Winch (Stern.)
Nimocks<Rahway Heights Rlty Co.
Bebell<Bebell.
Smith<CNY.
Malatesta<Shepherd.
Munro<Powers.
Heimann<Yellow Pine.
Perillo<Perillo.
Novisok<Garden City.
Alkoff<Greenfield.
Re Parks
De Giovanni<Brescíamo.
Old Dominion Rlty Co<Mulcahy.
Cowperthwait<Carter.
Leantonio<B H RR.
Lippman<Lippman.
Brown<Brown.
Conran<Doody.
Gorman<At. Stevedorg
Wilson<Cohen (2.)
Gianuzzi<Smith Contr.
Re Avenue M.
Bebell<Bebell.
N E RR<CNY.
Haigney<Gilliard.
Oppikofer<Murphy.
Wolf<Wolf.
Lyons<Wagner.
Greenwood<Brown.
Wood<Fried.
Riemen<Ehrenberg.
Adami<Amer Sumatra Tobacco Co.
Bollway<Michel.
Harbeck<Meyerdierck.
Friedman<Wayne.
Realty Supply Co<Diaz Bldg Co.
Hansen<Turner & Blanchard.
Pokofsky<1753 Mad Ave Corpn.
Ivers<Croisic Rlty Co.
Napi<Ludwig.
Silberberg<Wember.
Rudiger<Coleman.
Re Unsafe Bldg, Yale Av, Queens.
Becker<Universal Metal Bed Co.
Scheinbert<Vernell Rlty & Constr Co.
Grossman<Grossman.
Boland<Klinger.
Mathews<York (4.)
Stevenson<NY & Long Branch RR.
Jones<Atl Basin Iron Works.
McMahon<Baar Bros.
Hartman Constr Co<Rosenthal.
Red River V L & D Co<Forbes.
Tatum<Tatum.
Coglianese<Noschese.
Vinal<Buys.
Hess<Diaz Bldg Co.
Schiller<Schiller.
City Tax Lien Co<Murray.

PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:
Moore,
Pavlicchi,
Guerriero,
Westervelt,
Skyles,
Spyksma,
Goldstein,
Krux,
Wolf,
Lynch,
Sofsky,
Ainsburry,
James,
Brion,
Marchese,
Adlerstein,
Perlmutter,
Nicholas,
Murray,
Goldberg,
Gewant,
Friedman,
Weinding,
Fletcher.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Van Siclen, J.

Voychok<Sumner, Quincy Amus Co.
Usher<Callanan.
Silberman<Sachs.
Scanlon<Scanlon.
Isaacson<Isaacson.
Sweeney<Sweeney.
People's Coat, T & A Co<Light.
Dickman<Dickman.
Hellemann<Hellemann
Georgia Bldg Co<Burdett.
Pines<Hoyle.
Harrsen<Harrsen.
Goddard<Gladding.
Haaga<Haaga.
Grogan<Grogan.
Powers<Lawyers Title Ins & T Co.
Flatbush Public Market<Weixelbaum.
Gruber<Gruber.
Guilfoyle<McClean.
Meigs<Sealy.
Seebeck<Seebeck.
Zulencki<Nidzgorski.
McLean<McLean.
Magee<Rang.
Freedman<Blackman.
Danziger<Glickman.
Page<Nowak.
Kizel<Kizel.
Donohue<Peppard.
Buerman<Axis Benov Socy.
Golpert<Zerwick.
Hanbury<Cuming.
Heepe<Landes.
Segall<Welch.
Rogan<Rogan.
Farrington<Farrington
Lipschitz<Bullock.
Guinan<Somerville.
Weinger<Weinger.
Hurwitz<Chabot.
Cordo<Cordo.
Beckoff<Glass.
Atwater<Merchants' Motor Sales Co.
Himmelmann<Corn Ex Bank.
Lahn<Lahn.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2229.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Benedict, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Kelly, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Scudder, J.; Part VI., Maddox, J.; Part VII., Manning, J.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day will be carried over to the following Monday.

Caramico<B H RR.
Getzovitz<Wierk.
Leyendecker<Strassburger.
Dorso<Carpenter, Boxley & Herrick.
Alimi<Castle Bros.
Schaeffer<Jones.
Sullivan<Nittoly et al.
Magliulo<Morris & C Dredging Co.
Garrott<Jansen.
Defren<NY & NJ Globe Light Co.
Kremsalzuk<East NY Laundry Co.
Thomson<Heidelbach.
Van Alen<Harding.
Payne<NY Tele Co.
Ryan<Glackin Co.
Tahanowitz<Schultz.
Henderson<Henderson
Fleming<CNY.
Judson<I R T.
Casserly<Casserly.
D'Angelo<Reynolds.
Menger<Manh Show Case Co.
Schoenherr<Hartfield.
Bergstrom<Nas RR.
Morrissey<CNY.
Polisi<Nespole.
Martin<Gross.
Tornross<Transit Dev.
Calandrillo<N Y Bottle Co.
Mitchell<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Beck<CNY et al.
Haskins<Levinson.
Rattner<Ruppert.
Seagren<McCartney.
McCormick<No East Constn Co et al.
Kaplan<C I & B RR.
McElraevy & Hauck Co<Rhodes.
Anderson<Volpe.
Davey<Ehrlich.
Shea<Nas RR.
Pece<Candiloro et al.
Williams<B H RR.
Lyons<CNY.
Goldstein<B H RR.
Perlman<Goldmeyer.
Krell<Amn Parlor Frame Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Ballou<Block et al.
Saltus<B H RR.
Hurley<Madsen.
McFadzen<Hamilton Storage & Term Co.
Chiarelli<Williams.
Wilson<Crowell.
Adams<Byrnes et al.
Kazakauski<N Y Dock Co.
Davis et al<Marks.
Sullivan<Penn RR.
Ganim<Ganim.
Gibbons<B H RR.
CNY<Cummings et al.
Mechanics Bank<De Caballero.
Allen<CNY.
Strauss<CNY.
Hirsch<Giles.
Goldstein<E N Y & Brownsville P Co.
Merrigan<Merrigan.
Madden<B H R R.
Phaneuf<Tidewater Paper Mills Co.
John Reis Co<Zimmerli.
Int R T<CNY.
Wyckoff<Nas R R.
Farrell<Steeplechase Park Co.
Madden<Callaghan.
Behlmer<Mod Woodmen of Am.
Schaptoff<Colgan.
Hillebrand<B H R R.
Orr<C I & B R R.
Sugarman<Stolitsky.
Kranz<CNY.
Waclaski<Nas R R.
Sokoloff<C I & B R R
Gronstrom<Hinkle I Works.
Wandell<CNY.
Rubin et al<Ozdoba.
Itzkowitz<Star Wood Turning Co.
Davis<Streep.
Letlow<Hamilton.
Browning<C I & B RR
Anderson<Frank et al.
Faffen<CNY et al.
Gillespie<Caldwell.
Thompson<Kreelwitz.
Rooney<Nassau RR.
Yakabovska<Szetna.
Swain Nelson & Sons Co<CNY.
Alexander<Olsen's Am P Cement Wks.
McCarthy<So B'klyn Rty Co.
Distasio<Smith Co.
O'Brien<Agar & Co.
Scarperia<Margulies.
Leman<Westminster Hts Co.
Chaucer<Niven Co.
Cooke<Stack.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6097.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Wm S Dinslow,
Emma Reineking,
Frederick Winter,
Estates of:
Barbara Huff,
Louis Rebhlum,
Accounting of:
Lena Hirsch,
Lydia Easton,
Oliver O Jackson,
Max Berger,
John Hayes,
Herman Popper,
Nels J. Nelson,
Kate McGinley,
Gaetanna Fringo,
Patrick Kiely,
Henry E F Vaight,
Wm A Zell.

CONTESTED CALENDAR—Wills of:

Maria Gruss,
Josephine Maxwell,
Charles Miller,
James Johnson.

County Court.

PART IV.—Hylan, J.—Part V.—Fawcett, J.—Calendar called in Part V., Room 10.

Schwartz<Beadine.
Rohr<Nassau E RR.
Staker<Bklyn H RR.
Early<Nassau E RR.
Newman<Tompkins.
Reynolds<Mahland.
Bellafiare<Crow C Co.
Singer<Bklyn H RR.
Gordon<C I & B RR.
Weinbaum<B H RR.
Hennessey et al<Cream.
Lebowitz<Nas E RR.
Beach<same.
Schulman<Levinson.
Ebert<B H RR.
Feder<Edgar Imp Co.
Alterson<B, Q Co & S RR.
Byrne Co<Lauckhardt.
Costello<B H RR.
Brown<C I & B RR.
Nappo<B H RR.
Basilis<Nassau E RR.
Hewett<Hewlett.
Friedberg<Benigsohn.
Boyd & Co<Lipschitz.
Levy<Block.
Polak<Schaefer.
Miles<Sneman.
Carter<McQueen.
Brady<Hecht.
Arena<Danzer.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Cosby<Smith.
Botroszciakas<Flannery.
Odell<Fed Sug Ref Co.
Kaczanowska<Nat Conduit & C Co.
Irvine<Fowler.
Ranft<Eisele.
Stehlin<City & County Cont Co.
Kidd<Whitridge as receiver.
Harrison<Chester Hill Auto Service Co.
Olsen<Lewis.
Pratt<Lewis.
McLaughlin<Mt Vernon Hospital.
Reilly<N Y C & H R R R Co.
Alexander<Arlington Chemical Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

Becker<Chester Hill Auto Serv Co. (2.)
Gable<Malcolm.
Deegan<same.
Gable<Roberts.
Abrams<D & L Bldg.
Deegan<Roberts.
Abendroth Bros<Purdy Cons Co.
Batten<Clause.
Abendroth Bros<Maruis Craig R E Co.
Ranney<McCaslin
Imundi<Wright.
Boyle<Town of East Chester.
Ehrlich<Sofield.
Pace<West Elev R R.
Katz<Solfield.
Yacewicz<Gollick & Smith.
Johnson<Whelan.
Zepiela<Howard.
Carpenter<Wagner.
Riddick<Jackson Inc.
Keith<Teetsel.
Fletcher<Yonkers R R
Pfoh<West El R R Co
Pennington<Mason & Hanger Co.
White Plains Rty Co<Henderson.
Dause<West Elec R R
Griffith<Cupples. (3.)
Nanyoko<Otis Elev Co
Dunson<Connell.
Gallelo<West El R R.
Naughton<Gordon.
Oakland Steamboat Co<Wenck.
Michaelson<Ehling Brewing Co.
Klein<Delaplaine.
Ross<Dunbar.
Guglielmo<Pizarnick.
Wright<Bullowa.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1,215.

PART III.—Tompkins, J.

Farrington Tiling Co<Hazen.
Jones<Obermeyer & Leibman.
Davidson<McCoy.
Olms<Denault.
Hubbard<Fernberg.
Cushing<Close.
Rathborne<Rathborne.
Di Guglielmo<De Leo.
Fuller<Richards.
Manton<Village of No. Tarrytown.
Larzelere<Lavis.
Pinckney<Pinckney.
McDonnell<Whitehead. (2.)
Matthessen<Van Slyke.
Amorusi<Utano.

County Court.

PLATT, C. J.

Venuti<Conte.
Leary<Cobb.
Loeffler Land Co<Wren.
Moran<Griffin.
O'Hagan<Mulwitz.
Pinckney<Mangan.
Spagnola<Nichols.
Callahan<Feldman.
Lieto<Tedesco.
Wolf Douglas Co<Ceder.
Roehrs<Bates. (2.)
Shiloh Bap Church<N Rochelle Trust Co.
Lounsbury & Sons Co<Gwachinni.
Seiffert<Alexander.
Seymour Coal Co<Rassler.
Popaloskey<Simpson.
Tocca<Tartaro.
Cimaglia<Saverino.
De Lillo<Underhill Brick Co.
Jamba<Feldman.
Charla<Pirone.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Aspinall, J.; Part II., Kelby, J.—Calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M.

Reilly<B H RR
Sonneborn<same.
Connor<CNY.
Smith<Leavitt.
Daniel, an inf<Fargo.
Myrick<Carr.
Whalen<L I RR Co.
Smith<Kahnweiler.
Roche & ano<CNY.
Mitchell<Salant.
L I RR Co<Houghtaling & ano.
Andre<B H RR.
Fetz<Jaffe et al.
Feil<Brown et al.
Stewart<Milloy.
Rogan<So Pac Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call:

Barnsley<N Y Cons RR & ano.
Egan, as admx<CNY.
Cantanno, an inf<Stevenson.
Gordon<Gorham.
Schramski<Janicki.
Greenberg, as admx<Bklyn, Q Co & Sub RR.
Faist<Mulcahy & Gibson, Inc.
James<B H RR.
Schmidt<CNY & Newtown Gas Co.
Lusch, as admr<L I RR.
Becker, as admr<Huffmire.
Walling<Schwab et al.
Vollmer, an infant<Brodbeck.
Davidson, as admx<L I RR.
Locoloski, an inf<Lott
Pink<Lampert.
Knam<Kleinert.
Furey<Erwin.
Mihlheiser<Meyerwitz.
First Presby Church of Far Rock<Toch.

Cases will be added to the calendar each day. Not more than two cases in which the same counsel appears will be placed on the day calendar.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1282.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Cupples<Wedemeyer.
Hundemann, as admx<S I B L I Co.
Albeitz<S I Mid Ry.
Fulton<Ingalls. (2.)
Marino<S I Md Ry.
Remus, an inf.<S I Ry & S I Rap T Ry.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ALLEN, HORATIO M. (Sept. 10, 1913;) personalty upward of $10,000; sisters, Rose and Lucilla, and niece, Harleston C. Gesner, get $500 each; other beneficiaries are dead.

BUTLER, AGNES C. (May 18;) personalty over $1,000; residue to daughter, Clara A. Johnstone; other bequests.

McCOY, MARY J. (May 14;) personalty upward of $10,000; niece, Matilda K. Brown, gets all clothing and furniture; niece, Helen L. McCoy, all jewelry, and pictures and certain books, and $3,000; niece, Ruth B. McCoy, $2,500; nephew, Sinclair H. Kirby, set of Shakespeare's works and Bartlett's Switzerland; friends, Helen Pettigrew and William Milne, $1,000 each; residue to nephews.

SMITH, CHARLOTTE A. (May 6;) personalty about $500; realty about $4,000; Elise R. Smith gets entire estate conditionally.

WEBSTER, JOHN D. (May 21;) personalty about $2,700; all to sister, Rose E.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

JORDAN, RICHARD M., (July 27, 1913;) net estate $16,704; stationery business incorporated as the Jordan Stationery & Printing Company, and owned entirely by decedent, appraised at $2,000, given to Herman Mooyer, employe; rest of estate passed to Frank M. Jordan, son, and other relatives; jewelry, $625; stocks, $40,888.

LYLE, MRS. ELIZABETH A., of Tenafly, N. J., (March 27, 1907;) additional assets, stocks taxable in New York; net value $380; estate originally appraised in 1907 showed assets of about $35,000, taxable in New York.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible list for inspector of meters and water consumption, grade 2, is announced. The test, which was held in January, had 677 candidates, of whom only 52 passed. Those who received more than 80 are as follows:

Matthew P. Guinan, 94.60; Cornelius F. Buckley, 88.60; Adolf Hopp, 86.40; Thomas F. Martin, 86.20; Peter J. McLaughlin, 85.60; Harry Davies, 85.60; Albert R. Brown, 85; Wm. G. Armstrong, 84; Charles E. Doyle, 83.80; Patrick McMullan, 83.40; John J. McLaughlin, 83.20; Thomas J. Cleary, 83.20; Samuel Moore, 83; Frank Gilmore, 83; William J. Condren, 82; William Smith, 82; William G. Knoll, 81.80; James R. Bruce, 81.80; Louis F. Seath, 81.60; Harry E. Jarrett, 81.40; Joshua Matthews, 81.40; Samuel E. Cordon, 81.20; Alexander J. Carroll, 81; Frederick L. Field, 80.80; John A. Plunkett, 80.80; George A. Smith, 80.60.

United States.

The Commission announces for June 23 an examination for male statistical agent to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C., at $1,000 a year. The duties require the collection of statistics of the fisheries by field canvass, the tabulation of the data, their discussion and a study of the methods of the fisheries. Applicants must have reached their twentieth, but not their thirty-fifth, birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the Commission, Washington, D. C.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M., June 12, per SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M., June 19, per SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M., June 17, per SS Canopic.
Greece—Close at 12 M., June 18, per SS Thessalonica.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M., June 15, per SS New Amsterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M., June 10, per SS Oscar II.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M., June 10, per SS Oscar II., and at 9 A. M., June 12, per SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Service suspended.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:26 | Sun sets..7:29 | Moon rises..2:07

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:07	5:32	11:15	12:09
Governors Island	5:35	6:15	11:57	12:60
Hell Gate	7:45	8:05	1:37	1:40

Arrived—Tuesday, June 8.

SS Sustan, Newport, May 26.
SS Navigator, Genoa, May 15.
SS Kim, Shields, May 23.
SS Helena, Barry, May 9.
SS San Juan, San Juan, May 31.
SS Elfland, Rotterdam, May 24.
SS Korona, St. Thomas, June 2.
SS Trafalgar, Caibairen, June 4.
SS Highland Harris, Buenos Aires, May 12.
SS Comeric, Brickhaven, May 23.
SS Hakota Maru, Marseilles, May 24.
SS Metapan, Cristobal, May 31.
SS Medina, Galveston, June 2.
SS Principello, Avonmouth, May 28.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, June 4.
SS Nepos, Barbados, May 26.
SS Athualpa, Barbados, May 31.
SS Manzanillo, Cienfuegos, May 31.
SS Bayamo, Havana, June 4.
SS Chapana, Matanzas, June 1.
SS Magdalene, Manchester, May 22.
SS Rappahannock, Saloniki, May 20.
SS Citta di Messina, Palermo, May 15.
SS El Cid, New Orleans, June 3.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Havana	Havana	June 6
Wells City	Swansea	May 23
Lux	Liverpool	May 23
Capana	Matanzas	June 1
Beekbergen	Rotterdam	May 22
Carolyn	Cristobal	June 1
Polish Prince	Liverpool	May 26
Rosalie	Balboa	May 30
Verdun	Glasgow	May 26
Badagra	Grand Canary	May 31
Devon City	Havre	May 26
Chalister	Oran	May 25
Dwinsk	Middlesboro	May 28
Toro	Hull	May 27
Iowan	Balboa	June 1
Cristobal	Cristobal	June 2
Apache	Jacksonville	June 6
El Oriente	Galveston	June 3

DUE TOMORROW.

Dante Alighieri	Genoa	May 29
Regina d'Italia	Palermo	May 28
Perugia	Palermo	May 27
Thessalonika	Patras	May 23
Cheyenne	Liverpool	May 27
Camaguey	Pto. Mexico	June 2
Wascania	St. Lucia	June 2
Caracas	San Juan	June 5
Almirante	Kingston	June 5
Momus	New Orleans	June 5
City of Columbus	Savannah	June 7
Comanche	Jacksonville	June 7

DUE FRIDAY.

Cressington Court	Havre	May 28
Jesseric	Port Talbot	May 28
Panama	Cristobal	June 5
Mayaro	Grenada	June 4
El Valle	Galveston	June 5
Comal	Galveston	June 5

DUE SATURDAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	June 2
Buenos Aires	Cadiz	May 30
Cymric	Liverpool	June 2
Delaware	London	May 29
San Guglielmo	Palermo	May 31
Elef. K. Venezuelos	Barcelona	May 27
Rinaldo	Hull	May 29
City of St. Louis	Savannah	June 9
Lenape	Jacksonville	June 9

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Parima, St. Thomas	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Bayamo, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Olinda, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Oscar II., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Commewijne, Haiti	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Samland, London	——	12:00 M.
Polynesia, Rotterdam	——	12:00 M.
El Siglo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Esperanza, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Times, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Cameronia, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Eemdyk, Rotterdam	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Vasari, Rio Janeiro	5:30 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Medina, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Manzanillo, Tuxpam	——	12:00 M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Seistan, London	——	12:00 M.
Bovic, Manchester	——	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JUNE 8.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam to New York, was 1,300 miles E. at noon. Due 11th, forenoon. Holland-America Line.
SS Dwinsk, Middlesboro to New York, was signaled. Time and distance not given. Due June 9, forenoon. Russian-American Line

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Caracas, San Juan to New York, was 690 miles S. at 8 P. M., 7th.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 13 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS J. D. Archbold, New Orleans to New York, was 120 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Almirante, Colon to New York, was 595 miles S. at noon.
SS Camaguey, Tampico to New York, was 110 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 50 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 209 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 335 miles S. at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 15 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 1,092 miles S. at noon.
SS Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 243 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 272 miles S. at noon.
SS Algonquin, San Domingo to New York, was 310 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 491 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 240 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Santa Cecilie, Puget Sound to New York, was 455 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 44 miles E. of Mobile Bar at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 230 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 78 miles S. at noon.
SS Finland, Balboa to New York, was 65 miles S. of Cape May 1 at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Minnehaha, at London, June 7.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, June 7.
SS Merity, at Rio Janeiro, June 6.
SS American, at Rotterdam, June 7.
SS Calypso, at Rotterdam, June 7.
SS Randuyk, at Rotterdam, June 7.
SS Vitalia, at Rotterdam, June 7.
SS F. J. Lesman, at London, June 7.
SS Pemor, at Bordeaux, June 2.
SS Lincluden, at Falmouth, June 8.
SS Windsor Hall, at Marseilles, June 3.
SS Drammensfjord, at Christiania, June 3.
SS Strathblaw, at Rotterdam, June 2.

Sailed.

SS Noordam, from Rotterdam, June 8.
SS Lackawanna, from Manchester, June 6.
SS Richard, from Rotterdam, June 5.
SS Buffalo, from Hull, June 5.
SS Amor, from Huelva, June 4.
SS Patria, from Marseilles, June 3.
SS Ocean, from Rotterdam, June 2.
SS Rotterdam, (tank,) from R'dam, June 2.

Passed.

SS Shimosa, New York for Aden, passed Gibraltar.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Sado Maru .... June 10
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia .... June 11
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru .... June 14
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra June 17
Tahiti, Mangueros, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via San Francisco)—SS Moana .... June 18

Post Office Notice.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates, Hong Kong, May 4; Kobe, May 20, and Yokohama, May 22, which arrived per SS Sado, were dispatched East from Seattle on June 6, and mails dated Manila, May 8; Hongkong, May 11; Shanghai, May 14; Yokohama, May 22, and Honolulu, June 1, which arrived at San Francisco per SS Shinyo Maru, were dispatched East on June 7. These mails are due in New York on the morning of Friday, June 11.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The lake region low area of Tuesday has passed off to sea and is being closely followed by a second low of little intensity, central tonight over upper Lake Michigan. Pressure is high over the Missouri Valley, and there is a third low of some extent over the plateau region and the Canadian Northwest.

Light, scattered showers have occurred in Northern New England, Western North Carolina, the upper lake region, and the middle Mississippi Valley. In all other parts of the country fair weather continues.

It is somewhat cooler in the lower lake region, Northern New England, and thence southwestward to Tennessee. It is also cooler in the upper Mississippi Valley, where the temperature is much below the seasonal average. In the northern Rocky Mountain region and over a great portion of the plateau there has been a rise in temperature in the last twenty-four hours.

Showers are indicated for the lower lake region and Northern New England. Elsewhere throughout the country the weather will be fair, with rising temperature in west districts and also the Ohio Valley.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be gentle north, becoming variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, light north; South Atlantic Coast, light west.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Fair Wednesday. Thursday, cloudy, warmer.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday.

Western New York—Cloudy and warmer Wednesday. Thursday, fair.

Northern New England—Fair and warmer Wednesday. Thursday, probably showers.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	68	58	4 P. M.	77	75
6 A. M.	69	59	6 P. M.	74	77
9 A. M.	71	60	9 P. M.	67	67
12 M.	81	71	11 P. M.	65	66

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 67.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 60, at 8 P. M. it was 67. Maximum temperature, 77 degrees at 6 P. M.; minimum, 58 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 94 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 73 per cent at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.85 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.89 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
3:25—284 Brook Av.; Sarah Shakin	Slight
5:15—235 Rivington St.; Sarah Genser	Slight
7:50—341 W. 57 St.; Jacob Gandowsky	Slight
8:25—300 E. 37 St.; Sarah Small	Slight
8:45—237 E. 80 St.; Morris Fox	$300
9:05—87 Rutgers Slip; David Rachmanozhezk	Slight
11:21—71 W 48 St.; Thomas Diamond	$100
P. M.	
12:15—511 W. 130 St.; Rudolph Potaki	Slight
12:30—960 E 158 St.; Samuel Reisnerman	Slight
3:30—3,758 3 Av.; M. Tavelasky	Slight
4:00—259 W. 4 St.; J. Bush	Slight
4:35—2 Av. & 108 St.; Van Buren & Co.	Slight
7:20—1,355 5 Av.; L. Traub	Slight
8:00—417 E. 70 St.; — Raab	Slight
8:20—853 Home St.; Mary Sharbon	Slight
8:55—20 Vesey St.; Evening Post	$100
10:55—230 St. and Corlear Av.; New York Central Railroad	$100
11:20—96 St. and West End Av.; (auto;) Josephine Eisenhorn	Slight
11:25—105 W. 112 St.; Max Isaacson	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Appointed as Prob. Patrol: J. J. McLaughlin, assigned to Training School, from 9 A. M., June 8.

Retired, 12 P. M., June 8: Patrol. F. J. Kiernan, 143, on his own application, at $700 a yr.; appointed May 20, 1881.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., June 7: Patrol. M. J. Cox, 21, to Bridge prect., 4 P. M., June 8; T. J. Leehane and J. L. White, 74, to C. O., assigned as messengers.

PATROL.

C. H. J. Connors, 14, to C. O., motor cycle duty, as messenger.

H. H. Eller, 33, to 74, motor cycle duty.

M. B. Meade, 65, to 74, motor cycle duty.

J. E. Prince, 157, to B. B. H. Squad, motor cycle duty, as messenger.

J. F. Archiopoli, messenger, 9, to B. H. H. Squad, motor cycle duty.

E. F. Wardel, messenger, 11, to B. B. H. Squad, motor cycle duty.

4 P. M., June 9.

L. Waxman, 39, to 6.

S. J. Brady, 6, to 156.

8 A. M., June 10—J. A. Hack, 42, to C. O., duty in Record Room, 300 Mulberry St.

Mutual:—4 P. M., June 9—Bicycle Patrol:—C. A. Praetorius, 276, to 278. U. W. Kime, 278, to 276.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. to C. O., duty in office of Third Deputy Com., from precincts indicated, 5 days, 8 A. M., June 9—M. O'Callaghan, 149; C. J. Ellsworth, 162; J. Martin, 159; P. P. McDermott, 162. To D. B., from precincts indicated, 20 days, noon, June 8—J. T. O'Shea, 2; J. J. Finnegan, 5; T. J. Lawler, 15; J. A. FitzGerald, 26; J. F. A. Hitz, 39; F. L. Hogan, 43; T. Grady, B. B. H. Sq.; J. F. McCoy, 17; D. F. Cashman, 21; W. H. F. Reardon, 28; F. J. M. Buckley, 35; M. M. McDonald, 48; A. R. MacConeghy, 164. Matron Agnes Fitzsimmons, 62, to 13, 30 days, 8 A. M., June 9.

Leaves, (without pay)—Patrol. L. Waxman, 39, 1 day, 10 P. M., June 8; I. Steier, 144, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., June 10; W. B. Noll, 8 I. D., 10 days, 8 A. M., June 7; W. Dorn, Bridge Precinct, 1 day, 4 P. M., June 6.

Full pay while sick: Patrol. W. J. Harrington, 17, 2:35 P. M., Apr. 25, to noon Apr. 30; G. A. Green, 18, noon, May 16, to 12:01 A. M., May 21; J. Greenberg, 29, 8:15 A. M., May 13, to noon, May 17; G. W. Baker, 31, 10:20 P. M., Feb. 7, to noon, Feb. 18; J. Byrne, 68, 8:25 A. M., May 21, to noon, May 24; J. A. Schittig, 159, 12:01 A. M., May 10, to noon, May 19.

Fines imposed: Patrol. H. Henne, 21, (made improper arrest; improper language; kicked prisoner;) 4 days; J. J. Drum, 151, (improper patrol,) 2 days; M. O'Connell, 151, (same;) J. J. Gillen, 152, (intoxicated,) 12 days; J. S. Finn, 158, (charge made while attached to 157,) (absent from post,) 2 days; G. B. Harris, 171, served summons without obtaining permission of his commanding officer, 1 day.

Reprimanded: Lieut. G. Bobel, 10, (failed to take proper action;) Patrol. H. A. Carsten, 283, (failed to report for reserve.)

Charges dismissed: Sergt. J. A. McGrath, 10, (failed to make proper entry;) Patrol. O. Carter, 16, (struck citizen;) W. J. Darrow, 148, (seen coming from hallway leading to liquor hotel, in uniform;) A. O'Neil, 148, (same;) P. Freeley, 153, (improper patrol;) W. A. Scott, 154, (absent from post;) Jos. Buckheit, 164, (same;) H. Uetzmann, Traf. B, (improper conduct.)

Restored to duty: Patrol. W. J. Fitzgerald, 22, 3:40 P. M., June 4.

Suspended from duty: Patrol. W. J. Fitzgerald, 22, 3.45 P. M., June 4.

Fire Department.

All regular leaves of absence, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, will be discontinued from 8 A. M., June 10, until the return of officers and men from parade drill.

The Department Band, having been designated to take part in the Bronx Borough Day parade, which takes place at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the members of the band will be directed to report to Fireman Alex J. Muir, at 1:30 P. M., at 166th St., east side of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, the Bronx. The members so reporting will be excused until 8 A. M. tomorrow.

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Str. "Washington Irving" Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.
Str. "Robert Fulton" Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
Leave Desbrosses St. daily, except Sunday, 8.40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9.00 A. M.; West 129th St., 9.20 A. M. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
One Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh or West Point.
On Saturdays a special trip will be made to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, leaving Desbrosses St., 9.40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10.20; Yonkers, 10.50 A. M. On return leave Poughkeepsie, 4.40; Newburgh, 5.35; West Point, 6.20 P. M.
AFTERNOON BOAT
for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings leaves Desbrosses St., 1.45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2.20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by boat or by rail.
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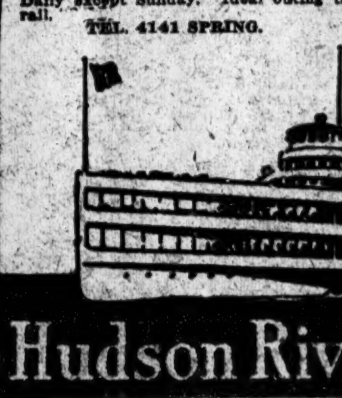

Hudson River Day Line

Peoples Line to Albany
S.S. "Berkshire" and "C. W. Morse" alternately leave Pier 32, N. R., (ft. Canal Street,) daily, 6:00 P. M., West 132d Street Pier, 6:30 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.
"The Luxurious Way"
The New "Night Express"
S.S. "Rensselaer" and "Trojan" alternately leave Pier 32, N. R., (ft. Canal Street,) daily, including Sunday, 9 P. M.; West 132d Street Pier, daily, including Sunday, 10 P. M. Leave Troy 9 P. M., week days only; leave Albany 11 P. M. daily, including Sunday. A la carte dinner served beginning at 6 o'clock. Fare, $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.
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Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers Lv. daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 3226 Spring.

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HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 p. m. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

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Lvs. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 5373. To Sandy Hook and the Ocean 1:30 P. M.
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Lv. ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 and 2:30 every day. Music. Lecturer. Tel. Bryant 3028.
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Portland, Me. Steel Steamships North Land and North Star, Maine Steamship Line. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., Tues., Thurs., and Sats., 5 P. M.; also Mons., 10:30 A. M., June 14 to Sept. 13.
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Orduna.......Sat., June 19, 10 A.M.
Tuscania.....Fri., June 25, 5 P.M.
Saxonia......Sat., July 3, 10 A.M.
Cameronia...Fri., July 9, 5 P.M.
Orduna.......Sat., July 17, 10 A.M.
Tuscania.....Fri., July 23, 5 P.M.
Saxonia......Sat., July 31, 10 A.M.
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CHICAGO . . July 3, 3 P. M.
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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Buy Dyckman Corner for Improvement—New Bronx Apartments in $200,000 Sale and Resale—Manhattan-Brooklyn Trade—Suburban Activity—Good Leasing Market.

A large deal which will result in a big improvement in the Dyckman section was closed yesterday in the purchase by the J. B. C. Building Company, of which Joseph B. Cotier is President, of the plot 100 by 100 on the southeast corner of Sherman Avenue and Dyckman Street. It was bought from the St. Clair Realty Company. The sellers acquired the plot in 1908 with two lots fronting 50 feet adjoining on Sherman Avenue, which was sold last December to James Livingston, and a five-story apartment has been erected.

The Cotier Company plans to improve the corner parcel just purchased with two five-story apartment structures having stores on the ground floor. The brokers in the transaction were Wolfsohn & August and Donato Piciulo.

Upper Manhattan Sale.

Arnold, Byrne & Baumann have sold for Ennis & Sinnott the five-story apartment at 143 Wadsworth Avenue, between 180th and 181st Streets, on plot 87.6 by 100. In part payment Ennis & Sinnott have taken the three-story house at 2,978 Perry Avenue, on plot 25 by 95, in the Bedford Park section of the Bronx.

$200,000 Purchase and Resale in the Bronx.

The Bronx furnished an important deal with a quick resale involving property valued at $200,000, showing the well-sustained investment interest in that borough. The three new five-story apartment houses at 932, 936, and 940 Hoe Avenue were sold by the builders, the Jad Construction Company, of which Joseph A. Dansey is President, to Cecil Rossi. The buyer immediately effected a resale of the property to Edward Albert Ridley. The broker in the transaction was A. G. Bachmann.

Another East 62d Street Deal.

Another sale on East Sixty-second Street was reported yesterday by Pease & Elliman, who sold for the estate of Benjamin W. Lichtenberg 158 East Sixty-second Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 20 by 100, located 100 feet west of Third Avenue. The buyer will remodel the structure for his own occupancy.

On Monday last a four-story dwelling at 240 East Sixty-second Street was sold to an investor for the Lawyers Mortgage Company.

Takes Title to Harlem Residence.

John M. Royall has sold to a client for the A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Company the dwelling at 269 West 131st Street. Title passed Monday to Augustine A. Austin.

Tenement Property Sales.

Henrietta Bromberger has sold to the B. H. Jackson Company, operators, 235 West 142d Street, a five-story flat on a lot 25 by 100 feet, located between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

Pope & Brother have sold for the Maybelle Realty Company the five-story tenement house, with stores, on lot 25 by 90, at 1,120 First Avenue, to Joseph Malaspina, for investment. He purchased four months ago the tenement at 1,118 First Avenue and resold it through the same brokers.

A Manhattan-Brooklyn Trade.

Aaron Siegel has purchased for investment from H. Shapiro and George J. Fox, 288 Delancy Street, a seven-story commercial loft building on a lot 25 by 100. In part payment the buyer gave 244 and 246 South Third Street, Brooklyn, a six-story new law tenement on a plot 40 by 88. Shapiro & Fox acquired title to the loft property in 1911.

Brooklyn.

Saul C. Lavine is the purchaser of the southwest corner of Bay Ridge Avenue and Bay Ridge Place, 44 by 82, from William Meruk of Meruk & May. The same buyer has acquired a frontage on Snyder Avenue of 460 feet extending from East Thirty-eighth to East Fortieth Street from Sarah Hass and also four lots on the east side of Bay Ridge Place, ninety-three feet north of Ovington Avenue, which he will improve with four one-family houses. Mr. Lavine has sold the residence on the northeast corner of Bradford Street and Belmont Avenue to H. Rubin for occupancy.

New Jersey.

Henry Sanders of Brooklyn has purchased Breese Point estate on the Shrewsbury River, near Long Branch, from Richard Parker. The property consists of a three-story dwelling on a seventeen-acre plot.

Mt. Kisco Acreage Deal.

Louis Cowan has sold for Richard Rutledge the development known as Laurel Park, in the village of Mt. Kisco, containing over fourteen acres. The property was held at $20,000.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization has sold the large stucco residence of A. Rosenstrom at Riverview Manor to Archie O. Van Ness of New York City.

Commercial Leases.

Cross & Brown Company has leased the store and space on the second floor at 235 West Fifty-eighth Street to the Carl H. Page Motors Company, Inc.

William J. Roome & Company have leased the store and basement at 1147 Broadway to Charles Wanderman for a restaurant.

M. Rosenthal Company have leased for a long term of years for M. S. Auerbach, the six-story apartment house located at 1494 University Avenue, to Catherine A. Jenssen and Charles F. Jenssen.

Daniel Birdsall & Company, Inc., have rented for Rubinsky, Landy & Company, the store, basement and sub-basement, at 134-136 Duane Street, to the Powell Shoe Company, also the store and basement of 143 Duane Street, to the Duane Shoe Company, and in conjunction with Wm. C. Walker's Sons, the store, 93 Reade St., to Samuel J. Glick.

The United Fruit Company has leased through M. F. Meehan a store fronting thirty feet on Broadway in the Thirty-second Street end of the Hotel Imperial for a term of years.

$3,000,000 in Mortgage Loans.

Hughes & Hammond have recently placed mortgage loans aggregating over $3,000,000 on Manhattan, Bronx, and Kings County properties. Among the largest loans are the following: Six hundred thousand dollars at 5 per cent. for August Heckscher, on 309-313 Madison Avenue, to be improved with a twenty-story building; $400,000 at 5½ per cent. for the State Construction Company, on 103-109 East Eighty-sixth Street; $375,000 at 5½ per cent. for Edmund Francis Realty Company, on the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 120th Street; $265,000 at 5½ per cent. for the Park Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street Corporation, on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street; $250,000 (a temporary loan) for the Surrey Realty Company, on 114-120 East Eighty-fourth Street, to be improved with a nine-story apartment; $105,000 at 5 per cent. for the Peru Realty Company, on 450 Clinton Avenue; $90,000 at 5 per cent. for the Cambridge Building Company, on 108-112 and 114-118 Cambridge Place; $87,000 at 5 per cent. for the Estold Realty Company, on 48-50 West Forty-seventh Street; $75,000 at 5½ per cent. for the Filrose Construction Company, at Haven Avenue, west side, forty-nine feet north of 171st Street; $70,000 at 5 per cent. for the United States Realty and Improvement Company, on 128-134 West Thirtieth Street; $64,000 at 5½ per cent. for Grossman Brothers & Rosenbaum, on southeast corner of Stebbins Avenue and 163d Street; $62,000 at 5½ per cent. for the Rogers Place Realty Company, on southwest corner of Intervale Avenue and 163d Street; $51,000 at 5 per cent. for the West 152d Street Company, Inc., on 152d Street, north side, St. Nicholas Place to St. Nicholas Avenue; $50,000 for the George A. Fisher Company, on northeast corner of Audubon Avenue and 169th Street, and $50,000 at 5 per cent. for J. Clarence Davies, on 2,923 Third Avenue.

Title Insurance Co. Lends $30,000.

The New York Title Insurance Company has loaned the George Coburn Construction Company $30,000 to erect a five-story and basement brick apartment house on the west side of University Avenue, 200 feet south of 190th Street. The structure will be ready for occupancy in the Fall. John Russel sold the plot, which is to be improved, to the Coburn Company Monday.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the West Side Taxpayers' Association has been called for Thursday evening at 267 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Ground has been broken for the new edifice to be erected for the First Frdach Congregation, Wolf Nodler, President, on the southwest corner of Forty-fifth Street and Fourteenth Avenue, a plot 60 by 100 feet in the Floral Park section of Brooklyn. The cost will be about $75,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Suffolk St, 143 and 145, w s, 40 ft s of Stanton St, 40x75, three-story hall; John Welz et el, against Gussie Rubel et el.; Goldfogle, C. & D., attorneys; S. S. Blake, referee; due $15,502.83; taxes, &c., $506.85; sub to a prior mtg of $45,000; to the plaintiff for $1,000 over prior liens.

144th St, 305 West, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11, five-story flat and stores; Hannah Harrison against Hervey Thompson et al.; J. M. Tully, attorney; J. C. Tomlinson, Jr., referee; due, $4,361.35; taxes, &c., $256,30; sub to a prior mtg of $18,000; to the plaintiff for $20,570.

By Henry Brady.

30th St, 11 West, n s, 225 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9, five-story loft and store building; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against E. F. McNall et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; E. J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $64,397.49; taxes, &c., $890.80; to the plaintiff for $45,000.

By James L. Wells Company.

104th St, 54 West, s s, 39 ft w of Manhattan Av, 17x100.11, three-story dwelling; Excelsior Savings Bank against M. I. Marks et al.; J. C. Gulick, attorney; Louis Sturcke, referee; due, $14,573.40; taxes, etc, $386.80; to the plaintiff for $12,100.

By Samuel Marx.

118th St, 356 West, s s, 125 ft w of Manhattan Av, 18x100.11; three-story dwelling; City Real Estate Co. against Ellen Scully et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. P. Dunn, referee; due, $19,734.82; taxes, etc, $191.50; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

AT 3.208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Clinton Av, e s, 308.4 ft s of Jefferson Place, 53x110.7x26x114.4 to Boston Road x79x200.6 x53, vacant; Elway Co. against J. Reilly et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; A. N. Giegerich, referee; due, $13,126.54; taxes, &c., $4,807.01; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

170th St, s w corner of Merriam Av, 50.1x 90.9, vacant; New York Association of the New Church against Martin Wallace et al.; Philip Huntington, attorney; M. P. Doyle, referee; due, $2,294.08; taxes, &c., $1,983.63. to James J. McCann for $4,750.

Beach Av, 1,222, e s, 225 ft n of Gleason Av, 25x100; A. C. Wildey against J. R. McGregor et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. V. Mitchell, referee; due, $1,251.38; taxes, &c., $273.94; sub to a prior mortgage of $3,300; to the plaintiff for $3,400.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

174th St, East, s s, 35.8 ft w of Webster Av, 49.7x91.6, vacant; Edway Co., against W. A. Lawrence et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. J. Robinson, referee; due, $3,376.84; taxes, &c., $865; to the plaintiff for $100.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

34th St, 325 West, n s, 321 ft w of 8th Av, 21x98.9, four-story flat; executors' sale estate of Ann Wiley, deceased.

By Joseph P. Day.

34th St, 123 East, n s, 111.3 ft w of Lexington Av, 22.9x98.9, four-story flat and store; S. B. Dewsnap against G. G. Dewsnap et al.; Hirsh & E., attorneys; Harry Bijur, referee; partition.

103d St, 159 East, n s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, 80x100.11, four-story tenement and stores; City Real Estate Co. against Samuel Cohen et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; C. M. Russell, referee; due, $15,288.40; taxes, &c., $1,650.50.

55th St, 534 West, s s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5, five-story brick tenement; F. H. Kinnicutt et al. against H. F. Weilhart; Hunt, H. & B., attorneys; T. W. Churchill, referee; due, $14,550.92.

104th St, 109 and 111 East, n s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11, six-story tenement and stores; Esther Seymour et al. against Hyman Romm et al.; W. M. Powell, Jr., attorney; J. D. Kelly, referee; due, $36,426.41; taxes, &c., $1,545.39.

By Samuel Marx.

21st St, 218 and 220 West, s s, 235 ft w of 7th Av, 46.10x105.5, seven-story flat; Joseph Schanz against Brookmire Realty Co. et al.; Herman Goldman, attorney; William Klein, referee; due, $18,562.88; taxes, &c., $1,835.50.

138th St, 507 West, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 376x99.11, five-story flat; Benjamin Mordecai et al. against H. N. Braude et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; Benn Barber, referee; due, $38,727.57; taxes, &c., $788.15.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e cor of Allen St, 50x 54.6, two 5-story brick tenements and stores; also 65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, 5-story tenement, right, title, &c.; L. D. Livingston against S. A. Krulewitch et al.; L. H. Levin, attorney; Henry B. Ketcham, receiver.

AT 3.208 THIRD AVENUE.

By George Price.

Fox St, 665, n s, 272.6 ft e of Av. St. John, 40.7x125, 5-story flat; A. S. Blumenthal et al. against Gussie Friedman et al.; Otterbourg, S. & H., attorneys; Ely Neumann, referee; due, $6,894.46.

238th St, 133 East, n s, 125 ft w of Keppler Av, 25x100, 2-story dwelling; North New York Savings and Loan Association against Ridgefield Construction Co. et al.; J. H. Hildreth, attorney; H. K. Davis, referee; due, $5,206.03; taxes, &c., $109.89.

By Henry Brady.

Decatur Av, 2,969, n s, 341.5 ft e of Bedford Park Boulevard, 37.6x110, 2-story dwelling; R. B. Gourlie et al. against C. B. Augustine et al.; Dean, T. & M., attorneys; F. S. McAvoy, referee; due, $7,747.60; taxes, &c., $1,227.

By Joseph P. Day.

Franklin Av, 1,390, e s, 38.1 ft n of Jefferson Place, 37.6x100, 5-story flat; E. S. Chase against C. P. Whitman et al.; J. F. Stier, attorney; A. N. Giegerich, referee; due, $31,424.73; taxes, &c., $669.60.

By James L. Wells Company.

Washington Av, 1,071, w s, 200 ft s of 166th, St., 25x200, 5-story flat and stores; Dollar Savings Bank against Florence Cahen et al; Lexow, M. & W., attorneys; T. N. Cuthbert, referee; due, $25,624.40; taxes, &c., $689.79.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 155th St, for a one-story store, 25x50; C. A. Peabody, 142 2d Av, owner; L. A. Sheinart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, s e corner of 69th St, to a twelve-story apartment hotel, One Forty West 69th Street Corp., premises, owner; E. C. Schmidt, 1 Madison Av, architect; cost, $22,000.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unles otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 141st St, 99.11x 120; Broadedge Corp. to Jacob Rosenthal, 1,893 7th Av, June 8, due as per notes; attorneys, Marks & M., 63 Park Row..$8,500

LEXINGTON AV, 827 e s, 40.5 ft n of 63d St, 20x70; Corporal Realty Co. to William R. Osborn, 12 West 82d St, June 7, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$16,000

MONTGOMERY ST, w s, 75 ft s of Madison St, 50x92; Aaron Adler to Isaac J. Adler, 1,018 East 163d St, June 8, due as per bond, attorneys, Mandelbaum Brothers, 90 Wall St..........$6,500

2D AV, n w s, at n e s of 20th St, 22x79; Susan E. Smith et al. to Mortimer Smith, Dec. 28, 1900, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St..$4,500

2D AV, e s, 50.8 ft s of 88th St, 25x75; August Kellermann to Charles Dittman, 151 Central Park West, June 8, 5 years; attorneys, Wolf & K., 203 Broadway....$15,000

21ST ST, n s, 85 ft w of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Rose Gillespie to Samuel C. Steinhardt, New Rochelle, N. Y., June 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Samuel C. Steinhardt, 30 Broad St..........$3,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, June 10, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same.....$4,000

29TH ST, 137 East, n s, 150 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x98.9; Jennie T. B. Becker to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, June 7, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$15,000

42D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Emma J. Adams and another to Edward E. Black, Yonkers, N. Y., June 8, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$60,000

55TH ST, s s, 60.6 ft w of Madison Av, 20x 80; Wallace F. Peck to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, June 8, due as per bond..........$20,000

77TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; Emery J. Thomas to Equitable Trust Co. of New York, 37 Wall St, June 8, 1 year, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.. $10,000

136TH ST, n s, 368.6 ft e of 7th Av, 15.6x 99.11; Gilbert S. Foote to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., trustee, 52 Wall St, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$6,000

150TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Broadway, 100x 99.11; 533 West 150th Street Construction Co. to Charles Liebmann et al., executors and trustees, 763 5th Av, June 7, 1 year; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$39,000

Bronx.

UNIVERSITY AV, w s, 187.7 ft s of Boscobel Place, 58.11x121; Boyne Bridge Realty Co., Inc., to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, June 7, demand 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St..........$45,000

UNIVERSITY AV, w s, 129.2 ft s of Boscobel Place, 58.4x129.7; same to same, June 7, demand 6 p. c.; same attorney......$45,000

UNIVERSITY AV, w s, 245.10 ft s of Boscobel Place, 58.11x121; same to same, June 7, demand 6 p. c.; same attorney......$45,000

LOT 136, map of Varian estate; Mary Masterson to William H. Bormann, White Plains, N. Y., prior mtg $700, June 7, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, William H. Bormann, 2,060 Madison Av..........$800

VYSE AV, e s, 216.1 ft n of Boston Road, 72.2x irregular; H. C. Jackson Realty Co., Inc., to Abraham Davis and another, 241 West 113th St, June 5, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Julius H. Zieser, 53 Park Row. $2,000

LOT 87, map of Thompson-Rose estate; Gaetano Bugiada to Elisa Cacciuttolo, 233 President St, Brooklyn, June 5, 3 years, 6 p. c; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$500

LOT 15, map of Jos. Husson; Rose J. Kramer to Susan H. Rudd, 121 Sherman Av, May 1, due Nov. 1, 1917, 6 p c; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$2,500

WALTON AV, e s, 50 ft. s of 181st St, 25x100; Reinhold Berge, Jr., to Minnie Moltrassio, 179 E. Sedgwick Av; prior mtg $6,500, May 28, due Nov 9, 1916, 6 p c; attorney P. J. Neehan, 2 Rector St......$750

BURKE AV, s s, 123.9 ft w of Olinville Av, 25x116.9; Mary McGarry to Wm. B. Birchall (Ex trus), White Plains Rd near Thwaites Pl, June 8, 3 years, 6 p c; attorney, Charles P. Hallock, 999 E 180th St..........$2,170

BATHGATE AV, w s, 180 ft n of 176th St, 43x irregular; Samuel Stern to Morris M. Sinske, 108 W 142d St, April 27, due as per bond; attorney, N. Y. Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway..........$1,000

CRESTON AV, e s, 122 ft n of 183d St, 25x 95; Philip J. Kearns to Commonwealth Savings Bank, 2,007 Amsterdam Av, June 7, 5 yrs, 5½ p c; attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row..........$5,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE A, s e corner of 11th St, —x—, 2 stores, and basement; Anna Lipman to Samuel Wholstadter, 172 Avenue A, 5 years from May 15, 1915; attorney, Rudolph Marks, 320 Broadway..........$1,500

SOUTH ST, 116 to 119, inclusive, all; William F. Grell, executor of Hy. Z. Meyer, to Harry D. Meyer, 119 South St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Holm, W. & S., 35 Nassau St..........$6,000

WATER ST, 336 and 338, all; Carucci Holding Co. to Michael Osnato, 341 Water St, 3 years from June 1, 1915..........$1,380

1ST AV, 1,355, south store; Philip Cohen to Alois Hostomsky, 1,355 1st Av, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1918..........$780

37TH ST, 36 and 38 West, store and basement; Ball Realty Co. to G. W. Faber, Inc., 1 Beaver St, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorneys, Kidder, Ayres & Riggs, 27 William St..........$6,500

40TH ST, 552 West, store and basement; Jacob Ehmer to Charles Schmid, 525 West 40th St, 2 11-12 years from June 1, 1915; attorney, E. O. Braendle, 1,225 Madison Av..........$216

80TH ST, 240 East, all; Elizabeth Dannecker to Mary Meizinger, 4,010 3d Av, 4 11-12 years from June 1, 1915; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av.......$1,500

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CONVENT AV, e s, 679.6 ft n of 141st St, 20x 100; Carl S. Taylor against Cuthbert M. Wilmerding et al., (specific performance;) attorney, A. J. Griffin.

61ST ST, s s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 50x100.5; Edith B. Halsey against David Kass et al., (amended foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, H. Swain.

97TH ST, 116 East; John J. Mahoney against Mae Lyons et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. L. Mullaly.

98TH ST, s s, 190 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 40x100.11; Emma Rosenbaum against Morris Realty and Construction Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. J. Rose.

Bronx.

JEFFERSON AV, n w corner of Monaghan Av, 50x100; Augusta P. Fowler against Jennie Pitkowsky et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Norton.

LA FONTAINE AV, w s, 75 ft n of 178th St, 37.6x100; Katrine A. Henderson against Clara J. Nathan et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Arrowsmith & Dunn.

LOTS 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, and 911, map of property situated at Woodlawn Heights, 24th Ward; John Sheridan against James Plunket et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

TELLER AV, e s, 50.1 ft n of 165th St, 30.1x 108.2; also 165th St, n w corner of Clay Av, 49.9x106; also 165th St, n e corner of Teller Av, 50x103.2; Jane M. Dollinger et al. against Henigman Construction Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Feltenstein & Rosenstein.

WASHINGTON AV, s w s, 151.8 ft s e of Halsey Place, 25.3x94.8; Sophie Kolloff against Mary E. Gordes et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. J. Kalt.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The resignation of 1st Lt. R. L. Thompson, M. R. C., has been accepted, June 7.

Major C. E. Koerper, Medical Corps, is relieved from duty with field hospital, Co. No. 5, and will report to commanding General, 2d Div., for duty.

1st Lt. W. S. Magill, M. R. C., is honorably discharged from the service.

1st Lt. J. W. Sherwood, Medical Corps, from Fort Bliss to 15th Cav., for duty with that organization en route to San Francisco, and, after arrival, will proceed about July 5 for the Philippines for duty.

Following 1st Lts. of the Medical Corps relieved from duty at post specified and will proceed to Ft. Bliss, Texas, for duty with 15th Cav., en route to San Francisco, and will sail about July 5 for the Philippines for duty: W. D. Herbert, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, and J. H. H. Scudder, Ft. Bliss.

Leave: 1st Lt. R. D. La Garde, 9th Inf., six months further extension.

Navy.

Junior Grade Lts.: T. E. Van Metre, the New York, to E. W. Bliss Co.'s Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. M. Williams and L. F. Reifsnider, commissioned.

Ensigns: F. C. Beisel, to temporary duty naval training station, Great Lakes, and H. H. Porter, from treatment Washington (D. C.) Naval Hospital, to temporary duty, Annapolis, Md.

P. A. Surgeon M. Boland, to Norfolk Yard, June 15.

P. A. Paymaster R. W. Clark, the Olympia, to temporary duty Charleston Yard.

Chief boatswains: D. J. O'Connell, the San Francisco, to Atlantic reserve fleet, and J. E. Cartright, the Constellation, to Newport (R. I.) training station.

Boatswains: B. E. Rigg, to the San Francisco; D. Wait, to Newport (R. I.) training station, and W. A. James, the Fish Hawk, to temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk.

Chief Pharmacist L. O. Schetky, Brooklyn Naval Medical Supply Depot, to Newport (R. I.) training station.

Pharmacist H. E. Sausser, Newport (R. I.) training station, to Canacao (P. I.) Hospital, via July transport.

Pay Clerk B. A. Morrow, the Olympia, to temporary duty Charleston (S. C.) Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Dolphin, at Rosebank; Beale, at Norfolk; Annapolis, at Balboa; Standish, at Annapolis, and the Neptune, at Hampton Roads.

Sailed—Nero, Mazatlan for Manzanillo; Patuxent, Hampton Roads for Diamond Shoals; Vulcan, Cadiz for Hampton Roads; Sylph, Washington for Indian Head; Des Moines, Alexandria for Jaffa and Beirut; Chester, Boston for Barcelona; South Dakota, Bremerton for Portland, Ore.; North Carolina, Gibraltar for Boston, and the Nashville, Guantanamo for San Juan.

The Prairie, now at Newport, has been ordered to proceed to New York and thence to Philadelphia.

EDUCATION NOTES.

P. S. 45, Queens, is to be made an annex of P. S. 96.

The Board of Education to-day will establish vacation and open-air playgrounds.

Arthur C. Perry, Jr., has been renominated by the Board of Superintendents for District Superintendent.

The proposal to create the position of substitute visiting teacher will be reported favorable by the by-laws committee.

Double sessions in the Eastern District High School will probably be instituted.

It is proposed to make the annex to the Bay Ridge High School, now in P. S. 101, Brooklyn, an independent school for general and commercial courses.

Resolutions from the Board of Estimate have been received authorizing the reimbursement of City Supt. Maxwell to the amount of $2,361.33 for legal expenses in connection with his appeal to the State Commissioner of Education in reference to old licenses.

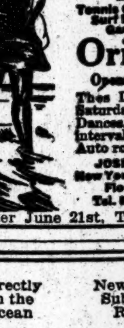
Paul A. Ajas, janitor of the Bushwick High School, has been found guilty by the Committee on Care of Buildings of charges of gross misconduct and insubordination.

The Kindergarten Mothers' Clubs of Brooklyn and Queens will have the Kindergarten Mothers' Clubs of Manhattan, the Bronx and Richmond as their guests at the Brooklyn Academy of Music this afternoon.

The Board of Superintendents has decided against the plan for establishing day nurseries in school buildings for vacation training.

RESORTS.
NEW YORK.

MANHATTAN BEACH



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New York's Most Popular and Fashionable Resort by-the-Sea
Temperature seldom varies from 70 degrees. Within the city limits, half hour by train, one hour by auto.
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Edgemere Club
HOTEL AND COTTAGES
EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND
OPEN JUNE 24 TO OCT. 1
Private Bathing Beach | Ideal Suites of Rooms with Baths | All Outdoor Sports
The Club Is Open for Inspection Daily and Sunday.
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Telephone Madison Square—4748.

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AND BUNGALOWS
(formerly Saranac Club)
UPPER SARANAC, N. Y.
Located on Bartlett Carry, at the head waters of the Upper Saranac, surrounded by a magnificent park of pine woodland. Conducted as a hotel and opened to the public.
The bungalows are new and elaborate in construction, affording all the comforts and conveniences of a city home; bathroom, electric lights, hot and cold water, fireplace, &c.; to rent, with hotel service.
OUR OWN GOLF COURSE.
Trout and bass fishing, tennis, boating, bathing, and music. For rates and information, address J. H. Reardon, Town and Country, 389 5th Ave., N. Y.

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STEVENS HOUSE,
LAKE PLACID, NEW YORK.
A Select and Restricted Resort.
SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE.
Lake Placid golf links on hotel grounds. Boat houses on two lakes. Finest garage in mountains. Grand orchestral concerts. Dancing. All outdoor recreations.
MEMBER EMPIRE TOURS ASSN.
A few elegantly furnished Cottages, overlooking Lake Placid and Mirror Lake, for rent; 12 to 14 rooms; conveniences. Booklet.
STEVENS HOTEL CO., Lake Placid, N. Y.

MR. FRANK M. ROGERS
Announces the Opening of the
MURRAY HILL HOTEL
THOUSAND ISLANDS, N. Y.
June 26th for the season, and begs to advise his former patrons and friends to write for descriptive booklet. The engagement books are open for reservation of rooms at N. Y. City office, 1123 Broadway, Room 210. Tel. 8890 Farragut.

STAR LAKE INN
STAR LAKE, N. Y.
Altitude 2,000 ft. Accommodates 200. Good boating, fishing; fine scenery; no hay fever; electricity, garage, orchestra, telephone; rooms with bath; all amusements. Booklet. Address until June 25,
J. M. SAYLES,
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Albany, N. Y.

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Lake George, N. Y.
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On Lake Champlain, Bluff Point, N. Y.
ALBERT THIERIOT, Manager.
On the line of the D. & H., also reached by auto. Completed State Roads—scenic route from points via Albany, Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Elizabethtown, Lake Champlain to Montreal.

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Larchmont on the Sound.
Seashore and country combined. Forty minutes from Grand Central. Always cool. Excellent table. Fresh vegetables. Golf, Bathing, Tennis, Horseback Riding. Diet kitchen and French nurses for children. Rooms with private bath. Moderate rates. Now open. Music, Dancing.
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Hotel in connection with the Great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment. Apply to EUGENE H. MARCOTTE, New York Booking Office, 1,180 Broadway, near 28th Street.
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THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHING ESTABLISHMENT OPENS MAY 12. Folders on application.
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W. H. CRAIG, Lessee.

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On Otsego Lake, Cooperstown, N. Y.
For chairs in Special Parlor Car, Albany to Cooperstown, Opening Day, June 15, and any other information, address Booking Office, The Dakota, 1 West 72d St., New York City.

ADIRONDACKS
LELAND HOUSE
SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.
Rebuilt 1915. Grill Room.
ROOMS WITH AND WITHOUT BATH.
L. W. & J. A. EMERSON, Proprietors.

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Cottages and camps for rent.
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SEA CLIFF, L. I.
Commuting distance. Elevation, 200 feet above sound, overlooking water. Running water, electric lights. No mosquitoes. Send for booklet. Phone 71 Glen Cove.

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NOW OPEN. Upper Saranac Lake. CAMPS TO RENT.
Harrington Mills, Mgr., Upper Saranac, N.Y.

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55 Waverly Av., Hollands, 4 and 5 room houses, reduced rentals; 4-room house, $200 and up; 5-room house, $250 up; plastered; improvements; completely furnished.

LONG ISLAND RESORT BOOK FREE at ticket offices, or send 10 cents to G. P. A., L. I. R. R., Pennsylvania Station, N. Y.

Hotel St. Regis, Fleischmann, N. Y. City office, Hotel Bon-Ray, 92d St.-Mad. Av.

STAMFORD IN-THE-CATSKILLS.
Full infor. large advts. and Resort Bureaus.

Ulster & Delaware R. R. Send for Summer Resort Book, &c.

RESORTS.
NEW YORK.

Tennis Week.

Lovers of Tennis will enjoy the Metropolitan Tennis Championship matches this year at Lawrence Park, Bronxville, New York, on June 12th to 19th.
The Hotel Gramatan, placed on a rocky hill overlooking the ten courts of the Bronxville Athletic Association, will be the center of gaiety during Tennis Week.
The huge foyer, the ball-room and the spacious verandas of the Gramatan will go far to make the social side of the Championship a full success.
The Gramatan is reached in only twenty-eight minutes from the Grand Central by electric trains on the Harlem Division.
It is an exclusive hotel, appealing especially to those who wish the conveniences and luxuries of the city in a country setting located in beautiful Lawrence Park.
It is particularly attractive at this time of the year. The new management has inaugurated many improvements.
The automobilist will find macadam roads all the way from the city.
The popular auto route known as the "Gramatan Route" is as follows:—
From Columbus Circle up Broadway to Van Cortlandt Park, through Van Cortlandt Park North to Central Avenue, follow Central Avenue to Palmer Avenue, thence along Palmer Avenue to Harlem Railroad Crossing, to hotel.
Plan to spend the week at the Gramatan during the Tennis Tournament.
Hotel Gramatan
Lawrence Park
Bronxville, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,
BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
RIGHT ON THE OCEAN.

MINGO SPRINGS
Hotel and Camps
RANGELEY LAKE, MAINE.
The ideal spot to spend your vacation. Camps with bath. Good fishing. Unsurpassed home cooking. Booklet. Special rates for June.
C. A. COLE, Proprietor, Rangeley, Maine.

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EAST GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.
OPEN JUNE 12. Entirely rebuilt and made attractively new. Most inviting resort for a Summer vacation. Exclusive surroundings. Excellent table. Fine; airy rooms. Rooms single or en suite, with private bath. Rates moderate. BUELL & CROSBY.

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GORHAM, N. H.
"At the Gateway to the White Mts."
Rooms en suite, with private baths, Electric Lights, etc. Eight miles from base Mt. Washington. Capacity 200. Garage and Repair Shop. Booklet and rates on request.
C. A. CHANDLER, Prop.

Straitsmouth Inn,
ROCKPORT, MASS.
OPEN MAY 28. Directly on the rocks at the extreme end of Cape Ann. Every room has an ocean view. Always cool. Suites with private bath. For rates and particulars address E. S. WILKINSON, Prop.

THE GRISWOLD
EASTERN POINT, NEW LONDON, CT.
Finest Summer Resort Hotel in America.
2½ hours from New York or Boston.
Open June 16 to Sept. 15. H. D. SAXTON, Mgr.
305 5th Ave., Room 1402. Tel. Mad. Sq. 9957.

MARSHALL HOUSE York Harbor Maine
On the Beautiful Maine Coast
OPEN JUNE 26.
Extensively remodeled and improved. Elevator, private baths. All conveniences. Bathing, boating, golf. Good roads, garage.
FRANK D. MARSHALL, Prop.

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Perfect Roads! Magnificent Scenery!
Bracing Air! For Road Map, address WM. M. KIMBALL, Sec'y, N. E. Hotel Ass'n, Draper Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

THE HARBOR VIEW
East Gloucester, Mass.
Situated Directly on Gloucester Bay. Piazza 400 feet long. Private telephone exchange connecting rooms. Tennis court. Table a Special Feature. Booklet.
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Open June 24. Seashore and country combined. Cap. 250. Booklet. E. W. BOYCE CO., Prop.

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WATCH HILL, R. I. OPEN JUNE 10TH.
Moderate rates. A. E. Dick, 1,180 B'way, New York. Tel. Mad. Sq. 4748.

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On an island. Quiet, always cool. No dust. Modern improvements. Woods, rocky shores. Large library. $10.00 and up. Booklet.
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HOTEL ALBRACCA SUPERB VIEW OF ATLANTIC OCEAN.
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In the foot-hills of the White Mountains.
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Every summer pleasure on land and water—boating, fishing, bathing, golf, tennis, motoring.
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Highest type of hotels, boarding houses and camps at all prices.

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HOTEL PRESTON
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Located in private grounds on a bluff
Overlooking the Atlantic.
Hotel Preston presents a combination of seashore and country scenery unequalled and provides a charming summer home with most modern hotel equipment, including long distance telephone in each apartment; one of the most exclusive of New England hotels. Every summer pastime.
An orchestra of SYMPHONY SOLOISTS.
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An Inn of Comfort.
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Being under same management as the ROSE TREE INN, Princeton, N. J., cuisine and personal attention is guaranteed.
Through cars New York to Rockland. Steamers three times daily.
For particulars until June 15th, apply to JOHN MERRYLEES, Rose Tree Inn, Princeton, N. J.

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Directly on the ocean. Every charm of a cool, picturesque summer resort. Bathing, Tennis, Boating, Fishing, Tea Garden, Orchestra, Modern Social Dancing, Wonderful Ocean and Sunset Views. Miles of Fragrant Pines. Cottages for Rent.
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TWENTY COTTAGES, OPEN JULY 1ST.
Catering to those who wish a Summer Home in a resort favored with a clientele of the highest order. ON IDEAL TOUR. Fine Garage. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Fishing.
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A Summer Paradise, Rangeley, Me.—Exceptionally splendid board with private family for select parties; references exchanged. Particulars Harrison, Suite 1,057 Marbridge Building, New York.

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New Hotel Breslin
On Lake Hopatcong, Mt. Arlington, N. J.
Opens June 15th.
The Ideal Hotel at which to enjoy the summer or the week-end. Elevation 1,400 feet. No malaria; no mosquitoes. Only one hour from New York, via D., L. & W. R. R., enables the business man to commute at $12 a month and get the benefit of the same cool, bracing mountain air which usually requires a day's travel. 300 rooms, with hot and cold running water; 100 private bath suites. Motor boating, canoeing, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, saddle horses. Excellent motoring. Orchestra, dances, cafe, grill. Booklet, with auto maps and special June, July and family rates mailed. 'Phone No. 1—Hopatcong. G. FRANK COPE.

THE NEW
Essex Hotel & Sussex Cottages
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Directly on the Ocean. OPEN JUNE 12. Concert and dance orchestras. Golf, Tennis, Riding, Garden, Grill. Hot and cold sea water in bathrooms. N. Y. Office, 569 5th Ave. 'Phone 8654 Murray Hill.
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The BREAKERS Best Moderate Hotel on the Beach.
Cor. Ocean & 2d Ave., Asbury Park, N. J. Spec. June rates. (Formerly The Imperial.) A well-equipped, well-run, comfortable hotel. $2.50 up; wkly, $9-$18. A. D. WIDDEMER.

THE SHELBURNE OCEAN GROVE, N. J.
A new modern hotel; hot and cold running water in every room; private baths; Ocean Pathway, facing park and ocean. V. C. HAYNES.

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Two blocks from the ocean and bathing beach. E. E. SPANGENBURG.

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"A RESORT IN ITSELF."
Near all Piers and Amusements.
CAPACITY 600.
Bookings for Summer may now be made.

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Atlantic City, New Jersey
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ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City; Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing, garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

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Thoroughly Modern. A recognized standard of excellence. Capacity 600.
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On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths, running water in rooms. Orchestra.
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Vermont Av. and Beach. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, etc. Superior table, $3 up daily, $17.50 up weekly.
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200 large, airy rooms, running water, private baths; elevator; ocean view; table and service unsurpassed. Special June rates. Booklet. H. J. Dynes.

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FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, PA.
ON FOREST LAKE
Opens June 19th. Three hours from N. Y. on D., L. & W. Finest bathing, boating, fishing, tennis and baseball. Dancing and concerts daily. Cafe. Rooms with or without private bath. Bachelor's rates.
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Now Open. T. Edmund Krumbholz. Absolutely Fireproof. All Outdoor Amusements at their best. Tennis, Boating, Fishing, Motoring, Driving. Mountain Trails. Home of the
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Address Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., or N. Y. Office, 23 W. 42d St. Phone Bryant 373.

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Now open. Superior in its appointments, cuisine and service. Special June and July terms. Write for booklet and auto map. Motorists accorded same terms as other guests.
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Golf, tennis, baseball, boating, bathing, fishing on Delaware; delightful social life. For information and literature address Summer Resort Bureau, Milford, Pike Co., Penn.

500 IDEAL SUMMER RESORTS
Handsomely Illustrated Brochure with information regarding summer resorts in Vermont and on Shores of Lake Champlain, with hotel, farm and village home accommodations, sent on receipt 4c. stamps for mailing. Address No. 5, SUMMER HOMES, 385 Broadway, New York.

NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN, where you CAN catch Trout. Rooms en suite with bath. Electric Lights, Steam Heat, Garage, Golf, Saddle Horses, All Amusements. Booklet. Cresco Station, Lackawanna R. R. W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa., in the Poconos.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE
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Trout fishing; private bath; free garage. Open all year. W. C. & H. M. LEECH.

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"Two to Fifteen Day Tours."—Booklet free. Address Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, N. Y.

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To Western North Carolina Land of the Sky and California, Southern Railway, 264 5th Av.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, e s, 41.5 ft n of 82d St, 20x78; Wenare Holding Co. to George Kessler, 1,556 Avenue A, (mtg $8,500,) June 4; attorneys, Hummel & H., 1,511 3d Av....$1

LEXINGTON AV, 827, e s, 40.5 ft n of 63d St, 20x70; William R. Osborn to Corporal Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, May 27; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 40.5 ft s of 56th St, 20x78; Mary C. Garrick et al, to George Thompson, 1,379 Lexington Av, May 8; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$1

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 104th St, 100.11x85; Kayell Realty Co. to High Grade Holding Corporation, 35 Nassau St, (mtg $163,000,) April 29; attorney, Joseph C. Levi, 37 Liberty St....$1

2D AV, 314, e s, 37 ft n of 18th St, 17x60; Fannie R. S. Irish to Philip J. Clark, 314 2d Av, (mtg $11,000,) all liens, June 8; attorney, Charles Brandt, Jr., 99 Nassau St....$1

6TH AV, 110 and 112, s e corner of 9th St, 77.7x43.7xirregular; Kayell Realty Co. to High Grade Holding Corporation, 35 Nassau St, (mtg $145,000,) April 29; attorney, Joseph C. Levi, 37 Liberty St....$1

11TH ST, 508 East, s s, 120.6 ft e of Avenue A, runs e 29x s 94.8x w 54x n 19.8x e 25x n 75, to beginning; 11th St, 504 East, s s, 26x75; 11th St, 510 East, s s, 149.5 ft e of Avenue A, 21x74.10; Louis Feldman to Selig Feldman, 2 Attorney St, all liens, June 5; attorney, Samuel Potter, 140 Nassau St..$100

21ST ST, 107 West, n s, 85 ft w of 6th Av, 20x98.9, (foreclosure Nov. 2, 1913;) Leo L. Leventritt, referee, to Rose Gillespie, Graham Court, Astoria, L. I., 1-8 part, and all title of Alex. M. Pell, subject to life estate of Caroline C. Pell and lease to Adams & Co., June 10, 1914; attorney, Samuel C. Steinhardt, 50 Broad St....$11,110

29TH ST, 137 East, n s, 150 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x98.9; James H. Brady to Jennie T. B. Becker, New York, quitclaim, April 7, 1900; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

35TH ST, 248 West, s s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9; John E. Brady, referee, to Libbie B. Hall, executrix of Nicholas Brewer; 525 West End Av, May 19; attorney, J. H. Stoutenburgh, 140 Nassau St....$25,000

38TH ST, 450 West, s s, 143.6 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Charles L. Schoenfeld, individually and as executor of Margaret C. Schoenfeld, to Pauline Hartman, 450 West 38th St, all title, June 7; attorney, Andrew Hartman, 450 West 38th St....$1

50TH ST, 238-40 West, s s, 140 ft e of 8th Av, 45x100.5; Patrick J. McMahon to Samuel P. Tull, Allenhurst, N. J., (mtg $75,000,) May 20; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

69TH ST, 391.8 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x77.4; James F. Lynch, trustee of John Gilroy, to First Magyar Reformed Church of the City of New York, 227 East 14th St, June 7; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$8,200

121ST ST, 302 West, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 33.6x100.11 (foreclosure June 4;) Edward S. Clinch, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, June 7; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St....$26,000

136TH ST, n s, 368.6 ft e of 7th Av, 15.6x99.11; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., 52 Wall St, trustee, will of Edmund W. Bulkley, to Gilbert S. Forte, 112 West 139th St, June 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$7,000

150TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Broadway, 100x99.11; Charles Liebmann et al, executors, &c., of Joseph and Hy. Liebmann, to 533 West 150th Street Construction Co., 354 Grand St, (mtg $39,000,) all liens, May 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$44,000

SAME PROPERTY; S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co. to same, quitclaim, May 26; attorney, same....$1

152D ST, 533 West, n s, 450 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x99.11; Mary G. Becker to Frederick J. Titus and Maybelle B., his wife, on premises, (mtg $10,000,) June 7.$100

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, n e corner of 188th St, 95x82.1; Alfonso Masucci to Giuseppina Masucci, 1,323 Clinton Av, June 7; attorney, Charles Zorbani, 340 Broadway....$10

BATHGATE AV, w s, 108 ft n of 176th St, 48x irregular; 173d Street Improvement Co. to Samuel Stern and another, 518 West 143d St, (mtg $5,000,) April 27; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.$100

BRONX BOULEVARD, w s, 62.10 ft s of 222d St, 87.5x95; Jacobina F. Schuh to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, June 3; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$4,334

BRONXWOOD AV, w s, being Lot 472, map of Laconia Park; Peter A. Sheil to Cecelia M. Sheil, 3,300 Olinville Av, (mtg $600,) May 25; attorney, J. D. Tobias, 2,808 3d Av....$10

CEDAR AV, 1,961, 1,963, 1,965; Matthew P. Breen, Jr., referee, to Corporate Mortgage Co., 27 Cedar St, (mtg $12,000,) May 18; attorney, Henry D. Patton, 27 Cedar St....$1,600

CLAY AV, 1,337, w s, 25x80.11; Florence M. Henry and another to Mary Fiori, 236 East 25th St, and another, (mtg $4,000,) June 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

CLINTON AV. WEST, in dividing line, Lots 101 and 104, map of Morrisania, 25.11x138; Alfonso Masucci to Giuseppina Masucci, 1,323 Clinton Av, June 7; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway....$10

FAIRMOUNT AV, n e s, 150 ft s e of Prospect Av, 50x200; Harry Cohan to Salvatore Marino, 508 Morris Park Av, (mtg $7,000,) June 7; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

HOE AV, 932, 936, and 940, e s, 138.6x100; Jad Construction Co., Inc., to Cecil Rossi, 1,115 Westchester Av, (mtg $97,000,) June 4; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St..$100

SAME PROPERTY; Cecil Rossi to Edward A. Ridlay, Fanwood, N. J., (mtg $97,000,) June 4; same attorneys....$100

KATONAH AV, s w corner of 239th St, 100x105; Walter W. Irwin, referee, to David Lippmann, 50 Central Park West, and another, June 7; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$5,000

LOT 15, map of Joseph Husson; Susan H. Rudd to Rose J. Kramer, 456 Underhill Av, (mtg $2,500,) May 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$10

UNION AV, s e corner of 166th St, 93.11x83.4; Henry A. Petersen to Anthony F. Hoenninger, 165 East 88th St, (mtgs $63,000,) May 28; attorney, John C. Hoenninger, 5 Beekman St....$1

156TH ST, 1,030 East, s s, 20.3x99.4; Hermann F. Drewes to Emma A. Drewes, 860 East 156th St, (mtg $5,500,) June 7; attorneys, Appell & T., 51 Chambers St....$1

224TH ST, n s, 160 ft w of White Plains Road, 20x114; Anna Young to Elizabeth Schmuck, 318 East 169th St, May 13; attorney, Anna Young, 318 East 169th St..$1

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

DIVISION ST, 230; Louis Greenberg against Morris Stone, owner; Benjamin Sloan, Abraham Greenberg and Sloan & Greenberg, contractors....$278

113TH ST, 501 West; Charles Dabney against Hannah Elias, owner; C. M. Linch, contractor....$26

1ST AV, 43; Louis Wilk against Amelia Neumeyer, owner and contractor....$57

71ST ST, 432 and 434 East; Grossman Bros. & Rosenbaum against Leissner Realty Co., Inc., owner; John J. Hearn Construction Co., contractor....$555

SATISIFED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

PARK AV, s e corner of 92d St; Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Corporation against Esthold Realty Co., Inc., et al., April 3, 1915, (by bond)....$520

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph H. Goldblatt against same, April 5, 1915, (by bond)...$797

SAME PROPERTY; Universal Sheet Metal Works against same, April 2, 1915, (by bond)....$774

SAME PROPERTY; Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Corporation against same, April 3, 1915, (by bond)....$463

SAME PROPERTY; Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing Co. against same, April 5, 1915, (by bond)....$101

SAME PROPERTY; Kewanee Boiler Co. against same, April 3, 1915, (by bond).$1,833

SAME PROPERTY; Frank O. Brunett against same, May 6, 1915, (by bond)....$400

SAME PROPERTY; same against same, May 6, 1915, (by bond)....$350

SAME PROPERTY; Niagara Radiator and Boiler Co. against same, April 3, 1915, (by bond)....$3,490

SAME PROPERTY; E. F. Keating Co. against same, April 3, 1915, (by bond)....$83

SAME PROPERTY; same against same, April 2, 1915, (by bond)....$572

TRINITY PLACE, 18 and 20; the Berger Manufacturing Co. against Ellen Murphy et al., Jan. 23, 1915....$33

Bronx.

UNIVERSITY AV, w s, 316.5 ft n of 176th St, 50x100; William F. McElroy against Frederick W. Heidelberger et al., May 10, 1915.$96

UNIVERSITY AV, w s, 316.5 ft n of 176th St, 50x100; P. Ventimiglia against F. W. Heidelberger et al., May 12, 1915....$475

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

UNIVERSITY AV, w s, 129.2 ft s of Boscobel Place, 112.4x175; City Mortgage Co. loans Boyne Bridge Realty Co., Inc., to erect three five-story apartments...$114,000

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TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 15th
at 7:30 P. M., in the
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New Utrecht, 14th, 15th, 16th, & 17th Avs., 41st St. to 61st St., inclusive,
Being all the lots now unsold on the
ORIGINAL
BOROUGH PARK

Property, on which approximately 2,000 houses have been built and on which, allowing for only 5 persons to a house, there is a population of 10,000—a city within a city.

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Borough Park Will Be a
VERITABLE SUBWAY CENTRE
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New Buildings, 1914, January to June.......... 4,985,731

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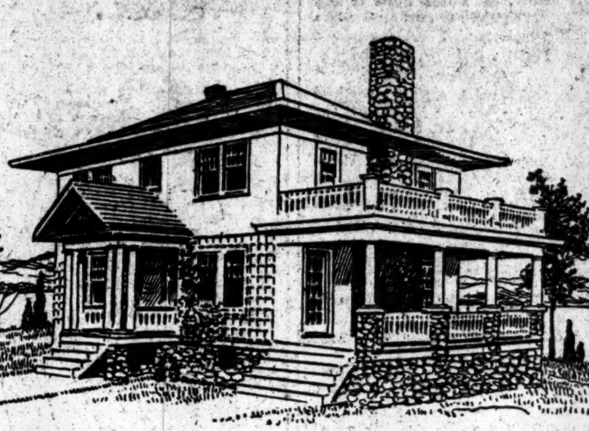

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Prospective purchaser can buy or rent, furnished or unfurnished, for Summer or year, owner's splendid home, Flatbush. Tel. 2281M Flatbush.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

FORCED TO SELL fine home of 7 rooms and bath; only 28 minutes from city; electric light, heat, &c.; on 2 elegant lots; need $125 cash at once; balance $18 per month; will give big bargain to quick buyer. T. B., Box 182 Times Downtown.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN.—$6,000 all-year, 7-room home, $4,600; will build to order on very easy terms; stucco on solid brick construction; right in Richmond Borough, N. Y. City; high ground; plot 50 by 100 feet; most alluring real country; cool in Summer, swept by ocean breezes. Has library hall, living room with open fireplace; dining room, pantry, kitchen, four large bedrooms and tiled bath; large veranda; electric light; beamed ceilings; beautifully decorated; every convenience; 45 min. to Bowling Green, N. Y.; near fine beaches; ideal boating, bathing, and fishing; country club, markets, schools, churches near by. Write or phone me for particulars and photo. R. C. Turnbull, 52 William St., N. Y. Telephone 5582 Hanover.

Small house, barn, electric light and water, five acres, fruit and shade trees; 12 minutes to station; hour from Manhattan; particulars, Box 94, New Dorp.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

BARGAIN. — COMPLETELY FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED RESIDENCE, 609 WEST END AV., BETWEEN 89TH AND 90TH STS.; 12 ROOMS AND THREE BATHS; HARDWOOD FLOORS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT; CAN BE SEEN BETWEEN 10 A. M. AND 5 P. M. CARETAKER ON PREMISES, OR APPLY TO L. R. REIS, (TELEPHONE 10 GRAMERCY,) 889 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

SUBLEASE TWO CORNER LOFTS, 25x100; cheap rent; also fixtures for sale. International Dress and Skirt Co., 73 Grand St.

PART OF LOFT TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. HAUSER & CO., 34 WEST 22ND ST.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Near Briarcliffe, about 25 acres; old farmhouses and outbuildings; high elevation; fine old trees; $8,500 for quick sale. Address Owner, Y 265 Times Annex.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Villa Alta.—12-room house; garage; all city improvements. Tasker, Tribune Building.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Hudson River. Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Homes at Scarsdale and White Plains. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Villa plots as low as $1,000 at Hastings. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

SPLENDID BARGAIN. Beautiful house, garage; large, high plot; fine section; five minutes station; near Sound; $14,000, any terms. M. Drummond, Real Estate, 202 Huguenot St. Tel. 3242.

Scarsdale.

SCARSDALE. — Ten rooms, bath; electric light; heat; 3 acres; fruit; tennis court; garage; hennery; vegetable garden; rent $550, unfurnished, or $500, furnished, for the season. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

NON-RESIDENT OWNER offers at sacrifice charming old-fashioned home; 30 miles out on North Shore, near harbor and country club; dwelling, 11 large rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, open fireplaces, also poultry plant and garage, fine old trees, shrubbery; nearly 2 acres of land; price $12,000; bargain. Theodore S. Hall, 47 West 34th St.

A very pretty cottage, front and back porch, handsome bathroom with enamel bedroom, mission beamed ceiling, dining room with elegant electric dome, parlor, open fireplace, on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; will accept $200 cash, balance $18 monthly. Paton, 126 Times Downtown.

Beautiful 5-room bungalow, and bath; amongst the hills on north shore of L. I. Large veranda, all rooms finished in modern style, beamed ceilings, panelled walls, open fireplace, &c. Large ground, 2 blocks from station; near harbor. $200 down, balance easy. Bungalow, Box 137, Times Downtown.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 59 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

$250—JAMAICA HOUSE BARGAINS—$250 Choice of 30 new houses. 6 to 9 rooms. Built by myself. Best neighborhood. All modern improvements. $250 cash. Balance as rent. F. L. Ferguson, 5 Union Hall St., Jamaica. Telephone 244.

FOR SALE.—Party leaving town July 1 wishes to sell quickly an eight room Colonial cottage; five minutes' walk from Kew Gardens Station; fifteen minutes from Herald Square. Owner, 271 St. Ann's Ave., Richmond Hill, L. I.

Small chicken farm, $75 down, $12 monthly; 6-room house and large plot; enough ground for chickens and small truck farming; shade trees, high and dry, in large town, work for good mechanic. Poultry, 188 Times Downtown.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, Long Island.—A desirable water front cottage, with grounds, wide verandas; modern furniture, open plumbing; 10 rooms and bath; rent $700. F. M. Cook, 334 Canal St.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station, trolley, churches, and stores, $850 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. Call till 8 P. M. C—Store, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—First-class country hotel and equipment; sixty miles from New York City; early sale required to close estate. Particulars upon application, by letter only, to "M.," Box 145, Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey.

Have several thousand lots, almost adjoining Beechwood lots, sold by New York Tribune; will sell for $5 each, 10 lots or more, on installments. Room 808, 44 Cedar St.

CRANFORD, N. J.—Brown stucco house just completed; 6 rooms, bath; outdoor sleeping room. Hardwood trim; all improvements, best neighborhood; easy terms; price $5,400. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York, N. Y.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x500; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

$75 CASH, $20 MONTHLY, which includes taxes and interest, buys all-year home in fine suburban town in hills of New Jersey, half hour out. Builder, P. O. Box 1041, New York City.

Ridgefield Park.—Seven-room house; every modern improvement; plot 40x100; beautiful location; price $4,400; $500 cash, balance to suit. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each, easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down, $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Choice lots on mountainside for commuters; 40 minutes New York; big values; splendid investment. Chrisman, Verona, N. J.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

Fanwood house, $5,900; little palace; easy terms. Also choice plot, $700; $10 cash, $7 monthly. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL." All about the "Ideal Home Town." Secretary, Box 814, Nutley, N. J.

New house, Westfield, plot 100x100, $4,400; payments like rent. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

Real Estate for Exchange.

House in high-class residential section Westchester County wanted in exchange for fine private house; splendid condition; near Central Park West, Manhattan; will add cash. Fred Menke, 922 Madison Av.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

$6,000 FARM FOR $4,400.

This splendid farm must be sold this month. Forty acres in smooth, productive fields, deep, rich soil, no rocks; will cut 75 tons hay; 76 acres in brook-watered pastures, 40 acres in woodland; 400 cords hard wood; 150,000 feet pine timber ready for market now, valued at $1,500; apple orchard of 100 trees and variety of other fruit; 2½-story house, 10 rooms and bath; modern conveniences; 60-foot veranda, woodshed; carriage and poultry houses; barn 40x110, with silo and cellar, 25 tie-ups; running spring water in buildings, which are in perfect repair and insured for $3,500; large lawn, maple shade; magnificent scenery; R. F. D. and telephone; close to neighbors; only ¼ mile to school, 1 mile to milk station, depot, village; short drive to two cities. If you are looking for a fine property at a bargain price, don't miss this rare opportunity. Price only $4,400, part cash. A. G. Symonds, Agent E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Contoocook, N. H.

For Sale, in Maine, 150 acres; one mile of water front; fine views, pines; old Colonial home property suitable for farming or to cut into bungalow lots; price, $5,000. Mrs. E. C. Watts, 258 Lexington St., East Boston, Mass.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Ideal all-year home overlooking Hudson River, State Road, two miles from station, ninety minutes from New York; 21 acres, well cultivated; fruits, berries, 80 apple trees; vegetable garden planted; nine outbuildings adapted to poultry and stock; three wells, cistern, and large spring; well-built 13-room house, lately painted; bath, hot water heat; large piazza; inspiring mountain views. Address Box 394, Beacon, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.—Four-room furnished bungalow at Haines Falls, N. Y.; lot 100 by 150 feet. 20 President Place, Kingston, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Good dairy farm wanted, with or without stock, New York, New Jersey, or Connecticut, in exchange for first-class income property or development tract. Dairy, M 350 Times Downtown.

NEAR-BY CONNECTICUT, inland and shore front acreage. Crawford, 7 East 42d, N. Y.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

To Let—Aug. 1 or Sept. 1, beautiful two-room apartment, unfurnished, with kitchenette, in a charming suburban house between Mount Vernon and New Rochelle; 5 minutes to stations, 35 Grand Central; beautiful surroundings. Y 250 Times Annex.

Country estate, 14 rooms, 3 baths, every possible convenience; garden and greenhouses planted; orchards; 200 chickens, pigeons; bowling alley, billiards, tennis; reasonable rent; brokers protected. Telephone 6274 Spring.

At New Rochelle.—Attractive home, beautifully furnished, rent season; quantities fruits, vegetables, flowers; twelve rooms, two-car garage. Particulars Harrison, 1,057 Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York.

House in first-class section of Jamaica, convenient to station, which is 18 minutes from New York; high ground; breezes from ocean; 9 rooms, 2 baths; fully equipped; new and clean; $150 Summer season. X 237 Times Annex.

A Summer Paradise at Rangeley, Me.—Superb cottage beautifully, newly furnished; rent season; every convenience. Particulars Harrison, Suite 1,057 Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York.

To rent for Summer at Bass Rocks, Gloucester, Mass., three furnished cottages, modern improvements; fine situation. Inquire Frank P. Wonson, Main St., Gloucester, Mass. Tel. 98.

For rent for Summer, wooded land for tent; joys of a camp and a Summer resort combined; very low rent. R. Brickner, Furnald Hall, Columbia University, New York.

Two six-room cottages, furnished; all improvements, including electric lights and bath; boating and fishing; near station and Post Office. Brink Bros., Lake Katrine, N. Y.

BELGRADE LAKE, ME.—House 10 rooms, bath, completely furnished; linen, silver, ice, firewood, motor boat; golf, boating, famous fishing; rent $650. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Furnished and unfurnished houses for rent at Boonton and Mountain Lakes. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted, a home in the country for three months; 5 bedrooms, bath and light; inland preferred. W. F. S., Box Y, 270 Times Annex.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted—$12,000, 6 per cent., 3 years; security, first mortgage $30,000 improved Connecticut property, near Sound; commuting distance. 269 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

TO SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS.

A handsomely furnished, cool apartment of parlor, 2 bedrooms and 2 baths; best location and service in New York; price very reasonable.

THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST.

Park Av., No. 13.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor, private bath; $80.

West Side.

A.—A.—THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room and bath, $25 up.
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up. By month
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up. or year.
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional.
Near subway, "L," and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

Ansonia Hotel.—Sublet till Oct. 1 at reasonable rate beautiful two-room apartment, overlooking the river; delightfully cool; immediate possession. Telephone 835 Columbus, mornings.

At Riverside Drive and 84th, north corner, No. 120.—Eight, ten, all light, outside rooms; beautifully furnished; to let two or more months; reduced rent. Call, address, Stewart.

Peter Stuyvesant, 258 Riverside Drive; beautifully, completely furnished, corner apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; immediate possession, less than unfurnished rent. Phone Murray Hill 5393.

Studio apartment for Summer; handsomely furnished; delightfully cool; 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone, electricity. 62 Washington Square South.

In private house; 4 rooms, 2 baths, kitchenette, furnished; large, light rooms; sitting room has southern exposure, overlooking old-fashioned garden; cool and airy. 18 West 8th St.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED,
for rent until September 1, at
$80 per month. Apply on premises,
250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

A family leaving city sublets 5 rooms, 2 baths in high-class elevator apartment; all outside Broadway rooms; less than rent; furnished complete. 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

To sublet in W. 72d Street, a most desirable housekeeping apartment of 4 rooms and bath, completely furnished. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar Street. Phone 5700 John.

Bargain.—Seven rooms, 2 baths; linen, silver, pianola, victrola; fine view up Hudson; three months, $100 monthly. A. S. Mapes, 314 West 100th St. 3063 Riverside.

Sublet completely furnished five-room apartment; concessions; immediate possession. The Norman, 37 West 93d St., Mrs. Thompson. 7425 River.

179th, West, (416 Fort Washington Av.)—Attractive front corner; 4 large outside rooms; elevator, piano, victrola; sacrifice. Bailey.

Seven-room, completely furnished apartment to sublet for three months or less. Apply Apt. 107, The Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Grant Court, 610 West, 113th, Near Riverside Drive.—4, 5, 6 rooms, attractively, completely furnished. Superintendent.

87th, 166 West.—Five large rooms, all outside; fine view; newly furnished; $90. Apt. 9 D.

Five front rooms, luxuriously furnished; piano, elevator, telephone; will rent for price unfurnished. 414 West 121st. Apt. 23.

A bargain for immediate possession, 5 rooms, attractively furnished. Apt. 43, 508 West 139th. 3595 Audubon.

8 large rooms, 2 baths, furnished or unfurnished; overlooking river. Mrs. Osk, 611 West 114th.

TO RENT.—Furnished 2 rooms and bath, with use of kitchen; $50. 57th St, near Broadway. S 153 Times.

Woman alone would share apartment with married couple. 400 Riverside Drive. References.

Sublet.—Spacious 2 and 4-room apartment; completely furnished. 507 West 113th.

64th, 29 West.—6-3 rooms, bath; homelike; $11-$8; phone; reference.

Brooklyn.

Completely furnished apartment for housekeeping, second floor, deep extension; large, cool rooms; improvements; near Subway; rent $45. 98 So. Elliott Pl., Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. } 1, 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE,
with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly.
Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS
on lease and unfurnished to October 1st.
A few apartments to sublet by day, week, or month during the Summer.
Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 8970.

UNUSUAL BARGAIN.—7 rooms and 2 baths, corner Riverside Drive and 98th St. All outside rooms; exceptionally cool. Completely furnished for housekeeping; good maid will remain if desired; will rent for two or three months; can be seen by appointment. Telephone Riverside 9330 or address S 135 New York Times.

112th St., (adjoining Drive.)—Seven rooms, piano; very reasonable. Telephone River 1131.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

THE CLEVELAND.
126 to 130 East 24th Street, 9 rooms and bath, well arranged; rents, $800 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 84 William Street.

Apartments to let from Oct. 1. Ambassador, 97th St. and Madison Av.

West Side.

To sublet, unfurnished, July 1st to Oct. 1st, $40 per month, two large rooms and bath, facing west, in high-class apartment hotel, near 72d St. Subway station. Write M. M., S 151 Times.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

Handsome 7-room apartment; special rate over Summer; refined neighborhood; near Riverside Drive; privilege of leasing for following year. Apply Supt., 319 West 94th St.

HIGH-CLASS
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS TO LEASE. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 ROOMS; RENTS MODERATE. APPLY AGENT, 408 WEST 130TH ST.

Seven rooms and two baths, July to October; facing Central Park, 110th St.; $25 month. P 100 Times.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS TO LET.
MANCHESTER, 108TH ST. & BROADWAY.
Beautiful suites, furnished and unfurnished; three, four, and five rooms. 222 West 59th.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

Apartments to lease from Oct. 1. L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. and Columbus Av.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Ponchetrain, 312 W. 109th St.—Beautiful apartments of 4 to 6 rooms.

Furnished and unfurnished apartments to let; Hudsonia, 315 West 79th St.

Leases now being made for apartments from Oct. 1. 1,730 Broadway.

Three-room ideal; sublet October, longer, 611 West 140th St. Apt. 69.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

158 West 95th St.—Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms to let.

Bronx.

169th St., 96 West, Bronx.—Two-family house, 8 large, light rooms, bath, all improvements; electricity, large sun parlor; $40.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 26 EAST.—Beautiful double room for two, also alcove attachment, making suitable quarters for 3; select neighborhood, adjoining Fifth Av.; home cooking; moderate.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

34TH ST., 56 EAST.—The Stokes house, excellent board and clean rooms, $9 up.

62D, 16 EAST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board; parlor dining; reasonable.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122D.)—Airy, cool rooms; first-class board, as desired.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; refined surroundings; excellent home cooking; phone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Double, single rooms; baths; excellent table; Southerners accommodated; references.

54TH ST, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board; table guests; Summer rates.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table; board optional; table guests.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Visitors, Summer students desiring large, cool rooms, near Central Park; beautiful suite, suit four gentlemen; electricity; convenient location; first-class cook.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable, homelike house; table guests; Summer rates; board optional.

72D, West of Broadway.—Private family; a few gentlemen will be accommodated; reference. Telephone Columbus 2380.

74TH ST., 131 WEST—20TH YEAR.
Sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.
Large, small rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select suite; bath; double, single rooms; excellent table; electricity.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; Subway, L; references.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Attractive home, comfortable rooms, excellent table; Summer rates; references.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive, large rooms; private bath; every convenience; beautiful Summer location; excellent home cooking; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms, near Park; electricity; homelike; telephone; references; moderate.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, cool, sunny room; also small; near Riverside; excellent cooking.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small front rooms, connecting or single; excellent table.

126TH, 162 WEST.—Single, en suite; nicely furnished; Subway, "L"; excellent cuisine. Morningside 2766.

137TH, 296 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; bath; unexcelled Vienna kitchen; telephone; reasonable.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway and beautiful Riverside Drive.)—Nicest, healthiest section, the Audubon; bright, cosey rooms, good board; $7 to $12 singly, $14 up two; large porches, garden, home comforts. Telephone 2757—Audubon.

157TH, 547 WEST.—Cheerful front room, with southern exposure; small family; homelike. Considine.

REFINED home, only three in family, would like refined gentleman to take room; with breakfast; $10 weekly; overlooking Central Park West, up to date in every way. N 159 Times.

Riverside Drive, 549.—Elegant rooms; superior board; bath, shower; homelike; 4960 Morningside. Payne.

ROCHHURST.—Comfortable; year round; private home, city limits; grounds; home cooking; references. Lesley, 227th St., Spuyten Duyvil. (104M Kingsbridge.)

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.
Several choice rooms may be had at moderate rates, with, without board; ideal locality; beautiful home; one suite with private bath. Call, phone Stein.
147 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. (Schuyler 2957.)

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York City

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 367 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

ATTRACTIVE HOME, overlooking lower New York Bay; all conveniences; rooms large, airy; own garden and poultry; table unsurpassed. Aquehonga Lodge, 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar.

GRYMES HILL.
Best location on Staten Island; magnificent ocean view; 3 acres of shady ground; own vegetables, refined home, excellent cuisine. Corner Howard Av. and Lewis St.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

Westchester.

ALL MODERN REQUISITES, comfort, convenience, elegance; unrivaled location; rooms; views; luxurious table; fresh vegetables; moderate rates, including auto service trams; links; use launch; owner's home, recently opened. Byron Thompson, Larchmont.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y., directly on the water, 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

WHITE PLAINS.—Family of two are anxious to share their home with gentleman who will appreciate superior table and restful home; references required. 10 Howard Av.

The Whispering Pines, Chappaqua.—Select accommodations; wide porches, beautiful lawn, fine old trees, tennis and croquet, own gardens; near station. L. S. Mather. Phone 37.

Larchmont, Myrtle Av., Spitz Cottage.—Excellent board for season. Telephone Larchmont 37.

Long Island.

HOWELL HOUSE.
Quogue, L. I.; ocean and Shinnecock Bay, (2 hours city.)—Desirable rooms, private baths; wide piazzas; fishing; fresh vegetables, own garden; tennis, golf, canoeing, sailing, bathing.

Elstone Park Hotel, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home; refined people; rates; booklets. Apply Gunther & Uedele, also 4 Court Square, Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway, 401-402.

ROCKAWAY PARK, (46 BEACH 118TH ST.) Comfortable front room; balcony; facing ocean; $150 until October.

BOARD in exclusive private house near yacht club. L. M., Cypress Av., Sea Gate.

New York State.

Dr. Knipe, 85 Franklin St., physician and trainer. Health Farm, Sparkill, N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.,
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.
W. T. READE, Prop.

HOTEL FRANCIS, 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.—A quiet, restful family hotel in most desirable section; rates moderate; tennis courts free; eight minutes to station.

SOUTH ORANGE.—117 Scotland Rd.; refined family; beautiful location, near Lackawanna; fine rooms and table; also private bath; references.

Maine.

MAINE COAST.
Unsurpassed, fifty miles scenic beauty, mountain, ocean. Spring water, State road. Reasonable price. Fifty acres.
W. W. PERRY, Camden, Maine.

"The Undercliffe," situated on Penobscot Bay; boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; good place to rest; booklets sent upon application. Van Buren Black, Cape Rozier, Maine.

Connecticut.

NEW CANAAN, CONN.—The Ardsley and cottages; high elevation; five minutes' walk to station; excellent table; tourists accommodated; open year round. Tel. No. 292.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Pennsylvania.

Camping and boarding at the Pohopoco Mts.; water sports. Adam Reber, Easton, Penn.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

WANTED for month of August, on the water, accommodations for family of five adults, two children, and nurse; could use cottage in connection with hotel. X 376 Times Annex.

Until Oct. 15; not over hour from city; farm preferred; four persons, children 5 and 4; price, all details, essential in reply. D 249 Times Downtown.

Gentleman wants board in private family for entire season within easy commuting distance downtown New York; give full details. S 159 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare. Lovely rooms, excellent cuisine, all comforts. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

WEST END AVE., 531, (86th St.)—Desirable rooms; beautiful Summer location; excellent home cooking; reduced rates; table guests.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Young man wants room and board with Spanish-speaking family. Y 372 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Comfortable, well-furnished, cool rooms on bathroom floor.

35TH, 205 EAST.—Desirable, attractive room, all conveniences; choice location.

45TH, 22 EAST.—Three large rooms; bath; kitchenette; maid service if desired; rent of apartment reduced $175-$100; bachelors.

15TH, 105 EAST.—Overlooking Park; apartment 71; parlor suite; elevators, telephone, piano.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Small, neatly furnished room for gentleman.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, private bath, $5; another $6; electricity; telephone.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large, airy rooms; single and connecting; private house; telephone.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Beautiful, large, new rooms; modern every respect; almost half price.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Large and small, nicely furnished rooms; running water; gentlemen only.

82D, 130 EAST.—Room, suitable two; French conversation; meals if desired. Mrs. Ackermann.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

8TH, 7 WEST.—Large, medium, small rooms; clean; telephone; select house; reasonable.

9TH, 89 WEST.—Large room, private bath, one flight; smaller room; reasonable.

12TH ST., 52 WEST.—Furnished kitchenette, suite, studio, rooms, desirable; references. Chelsea 8269.

13TH, 136 WEST.—Handsomely furnished back parlor, hall room, large room third floor; home comforts; private family; telephone; reference.

17TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful, spotless, clean rooms; hot water always; select house.

32D ST., (off Broadway,) New Hotel Strand.—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D ST., Between Broadway and 5th Av.—Rooms, with private bath, $9 and $12 per week; same rate for two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

11½ WEST 37TH ST.
Two rooms, bath, attractive, furnished apartment.

47TH, 11 WEST.—Apartment; front, back parlor; other rooms; telephone, electric lights; all conveniences.

47TH ST., 31 WEST.—Parlor floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; electricity; select.

52D, 54 WEST.—Connecting front rooms; running water, bath, same floor; congenial location.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, $4; gentlemen; references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Attractive, large room; electricity; elevator; refined surroundings; references. Tappan.

57TH, 335 WEST.—Cool rooms, suite or single; parlor dining optional; Summer rates; reference; telephone.

57TH, 260 WEST, (near Columbus Circle.)—Large, light room; modern improvements. Hammond.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large, airy, cool front room; convenient bath; overlooking Park.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; gas; electricity; bath; select house; reasonable.

58TH, 329 WEST, (near Columbus Circle.)—Desirable large, small rooms; improvements; telephone.

68TH ST., 63 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; gentleman; private house.

68TH ST., 71 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms, $4, $6, $5; single, $3; references.

69TH, 105 WEST.—Room, with private bath; also small room; private house.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

70TH, 236 WEST.—Attractively furnished three-room kitchenette apartment; piano; new building. Superintendent.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, $5, $6; hot and cold water, electricity; no rooming house.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Clean, private, comfortable; moderate terms; for gentleman; reference.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large, single room; private bath; half block Subway; references.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests. Col. 1894; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, with private bath; board optional; best location near Riverside Drive; Summer rates; telephone; Subway express, "L."

75TH, 104 WEST.—Attractively furnished, pleasant rooms; select neighborhood; bath; phone; Summer rates.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractively furnished medium sized front room; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor floor and private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large room; also smaller room; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, light rooms; comfortable, homelike; private house; references; telephone.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private house, suitable one, two; references.

79TH, 169 WEST.—Two beautiful rooms, same floor; reduced Summer rates; Subway.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Gentlemen; cool, quiet rooms, single and medium; electricity; references.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; $7-$8 weekly; telephone; breakfast optional.

305 WEST 80TH. (SCHUYLER 3917.)
Attractive room in high-class apartment; bachelor.

251 WEST 81ST.—REALLY DESIRABLE, large, sunny front room; high-class elevator apartment. Inquire elevator man.

82D, 152 WEST.—Exceptional, attractive, large, small rooms; all conveniences; special Summer rates.

82D, 250 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; gentleman; references; telephone. Dutton.

82D, 230 WEST., (Broadway.)—Large front room; gentleman only roomer; conveniences. Desbonnet.

82D, 130 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large rooms; private bath; also hall room.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large and small rooms, electric light, piano; private bath.

82D, 68 WEST.—Clean, cool double, single rooms, parlor floor; Summer rates.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family; rent large room; private bath; phone; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, outside, light room; overlooking Central Park; special rates.

84TH, 268 WEST.—Block Riverside; elevator; lavatories; telephone; women; reasonable; sixth floor.

84TH, 156 WEST.—Desirable room for gentleman; no other roomers; telephone. Devold.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Elegant, large room; large tile bath; breakfast; telephone; reference.

86TH ST., 126 WEST.—A private family will rent one furnished room, with private bath, to one man only; electric lights; telephone.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; Riverside; Subway.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished rooms; refined home; single, double; Summer rates.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms; private baths; kitchenette, electricity, parquet floors; refined house; Summer rates; references. Schuyler 3933.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; conveniences; gentlemen; private house; Summer prices; references.

89TH, 1 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive corner room in modern apartment; delightful park view.

93D, 69 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished sunny rooms; board optional; elevator. Apartment 30.

93D, 148 WEST.—New house; beautiful, large double rooms; $6-$7; small rooms, $2.50.

94TH, 35 WEST.—Bachelor's apartment; bath with shower; quiet refined surroundings; near Park.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, sunny room, with lavatory; large closets; adjoining bath, shower; refined private family. Linz.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Attractive rooms; running water; board. Apt. 6A.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Large room, newly decorated, adjoining bath; telephone; gentlemen. Owner.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Share elevator apartment; giving two large, front rooms; southern exposure; kitchen privileges; $30 monthly. 7 E.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive parlor and bedroom; telephone, electricity, housekeeping; $7. McNamara.

104TH, 244 WEST.—Exceptionally handsome, connecting room, bath and running water adjoining; best residential location; high class. Apt. 3W.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside room; private family; references. Apt. 52.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Fine room with bath; private house; convenient transportation; telephone.

115TH, 410 WEST.—Large front parlor, 3 windows; single room, bath, shower; telephone. EARLE.

116TH, 318 WEST.—Single woman would share apartment with business woman, $4, $6. Wilbur.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Pleasant, light Summer rooms; single; elevator; shower; telephone; reasonable. Apartment 32.

120TH ST., 434 WEST.—Delightful room for young woman, opposite Columbia University campus; coolest part of city. Apartment 2F.

121ST, 503 WEST.—Pleasant, cool room, exceptionally large; elevator apartment; bath, electricity. Apt. 51.

122D ST., 540 West. (Broadway).—Light rooms; beautiful views; moderate; Apt. 61.

128TH, 40 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; elevator; Subway; reasonable. Jordan.

142D, 605 WEST.—Attractive, large room; suitable for single, couple; adjoining bath. Scott.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room; scrupulously clean; adjoining bath. Apartment 27.

148TH, 631 WEST.—Riverside Drive; pleasant, cool room; private house; phone; reasonable.

148TH, (3,604 Broadway.)—Bachelor quarters; large, airy room; all improvements; reasonable. Mayer.

156TH, 601 WEST, (Apt. 24.)—With private family; no other roomers; bath adjoining; gentleman only; one block to 157th St. Subway.

180TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive outside room, bath adjoining; reasonable; references. Apt. 10.

700 WEST END AV., (94TH.)
Attractive suite; piano; beautiful location; breakfast; Summer rates; Subway. 9845 Riverside. Britten.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Exceptional room; every convenience. Telephone 8903 Morningside. Apartment 5.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, Apt. 37.—Large front room; lady or couple; kitchen privileges.

Cool, quiet room, adjoining bath, overlooking Hudson and Drive; high-class apartment; private. Y 227 Times Annex.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, (141st, Convent Av.)—Two rooms, kitchenette, $6.50, including gas.

High-class 4-room elevator apartment to sublet; $43 apartment for $30. Call mornings, Apt. 34, 270 Fort Washington Av., cor. 171st St.

LARGE, convenient front room, suitable for one, two gentlemen. Phone 314 Harlem.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 260, (2D.)—Large, handsomely furnished room; suitable couple or gentleman; $8.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (136th.)—Beautiful, large room in private apartment, overlooking river. Apt. 2C.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, four and five passenger touring; thoroughly overhauled; carries new car guarantee; special upholstering; electric lighting and starting; now in our paint shop. T. B. Stearns Company, 417 W. 55th St. Phone 7600 Columbus.

For sale, big bargain, 60 H. P. Thomas car in perfect condition; just overhauled; originally cost $4,000; will sell for $500 spot cash; very powerful; very fast; good reasons for selling. T. A. Allen, 1,906 Broadway, N. Y.

Velie, 1914 roadster; left-hand drive; centre control; electric lighting and starting; smart and powerful; cost $2,000; sell for $750. John H. Driscoll, 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7600 Columbus.

Packard (1916) touring, 48 H. P.
Mercer (1913) raceabout; perfect condition.
Packard (1914) landaulet, 38 H. P.
Simplex (1915) limousine, 38 H. P.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Autocar raceabout; two passenger with extra five-passenger body; all equipment, including Bosch magneto, searchlights, &c.; immediate buyer $300. For appointment, A 55 Times Annex.

HUPMOBILE 1915 TOURING CAR.
Slightly used, but guaranteed the same as new; will sell very reasonable. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

HUDSON 1913 "6-54" five passenger touring; electric starting, lighting; repaired and repainted; $675 net. J. H. Driscoll, 417 W. 55th St. Phone 7600 Columbus.

Hupmobile 1915 touring car and roadster, slightly used, guaranteed as new, material reduction. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1690 Broadway.

BENZ, 50, landaulet, $750.—Times Square Auto Co., S. W. Cor. 56th St. and Broadway. World's largest dealers.

Packard 6-48-15 seven-passenger touring; in finest condition; fully equipped; at a bargain. Hess, 427 W. 42d. Bryant 8580.

Packard limousine, 1914; Westinghouse shock absorber; paint and upholstery like new. Mrs. Hawkins, 328 West 56th. Col. 7565.

Beautiful landaulet, Packard limousine, Renault, latest models, by month; very reasonable. Calot, 300 West 49th St. Tel. 7720 Bryant.

Ford, 1915 roadster, with wire wheels, self-starter; perfect condition. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Rauch & Lang worm-drive brougham; owner leaving city; must sell at once. S 12 Times.

Rauch & Lang dual controlled coach, like new; Edison batteries. X 283 Times Annex.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults.
By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contract.
Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

CAREFUL DRIVING is essential to pleasant motoring. Chauffeur, good driver, reliable, excellent references; has own Packard touring; rent monthly. Phone Reinhardt, Circle 1994.

Most elegant Packard Limousine in New York; this is an exceptionally beautiful car; also Landaulette; $3 hour up. Hirsch, 127 East 83d. Lenox 6078.

For Hire.—1915 Packards; hour, day, week, month. Tel. 7452 Plaza; Wilmarth.

Practically new Packard touring; $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Elegant 7-passenger touring car, by trip or month. Brown, Greeley 4.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

Packard landaulette for rent, monthly or trip. Murray, Telephone 1364 Columbus.

Seven-passenger Packard for hire; $3 per hour. Telephone Borgman, 1941 Circle.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export, 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

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STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (136th.)—Beautiful, large room in private apartment, overlooking river. Apt. 2C.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS Av.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AVE, 531, (86th St.)—Desirable rooms, beautiful Summer location; meals optional; reduced rates; reference required.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful rooms; running water, electricity; private family; 91st St. Subway.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Business man wants light outside room; well furnished; convenient bath; near Subway, elevated; preferably private family; state full particulars, lowest price, and telephone; otherwise no attention given replies. S 160 Times.

MEDIUM to large-sized room; strictly private family; vicinity Washington Square or in Gramercy Park; gentlemen. Y 269 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A GIRL of 19 years wishes position in office; high school graduate. Elsie Ehlert, 882 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—I write a good hand, am quick and accurate and have been drilled in the most modern methods of accounting; satisfactory references concerning character and ability; will start at $7. Miss X 38 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER—Assistant bookkeeper, typist, knowledge stenography; beginner; wants chance to learn and be generally useful; moderate salary. D 240 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant, typist, stenographer; 17; bright, capable; $6 start. R. W., 117 East Houston St. Tel. 3277 Orchard.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, (real estate;) highest credentials; $12. Kagan, 1,043 Boston Road.

BOOKKEEPER.—Christian; 4 years' experience controlling accounts, &c.; references; $12-$15. N 340 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; capable, industrious, practical experience; salary $10. S 124 Times.

CHAMBERMAID and LADY'S MAID.—American; Catholic; reference. C. J. F., 253 West 24th.

COOK.—An experienced woman wishes a position as cook in private family; city or country; excellent reference; wages, $40 or $45. Call at 1,077 3d Av. O'Gorman's bell. No cards.

COOK, &c.—Lady would like to place an excellent maid as cook or laundress. Apply Green, 1,088 5th Av., (85th St.)

COOK, LAUNDRESS.—Protestant; excellent references; city or country. Wilson, 208 West 66th.

CLERICAL.—Thoroughly experienced, reliable woman, German, English, 9 years in newspaper office, can use typewriter, desires clerical position; will accept low wages to start. Address E. R. C., 60 West 39th St.

GENTLEWOMAN wishes position, housekeeper, secretary, companion, visiting or residential; can furnish best references. S 136 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Widow, refined, unincumbered, trustworthy, desires position; one or two adults; excellent French cooking; first-class city references; only letters. L. S., 145 East 60th.

HOSPITAL NURSE, Companion.—College bred, traveled; specialty nervous and mental. Y 256 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Competent working housekeeper; good cook; country. Mrs. Odell, General Delivery, Yonkers, N. Y.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class, wants family hamper at home; ladies', children's wear specialty; prompt delivery. 469 Amity St., Flushing.

MASSEUSE.—Swedish method; ladies' residences; physicians' references. Delby, 118 West 39th.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Experienced; physical care; kindergarten training; good sewer; children over 3; best references. Refined, N 118 Times.

NURSE.—Young Irish girl wishes position as nurse, country for Summer; best references. McCusker, 747 Columbus Av.

STENOGRAPHER, (18;) exceptionally bright; neat appearing; take 80 words per minute; operate all machines; accurate, rapid transcriptions; 2 years brokerage, architectural experience; $8; good references; Protestant. A 339 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Age 25; Christian; strictly businesslike; high school graduate; seven years' commercial experience; versed up-to-date methods; good mathematician; reliable; unquestionable references; $15. N 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Fluent correspondent, painstaking, trustworthy, refined, businesslike, capable assuming entire charge; 6 years' technical experience, master technicalities grammatically; superior references; $12. D 226 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, refined, intelligent, neat appearing, desires position in office, where there would be a future; salary secondary consideration; experienced, can take dictation rapidly and transcribe notes correctly. S 158 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; 2½ years' experience; office assistant; accurate, neat. Miss Reis, 2,424 7th Av. Audubon 1060.

STENOGRAPHER.—American, (21,) three years' experience; capable holding responsible position; answer mail from detail; good mathematician; industrious, punctual; $10; excellent references. A 345 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly qualified stenographer; Eastman graduate; knowledge of accounts; good handwriting; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss F., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' experience; accurate; not afraid work; capable handling correspondence independently; Christian; $14. D 241 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; American; good education; refined, businesslike, quick comprehension; uses discretion, common sense; $6. A 338 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; beginner; intelligent; excellent school record; neat; quiet manner; American; no agency; $7. Miss K., 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and SECRETARY, with knowledge of bookkeeping; five years' manufacturing experience; excellent references. Box Y 282 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; take dictation rapidly; neat, accurate typist; live with parents; $8. Miss Lillian Johnson. Bryant 1819.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, wishes to connect with reliable firm; moderate salary. Esther Forman, 698 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER.—Splendid education; rapid dictation; good typist; neat appearance; experience; $10. Miss Valentine, 224 West 42d. Phone 1319 Bryant.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert stenographer, employed downtown, can give several hours daily; reasonable terms. Telephone 248 Cortlandt.

STENOGRAPHER, Office Assistant, (Christian.)—Five years' experience; A1 references; salary, $12. N 314 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, TYPIST, knowledge bookkeeping; high school graduate; 1 year's experience; $7. D. 242 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian, seven years' experience, desires permanent position; salary $15. D 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; thoroughly competent; accurate, rapid worker; $10. D 232 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' commercial experience; good business education; $14. D 239 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Familiar with office details; good address; 4 years' experience. D 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, private secretary; seven years' experience; reasonable salary. D 227 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable, alert; capable taking full charge office; moderate salary. S 128 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable; two years' practical experience; $8. D 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—2 years' experience; neat appearance; salary $8. D 243 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9468 Riverside.

CALL RIVERSIDE 4375 for efficient colored servants. Domestic Agency, 203 West 98th.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HELP well recommended, obtainable. Collins Agency, 101 W. 138th St. Audubon 7259.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. 5839 Riverside.

DOMESTICS.—At Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.,) Schuyler 9136, excellent servants, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, houseworkers.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS wanted by large corporation; single entry; simple work; small salary to start; state in full qualifications and experience. L 34 Times Downtown.

A woman over 30, good education, to travel and interview selected people; salary and commission. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

COUNSELLOR in Maine Summer camp for girls; must be good athlete, strong swimmer, and be experienced in leading girls; college graduate preferred. Y 271 Times Annex.

DESIGNER.—WANTED, FOR CHICAGO, LADY DESIGNER ON SILK PETTICOATS; MUST UNDERSTAND MANUFACTURING AND HAVE GOOD REFERENCES; DON'T REPLY UNLESS YOU KNOW YOUR BUSINESS. G., BOX D 206 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MANAGERS.—Two educated women, teachers preferred, for positions as managers. Dike, 225 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—For resident buying office, Martin E. Seuer & Co., 116 West 23d St. Room 1,607.

Employment Agencies.

E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE (Agency,)
Singer Building.
Spanish stenographer, temporary work, $3 per day.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country. Open all Summer.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; Spring and Summer session; begin any time; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1853,) Broadway, at 72d St.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert; installs simplified systems, opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigation; work confidential; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Tel. 2141 Cortlandt.

A.A.—Accountant-auditor installs simplified systems that give in monthly comparative statements exact information you require to intelligently direct your business. Charges reasonable. Interview solicited. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St, Madison Square 3760.

ACCOUNTANT desires connections; excellent ability; thoroughly competent, reliable, trustworthy. M. 361 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (24,) desires position where ability will be recognized; thoroughly conversant modern accounting methods, collections, credits; capable taking charge; now employed. U 244 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, experienced double-entry bookkeeper; knowledge of typewriting, general office work; capable and energetic worker. D 234 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (26,) thorough, varied experience all modern methods; forceful correspondent; college education; best reference; moderate salary. S 14 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, academic education, accounting experience, wants position as bookkeeper or assistant accountant; moderate salary. A 54 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, (32,) office manager; wide experience; well educated; highly recommended character, ability. F. Howard Johnson, 208 7th Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, (21,) experienced; take full charge; completed one year of accounting at New York University; references; $15. D 209 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—(28) ten years' experience; desires work writing up books of small firms; $10 month. F. S. Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; typist, correspondent; long experience. 18 1st Av., Box 7.

BOOKKEEPER, 27; excellent ability; thoroughly competent, reliable, trustworthy; references. M 360 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, CORRESPONDENT, STENOGRAPHER.—A1; one who knows his business. Y 218 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Four years' experience with publishing company; best reference. D 217 Times Downtown.

BOY, (17,) Christian, knows stenography, typewriting, and bookkeeping. D 229 Times Downtown.

BUTLER, colored, desires first-class position; no kitchen work; references; strictly temperate. Butler, Box 315, Providence, R. I.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, experienced, 8 years, good mechanic, careful driver, desires all-year-round position with private family; honest, sober; city references. Goro, 330 East 57th. Telephone Plaza 6752.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, gardener, electrician; Northern Italian, single; 15 years' experience; best references; foreign and domestic car; do all repairs. 221 Bleecker St., care Ranzini.

CHAUFFEUR.—25; single; foreign, American cars; 8 years' experience; honesty, sobriety, ability; careful driver; city, country. W. Newman, 320 West 52d St. Phone 6920 Columbus.

CHAUFFEUR, (28,) Swedish, desires position private family; drive, repair any car; first-class references; present employer going West. Lodgren, 622 Lexington Ave. Plaza 5166.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, no children; six years' driving experience; best of private family references; any make of car; city, country. K., 406 E. 52d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; private car; mechanic; 12 years' experience; 6 years with one family; repair any car; no habits. Donnelly, 160 East 84th St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes situation; 9 years' experience; city or country; drive any car; do own repairs; first-class references; go anywhere. S 129 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wishes position private car; careful driver; four years' experience; A1 reference. Spadone, 605 West 182d St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes Summer or permanent position; careful driver; foreign, domestic; own repairs; 3 years last position. S 154 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, young married man, wishes steady position; 12 years' experience at driving and shop work. D 216 Times Downtown.

CHEF.—Japanese chef, thoroughly experienced, also valuable steward, wants position as chef or combined in club; yacht, private. Address K. K., 145 East 45th St.

COOK, colored, highly experienced; excellent man for private, bachelor's apartment, club, or road house; best city references; city or country. B. W., 75 Times.

COLLECTOR or credit investigator; man, 35, having 10 years' experience in this line; excellent references. A 346 Times Downtown.

COUPLE, English, chauffeur, cook; both thoroughly competent; wages moderate. S 139 Times.

EDITORIAL WRITER—COPY READER.
Man, twenty years' experience, seeks position in New York City; have been in New York four weeks and have been unable to locate a position; am willing to work at anything; possess exceptional references as to my character and ability. Any one desirous of obtaining a competent and efficient man address L 31 Times.

EXPERIENCED figure artist, (adults, children, animals,) wishes regular position. Address, W. Box Y 257 Times Annex.

GARDENER, married; experienced horticulture, farm, stock; highly recommended ability, character. S 144 Times.

HANDY young man with all tools wishes position with private family, in or out of town. S 155 Times.

MASSEUR.—Swedish graduate, experienced with highest physicians; references, desires a few more patrons. William Andersen, 133 East 47th St.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Twenty years' experience in automobile, gas engine, boiler and sheet metal work; first-class designer and organizer; writer of technical literature; seeks position as chief engineer, technical adviser, research worker or shop organizer; at present employed as general superintendent of large sheet metal concern. Y 239 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER, bookkeeping, credits, systematizer; 22 years' office experience. N 310 Times Downtown.

POSITION WANTED
BY YOUNG MAN, 26 YEARS, WHO HAS THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF TEXTILE GOODS AND IS ABLE TO TAKE CHARGE OF CORRESPONDENCE AND GENERAL OFFICE WORK; SPEAKS FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH; WILLING TO START AT A MODERATE SALARY. ADDRESS S 146 TIMES.

SALESMAN, American, 40, married, wide experience, aggressive, successful business getter; must have salary or drawing account. N 322 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wishes position with high-class costume and gown house; commission basis only. S 143 Times.

SECRETARY.—Private secretary and office manager, recently returned from abroad, wants position as office manager or foreign representative; has had some sales experience. D 230 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Anxious for position with reliable concern; good education; take rapid dictation; good typist; $10. Ernest Bradley. Phone Bryant 1319.

SUPERINTENDENT
FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE; FIVE YEARS' PERSONAL REFERENCE FROM LAST POSITION. S 149 TIMES.

SURVEYOR has completed surveying course at Steven's Institute and desires position as assistant surveyor; excellent references. D 225 Times Downtown.

WOULD LIKE to represent responsible women's and children's lines in Cincinnati or State of Ohio on commission basis; will furnish satisfactory references. S 133 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20), high school graduate, desires position with firm offering advancement; willing worker; best references. D 207 Times Downtown.

YOUNG married man, garage experience, wishes position anything. Brown, 264 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, selling ability, finance himself, seeks connection with future. N 307 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Wanted, a thoroughly experienced accountant; one situated so that he can be transferred to another city on short notice; in answering, state age, salary you have earned, give full experience and references. Y 263 Times Annex.

AN ASSISTANT wanted to resident buyer, one who has had San Francisco experience and good taste in selecting coats, suits, waists. Millinery, Room 1,903, 303 Fifth Av. Call only between 11 and 12 today, Wednesday.

ARCHITECT'S SUPERINTENDENT wanted for big landscape job; good salary for competent man. Address L 24 Times.

CARRIAGE trimmers wanted; first-class men experienced on high-grade automobile top and body work; good wages and steady employment; state age and experience.
THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA,
Bridgeport, Conn.

CHAUFFEUR wanted for Cadillac 8, at present in country with private family; preferably single; must be experienced, careful driver, with unquestionable references for sobriety and honesty. Apply from 10:30 to 1 o'clock Wednesday, F. J. Sprague, Room 1,417, 165 Broadway.

COLLECTOR.—Wanted, man, woman or agency to act for a collector in obtaining pro-German pamphlets, picture postcards, leaflets, and caricatures published in America. D 238 Times Downtown.

COUPLE for small out-of-town hotel. Apply by mail, with references, William Wilkins, 1 Newark St., Hoboken.

DESIGNER.—Experienced designer wanted (lady or gentleman) on children's white dresses; must have experience in jobbing and mail order trade. Call 20 West 20th St., 6th floor.

DRAUGHTSMAN wanted; experience in freight car designing; state experience and lowest salary. D 246 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
NEW YORK.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
SIX (6) CLOTHING SALESMEN;
GOOD MEN CAN EARN FROM TWENTY-FIVE TO THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS PER WEEK.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d Street side.

OFFICERS.—Licensed junior deck officers wanted. Apply Marine Superintendent, American Line, Pier 62, North River.

POTTERY SALESMAN.—Familiar with Southern territory; state salary, experience. English, Y 240 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—On skirts wanted, only one who can sell to jobbers or to manufacturers only those who can sell to them can apply; drawing a commission. Y 258 Times Annex.

SALESMEN wanted to sell to the manufacturing trade in New York City; salary and commission; good opportunity. L 33 Times.

SECRETARY.—Private secretary wanted; competent stenographer, experienced in financial matters. Apply, giving references and experience, to D 247 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young man to work as stenographer and office assistant; one who has had experience in real estate office preferred; salary $15. Office, 102 Times.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—An eyeglass case containing valuable jewelry. Liberal reward if returned to 1,71 Newkirk Av., Flatbush. Telephone Flatbush 5298.

LOST.—Black mink fur collar on Hudson Av., between Tenafly and Hudson River; substantial reward. Antonio Barone, 12 West 34th St.

LOST—Cuff links with K. W. T. monogram; looks like K. N. T.; 14 karat; suitable reward. Phone Tompkins, Circle 840.

LOST—$50 reward for return of diamond bracelet, lost between 59th St. and Pennsylvania Station. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST.—Handbag, gold Bartmann watch; liberal reward. Return to Balcony, Rothenberg & Co.

LOST—Fraternity fob and chain, near Broadway and 130th. Hoffmann, 601 West 127th.

LOST—Elk lapel button; Masonic emblem in antlers; reward. Joseph, 16 East 33d St.

LOST—Watch and fob, initial F. J. M.; reward. Address 1,867 62d St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe safety pin; proper reward. Y 264 Times Annex.

$100 REWARD
For a large gold mesh bag with a sapphire and diamond ornament in corner, lost on Pennsylvania Train No. 151, leaving New York Saturday at 1:24 P. M. for Princeton, N. J. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

REWARD—From 109 West 120th, black Cocker Spaniel, about 18 months; name, Nigger.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

THE SAMSONS AND SELIGMANS OR Seligmanns, originally of Belgium or Holland, are requested to intervene in favor of parents of Belgians ruined by the war. For information and references write to Y 261 Times Annex.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Exceptional opportunity for young man in position to invest $2,500 in company's mortgage bonds as assistant to President of manufacturing corporation now undergoing reorganization and in which it is desired that all executives and sub-executives be financially interested; extended business experience not necessary, but applicant must have good appearance, education, and be of unimpeachable personal character. Box L 19 Times.

Manufacturer of small firearms desires to purchase for spot cash manufacturing plant equipped for stamping, turning, and milling metal goods; must have up-to-date equipment; brokers or dealers will be ignored; will not consider real estate proposition; act quick. Automatic, Box D 248 Times Downtown.

Retired or elderly man of means desiring something to occupy part of time can have desk room with us; make advances on unquestionable accounts, confidentially, without notification; $1,000 at a time; good interest; no risk; absolutely bona fide. Manufacturer, Box D 245 Times Downtown.

To man who cares to investigate thoroughly a conservative business in New York and is able to give his services as partner, and invest at least $2,000, there is offered a genuine opportunity; must have executive ability and unquestionable record and references. L 28 Times.

Fine, modern hotel, 80 rooms, on bay, near Southampton, L. I.; rent, furnished, $1,800; or would take partner who understands business with some cash. Address Real Estate, 1,238 3d Av.

FOR SALE.—About to move; well equipped machine and boiler plant in operation, containing million cu. ft. and 37,000 sq. ft. floor; railroad facilities, dock with shears. S. 122 Times.

American engineer, broad sales and executive experience, will accept European engagement; speaks French and German; highest credentials. Y 268 Times Annex.

Young lady designer, manufacturer of dresses, understands business thoroughly, wishes a partner with capital; good investment. L 30 Times.

Partner, invest $2,500 moonlight excursion steamer; restaurant proposition; immediate returns. S 157 Times.

Party wanted for established manufacturing article; no competition; $5,000 required or more; no agents. A 48 Times Annex.

Treasurer wanted in busy manufacturing business; Bradstreet's references; investment required. Y 246 Times Annex.

An opportunity to acquire one-half interest in an auto-accessory business, established five years. L 22 Times.

Partner with $3,000 to invest in established toy manufacturing business. D 233 Times Downtown.

District managers; new patent; large income; must finance self. Harris, 1,400 Broadway.

Associate wanted to finance article of splendid merit. Edwards, 41 Park Row.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manufacturers and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed confidentially; notes discounted. Duschnes, 194 Bowery.

Fresh eggs, parcel post, 2 dozen lots, 40 cents per dozen. E. G. Jones, 505 Landis Av., Vineland, N. J.

Fire Escapes, Fireproof Windows, Approved Fire-Alarm Systems. J. Geschaidt, 212 E. 52.

Business Loans.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS furnished to manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on accounts and merchandise. Confidential. Principals only. Wormser & Co., Commercial Bankers, 95 5th Av., N. Y. City.

Printing and Multigraphing.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way. Room 1,131 Equitable Building. Rector 4548.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SHOWCASES AND FIXTURES.
—NOW IN USE BY REVILLON FRERES. PARTIES INTERESTED IN FIXTURES OF HIGH QUALITY WILL FIND PRICES VERY LOW. 19 WEST 34TH STREET.

SUITS, OVERCOATS, &c., $12.
$1 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY.
MEN'S CLOTHES ON CREDIT.
READY MADE—MADE TO ORDER.
HAMILTON, MARTIN & CO., Tailors.
Special—Full Dress Suits—Weekly Payments.
171 Broadway. Enter 5 Cortlandt St.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pawn tickets, diamonds, pearls, gold, silver, platinum bought. Benjamin's, 1,584 Broadway, between 47th-48th Sts., opposite Strand Theatre.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

TREE SURGEON.—Experienced foreman wanted at once. Y 267 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Bowtell's Business Brain Bureau,
Singer Building.
STENOGRAPHER; live opportunity, downtown; $90 month.
STENOGRAPHER; for bank; $15 and lunch.
Other Openings.

E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE,
SINGER BUILDING.
ACCOUNTANTS, &c.—Wanted, accountants, assistants, experienced in auditing pay rolls; salary $85 per month.
STENOGRAPHERS, (2.)—$70 monthly and luncheon.
MACHINE DESIGNER.—Accustomed to automatic machinery; salary according to ability and experience.

LEDGER CLERKS.—Must be excellent penmen; preferably those having bank experience; salary $60-$85 per month.
HOTEL CLERK.—Young man, 20 to 25, neat appearance, experienced in hotel or club clerical work; salary $50 per month and meals. Call between 9 and 2, National Employment Exchange, (Agency,) 30 Church St.

Agents Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

AGENTS WANTED.—Exclusive territory; new and paying automobile necessity. Call Wednesday after 9 A. M., Room 421, 10 Wall St.

AUTO BANDITS GET $8,500 IN HOLDUP

Waylay Borden Milk Officials in Buggy at 178th Street and Park Avenue.

ESCAPE IN WAITING CAR

Shoot at Cashier Listhardt, Who Pursues Them—Five Men Arrested Downtown—One Is Identified.

Automobile bandits, lying in wait in broad daylight at 178th Street and Park Avenue, a block away from one of the busiest crosstown thoroughfares of the Bronx, and the same distance from the Tremont Police Station, held up Thomas H. Boyd, superintendent, and George A. Listhardt, cashier, of the Borden Condensed Milk Company's plant at 180th Street and Park Avenue, yesterday morning just before 11 o'clock and robbed them of $8,500.

As the highwaymen fled they fired two shots at the cashier, who started in pursuit, and terrified scores of persons in the street. At first the eyewitnesses thought it was a motion picture holdup. Good descriptions of the touring car, with several conflicting numbers, and descriptions of the robbers were furnished to the police by a dozen persons.

Several arrests were made late in the afternoon. The last two prisoners said they were James Flannigan, a bartender, of 202 East 104th Street, and William Wallace, a plumber's helper, of 335 East Tenth Street. Both were taken to Police Headquarters, and Flannigan was placed in the line-up. According to the police, Mr. Boyd quickly identified him as the man who had pointed a revolver at him.

Flannigan Has Police Record.

Flannigan was arrested at Forty-seventh Street and First Avenue by Detectives Bailey, Kane, Shay, and Dennison on information obtained by the police. He was questioned at length by Inspector Faurot and Captain Cray at Headquarters.

Flannigan and Wallace were charged with robbery and assault on complaint of the Superintendent and the cashier, although the latter was unable to identify either of the men. Mr. Boyd said he did not recognize Wallace. Flannigan, according to the police, is known also as Joe Burns, and his picture is in the Rogues' Gallery.

They asserted that on May 20, 1912, he was arrested in this city, charged with robbing Max Rayner, 1,487 Second Avenue, and was sent to Elmira by Judge Foster, and that on March 17, 1914, he was arrested on a charge of attempting to pick pockets and was fined $10. He has been sought by the police for alleged complicity in assaulting John Armstrong of 447 West Fourteenth Street on June 5, 1914, and robbing him of $2,861 belonging to the American Canning Company.

Mr. Boyd and Mr. Listhardt were accustomed to go together to deposit the weekly receipts in the Corn Exchange Bank's branch at Tremont and Arthur Avenues. They had $1,000 in checks and $7,500 in bills in a leather pouch, which was placed between the Superintendent's feet in a buggy. They drove from the plant at 180th Street south on Park Avenue on the east side of a deep trench where run the tracks of the Harlem Railroad. Over the railroad tracks at every block there is a foot bridge.

As they drove along at a trot they noticed three men loitering on the east steps of the bridge at 178th Street. Suddenly one of the men sprang out into the street and seized the bridle of the horse. The other two ran towards the buggy.

Knocked Victims from Buggy.

"Hold up your hands!" shouted one of the highwaymen. Then another slipped behind the buggy and struck him on the back of the head, toppling him out of the vehicle. He fell so heavily between the wheels that his weight bent the step and he slipped beneath the body of the buggy.

Mr. Listhardt seized the money bag, but one robber struck him in the face, and snatched the money as the cashier also fell out of the vehicle.

"I've got the money," shouted the robber, who ran for the bridge.

The bandits fled across the bridge and Mr. Listhardt, scrambling to his feet, started in pursuit. One robber aimed a revolver at the cashier and fired twice. Mr. Listhardt threw up his hands and dodged behind the stairs. When he saw the bandits turn again to flee he started again after them.

On the west side of the railroad trench a large black touring car had been waiting for nearly twenty minutes, according to several witnesses. The bandits rushed toward the machine as the chauffeur, who had just lighted a cigar, stepped out calmly and cranked the engine. Two highwayman stepped into the car, and the third had almost reached it, when he stumbled and fell. The two other men in the tonneau seized him and dragged him aboard as the machine started west on East 178th Street.

Robbers' Car Hits Post.

A block further the touring car hit a telephone post on the southeast corner of Webster Avenue, and it was turned out again so sharply that it grazed a little girl who was crossing the street. The car was traced west to Burnside Avenue, and thence to Ryer Avenue, where all trace of it was lost for a time.

The cries of persons in the street who had seen the hold-up and heard the shots attracted Policeman O'Day of the Tremont Station, who ran to the buggy and pulled Mr. Boyd from between the wheels. Mr. Boyd and Mr. Lithardt were driven in the buggy to the Tremont Station, where they described the robbery.

Inspector Walsh, Captain Mead, and reserves and Captain Wines with a dozen detectives from the Fifth Branch Bureau found two discarded revolvers, one containing empty cartridges. Subsequently Benjamin Dangerfield, a negro boy employed in a stable at Washington Avenue and 178th Street, brought into the Tremont station a package which contained two fully loaded revolvers which he had found hidden in a tree in front of the stable.

Many Saw the Hold-Up.

George Rollers of 4,290 Park Avenue said two of the men wore soft hats pulled down over their faces, while the third wore a derby. He said they were in a seven-passenger touring car with a dark body and maroon-colored wheels.

T. H. Lynch of Corona, L. I.; Mrs. Simon Pomeroy Brooks, wife of a physician, living on the ground floor of 422 East 178th Street; Mrs. Hardee, janitress of the building where the doctor's wife lived, and Mrs. Charles Chobot, living next door at 420 East 178th Street, all described the touring car and gave a general description of the robbers.

Inspector Faurot sent Detectives Heureux and Fennelly to search several resorts on the East Side and they returned to Headquarters with three men, who gave their names as Harry Levine, alias "Little Abie" Beckerman, Joseph Stein and Benjamin Fein, not related to "Dopey Benny" Fein. Boyd and Lithardt could not recognize any of the three, but they were held by the police in connection with the robbery of a jewelry store at 235 Stanton Street, last February.

Denied Dr. Maxwell Has Cancer.

Dr. William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools of this city, who has been ill at his home, 88 Franklin Place, Flushing, L. I., since April 13, will leave within a week or two to spend the Summer in New England. Mrs. Maxwell will accompany him. Dr. Maxwell's trouble first took the form of acute intestinal indigestion, and a report was current yesterday that this had developed into cancer of the stomach. This, however, was denied at Dr. Maxwell's house, and his son-in-law, Dr. W. F. Macklin, said he would undoubtedly be able, after the Summer's rest, to resume his duties.

HOTEL NETHERLAND SOLD.

Manger Bros. Take Lease—No Change of Policy or Personnel.

Hotel men were much surprised last night when it became known in the late afternoon that the Hotel Netherland at 783 Fifth Avenue had changed proprietors. At 5 o'clock the hotel passed from the hands of the Netherland Hotel Company, Mrs. C. A. Foran, President, to Manger Brothers, proprietors of the Great Northern, the Endicott, and the New Grand Hotel, New York, the Continental in Philadelphia, and the Plaza in Chicago.

The Netherland has been under practically the same proprietorship since it was first opened, some twenty years ago, when the late H. P. Whitaker leased the property from its owner, William Waldorf Astor. It has been the home or the New York headquarters of many well-known people. Some of those who now live there are Alfred H. Smith, President of the New York Central Railway; Gerard Stuyvesant, who has lived in the hotel since its opening, and Howard Burris, who has made his home there as long; James J. Coogan, Judge E. W. Hatch, and many others.

Some of the original staff of the hotel are still employed there. A. I. Acton, the cashier, started at the beginning, and O. P. Breen, chief clerk, has been there since the first year, while J. H. Hill has been at the room desk for fourteen years.

H. P. Whitaker died about five years ago, and his widow continued in the proprietorship, the lease having been renewed several times, and several years later, upon her marriage to Augustus E. Foran, the latter became managing director of the hotel.

Mr. Foran said yesterday that there was no reason for the Netherland Hotel Company disposing of its interest in the hotel except that Mrs. Foran wished to retire. While business during the Winter, as at most hotels, had not been so good as in former years, during the last two months it had been much better than in the same period last year.

Negotiations with Manger Brothers had been going on for about two weeks, he added, and it was only yesterday that the deal was concluded.

John S. Gerrety, general manager for the Mangers, said there would be no change in policy. The lease transferred has twenty-three years to run. The terms of the sale were not made public.

GARY WRITES OF DECISION.

Tells Subsidiaries to Continue Course Approved by Court.

PITTSBURGH, June 8.—Judge James H. Reed, Chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company and a Director of the United States Steel Corporation, made public tonight a letter from E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Steel Corporation, to Presidents of subsidiary companies discussing the recent decision of the Federal courts and its effect on the policy of the corporation. The letter in part says:

"The decision was in favor of the defendant, because the court held that the evidence clearly established that the corporation did not have the power or the disposition to exercise a monopoly or to restrain trade.

"The testimony further showed that it has been our intention and effort to so conduct our affairs that we would not be of injury to our employes, our customers, our competitors or the general public.

"We must not now make the mistake of supposing that, under this decision we would be justified in changing the course heretofore pursued, as above stated. We must not become indifferent or careless. We must positively maintain the standards of propriety which we have been following.

"The corporation expects you and your subordinates to continue without interruption or modification, the management which has been approved by the court."

BLOW TO WEDDDING TRUST.

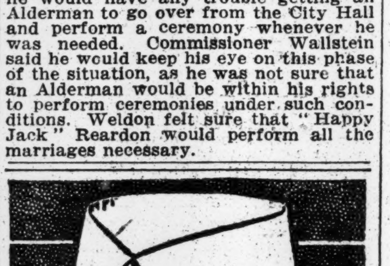
Chief Clerk Scully Ousts Weldon, Paul, and Long from City Chapel.

Numerous complaints against the operation of the municipal marriage chapel, which was moved from the basement of the City Hall to the Municipal Building last April, resulted yesterday in Chief Clerk Patrick J. Scully's serving notice on William Long, Patrick J. Paul, and James Weldon, comprising the "wedding trust," that they no longer would be permitted to conduct the chapel. The action followed an investigation made last Saturday by Commissioner of Accounts Leonard Wallstein. Hereafter there will be two downtown marriage chapels where Aldermen may conduct weddings.

The city chapel has been in existence about eighteen years, and Long, Paul, and Weldon have operated it. Their plan was to have couples who had just taken out marriage licenses conducted to the chapel, where the ceremony was performed by an Alderman. Recently Alderman Reardon of the Twentieth District, known as "Happy Jack," has performed most of the ceremonies. Neither the Aldermen nor those connected with the chapel were allowed to charge a fee, but there was no restriction on their accepting whatever sum a happy bridegroom might wish to bestow.

As soon as the three men were told they would not be allowed to operate in the Municipal Building any longer, Chief Clerk Scully announced that the chapel on the third floor of the building would be under charge hereafter of clerks from his own bureau, headed by William J. Tobin.

On the other hand, Long, Paul, and Weldon immediately opened headquarters at 42 Duane Street, a short distance away. Their chapel will be ready for business this morning. Weldon, spokesman for the three, said he did not think he would have any trouble getting an Alderman to go over from the City Hall and perform a ceremony whenever he was needed. Commissioner Wallstein said he would keep his eye on this phase of the situation, as he was not sure that an Alderman would be within his rights to perform ceremonies under such conditions. Weldon felt sure that "Happy Jack" Reardon would perform all the marriages necessary.



ARROW Soft COLLARS
Of plain or fine White Striped Madras. Ask for "Arrows" if you want the best in fit, style and wear.
2 for 25c.
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC. MAKERS

we have moved to manhattan
the Lily Cup co.
equitable bldg. n.y. rector 8318

WIFE PUNCHED HIM, M'CORMICK ASSERTS

Testifies Her Pummeling Drove Him Out of Bed to Sleep on the Floor.

SECOND LEMON, SHE SAID

Husband Declares Plaintiff, Wedded Twice, So Referred to Him Before Her Family.

Robert C. McCormick, Deputy Assistant District Attorney, turned the tables on his wife yesterday when he testified in the Supreme Court in her suit for a separation. He never had struck her, he said, but she had struck him several times. Mr. McCormick is a powerful man, with gray hair and rubicund. His wife is short and slim.

Once, when the couple lived in Bronxville, Mr. McCormick returned home after an absence of a few days. He had been in the campaign working for the election of Governor Whitman. After he got into bed his wife began punching him. She beat a tattoo on his broad back until he got up and, taking some clothing from the bed, went to sleep on the floor.

"I didn't mind the punching," he said, "but it worried me because it kept me awake. Other than that it did not bother me."

Mr. McCormick said he wanted to contribute $200 toward the Whitman campaign last Fall. His wife bitterly objected, and said that he ought to give her the money instead so she could buy some clothes.

"I told her," said Mr. McCormick, "that I had been with Mr. Whitman in the District Attorney's office for so many years that it would only be decent for me to make a contribution to the campaign fund. I assured her that I would give her money, too, and I opened an account for her at a department store so she could get what she needed."

Says Wife Replied, "Nit."

Retracing events from the time he first saw his wife, Mr. McCormick said that he met her at Eagle's Mere in August, 1912, and the following Fall they were married. Very shortly after the wedding day it became clear that their married life would not be a success. He asked her once to go to California with him and she coldly replied:

"I see myself. Nit."

Asked if he was accustomed to strong drink, the witness replied that for twenty-five years he had been accustomed to an occasional drink. His wife had testified that he was a perfect gentleman when he was sober, but that when he was drunk he was beyond description. In answer to this, Mr. McCormick declared that he never was drunk and so his wife could have no knowledge of whether liquor changed his demeanor.

The witness told about some of his differences with his wife. At the Hotel Van Rensselaer on Feb. 9, 1914, she slapped his face, he said, and at Atlantic City, in the same year, she referred to him in the presence of her family as her "second lemon."

Justice Blanchard put his hand behind his ear and queried:

"Her second what?"

All of the lawyers and the witness joined in saying "Lemon."

"I do not hear it," said the Justice. "What was it?"

It was explained that the phrase meant to imply that Mrs. McCormick was not entirely satisfied with either her first or her second husband. The court nodded and the trial proceeded. Mr. McCormick denied that he had ever told his wife he would starve her into submission as he once had done to a dog. Checks were offered in evidence showing that between October, 1913, and April, 1914, the witness had given his wife $2,258.

Her Smoking at the Ritz.

The time that Mrs. McCormick smoked in the Ritz-Carlton was graphically described by the witness. The table occupied by the host and his guests was in the middle of the main dining room. Therefore it was very conspicuous. The courses were pretty well along when Mrs. McCormick took a cigarette out of her bag and lighted it. The witness looked around the big room, but he could not see another person smoking. Consequently he was greatly embarrassed. He spoke to his wife, but she only puffed the harder.

Mrs. Rachel Philip Schenck took the witness chair to speak a few good words for Mrs. McCormick.

"I have known the plaintiff," he said, "ever since she was 12 years old, and I am a very good friend of hers. I was at a subscription dance in West Ninth Street where there were about 100 guests. Mr. and Mrs. McCormick were there, and the former was intoxicated. Concerning his wife he said to me, 'Damn her, she is the only painted thing in the room.' When I danced with him he stepped on my toes dreadfully, and I had to turn my head away to avoid his breath, which was very offensive because of the stuff he had been drinking. I heard him say to his wife, 'Damn you, Frances, you make me tired!' Otherwise it was a lovely party."

Earlier in the day Mrs. McCormick resumed her testimony. She was asked to explain what she meant when she wrote in a letter that she would have to fight her husband with his own dirty weapons. She replied that a lawyer whom she first retained wanted her to retain detectives to shadow her husband, in order to get evidence against him for a divorce. She changed this lawyer because she did not want a divorce, but sought only money enough to maintain herself.

Other witnesses were Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Buzby, the parents of Mrs. McCormick, and her two brothers. They testified to Mr. McCormick's alleged appetite for strong drink and how his manner changed from that of a gentleman when sober to that of a somewhat disorderly person when under the influence of drink.

The trial will be continued tomorrow.

MAYO A VICE ADMIRAL.

First Choice for the New Rank Created by Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced today the selection of Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo as the first Vice Admiral of the United States Navy to be appointed under the provisions of the act approved by President Wilson on March 3 last.

The superdreadnought New York, the flagship of Vice Admiral Mayo, commanding the First Division of the Atlantic Fleet, the division sometimes referred to as "the backbone of the fleet" because of the fact that it is made up entirely of vessels of the dreadnought type, is now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The three-starred pennant of the new Vice Admiral will probably be hoisted today. The news that Admiral Mayo had been promoted was not unexpected in the fleet, as it had been long known that Mayo was slated to be the senior Vice Admiral of the navy.

Mayo is the fourth officer in the history of the navy to hold the rank of Vice Admiral. The others were David Glasgow Farragut, David B. Porter, and Stephen Clegg Rowan. Farragut and Porter were subsequently promoted to the rank of Admiral.

Vice Admiral Mayo, in the early Spring of last year, when the Mexican trouble was rapidly approaching a climax, was in command of the American naval forces off Tampico. On Friday, April 10, 1914, Assistant Paymaster Charles C. Copp, U. S. N., then attached to the gunboat Dolphin, left that ship with a boatload of marines and bluejackets to go to Tampico for the purpose of laying in a supply of gasoline.

When Copp left the Dolphin the American flag was displayed from his launch. When he and his men landed they were promptly arrested by Colonel Hinojosa of the Huerta garrison, marched off to the Tampico jail, and locked up. When Mayo heard what had happened he got busy and sent a communication to General Zaragosa, the senior commander of the Huerta forces, demanding the immediate release of Copp and his men, an apology for the insult to the United States flag, and the subsequent imprisonment of the American detachment, and that the Mexican gunboat Zaragosa, named in honor of an ancestor of the Huerta commander, fire a salute of twenty-one guns to the American colors before sundown that Friday afternoon. The first and second demands were complied with, but the third was never heeded.

Before the Tampico incident Henry T. Mayo was known in the service as one of its most capable officers. He was then the commanding officer of the Fourth Division of the fleet, the First Division being under command of Admiral Fletcher, now the Commander in Chief of the Atlantic squadron. When Fletcher was promoted to the supreme command and subsequently advanced to the rank of Admiral, Mayo assumed command of the First Division.

Vice Admiral Mayo was born in Burlington, Vt., Dec. 8, 1856, and entered the Naval Academy on June 14, 1872, graduating four years later. During the Spanish war he served on the battleships Bennington and Independence and as Inspector of Equipment at the Union Iron Works from Oct. 14, 1898, until after the close of the war. He was promoted to Commander on Feb. 21, 1905.

Mayo was made a Rear Admiral on June 15, 1913. He served at the Naval War College at Newport from Nov. 11, 1913, to Dec. 9, 1913, and as Commander of a division of the Atlantic fleet from Dec. 26, 1913, to the present date.

B'RITH ABRAHAM ELECTION.

Ex-Justice Sanders Again Chosen Grand Master.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 8.—Ex-Justice Leon Sanders of New York, for six years Grand Master of the United States Grand Lodge, Independent Order of B'rith Abraham, was re-elected over Max Schwarz, also of New York, today, in an exciting election.

Other officers chosen tonight were: Grand Secretary—Max Hollander, New York; Grand Treasurer—David Goldberg, New York; First Deputy Grand Master—Gustave Hartman, New York; Second Deputy Grand Master—Lazarus Davis, Boston; Third Deputy Grand Master—Max H. Schoen, Philadelphia; Fourth Deputy Grand Master—Emil Zucker, Elizabeth; Fifth Deputy Grand Master—Dr. George Sultan, Hartford, Conn.

New York was selected for the next convention, in June next year.

Five Detectives Transferred.

Five detectives were transferred out of the Second Detective Branch yesterday by Police Commissioner Woods to precincts in uniform. They were Harry M. Van Cott, Sergeant Louis Hyams, Thomas J. Weber, Thomas Phelan, and Jeremiah McMahon. The commissioner announced that he would assign men temporarily to take the place of the five transferred, but would assign no reason for the change.

'AFTER-DEATH' NOTE IS TAKEN TO COURT

Persian Consul General Sues the George C. Batcheller Estate for $50,000.

DEFENSE DENIES SIGNATURE

Document Gives Saving of Capitalist's Life as the Reason for Unusual Promise to Pay.

Through the filing of summons and complaint in the County Clerk's Office a suit was started yesterday which not only presents a new issue for the Supreme Court to pass upon, but contains the promise of interesting developments.

The suit is brought by Haozoun H. Topakyan, Persian Consul General, to recover $50,000 from the estate of George Clinton Batcheller. The action is based upon a note alleged to have been signed by Mr. Batcheller, and the unusual element is that the note was made payable ten days after the signer's death.

This is the note:

> New York, Nov. 3, 1914.
> Ten days after my death I promise to pay to the order of my friend, H. H. Topakyan, who saved my life, fifty thousand dollars at my bank, or 130 Fifth Avenue. Value received.
> GEORGE CLINTON BATCHELLER.

Mr. Batcheller died on Jan. 25 of this year. He was the head of George C. Batcheller & Co., at 130 Fifth Avenue, and lived at 237 West Seventy-second Street. His will, which was admitted to probate on April 13, disposed of a large estate. The first that was known of Mr. Topakyan's claim was on April 16, when proof of claim was filed with Alfred P. W. Seaman, Truene G. Batcheller, and Edward W. Russell, the executors of the estate. The demand for payment was rejected. and the present suit followed.

The attorneys for the executors are Gifford, Hobbs & Beard of 60 Broadway. The defense is to be that in the opinion of the executors Mr. Batcheller never signed the note.

Mr. Topakyan's home is Persian Court, at Raymond Lake on the Lake Valley Road, near Morris Plains, New Jersey. He was not at the Consulate here late yesterday afternoon. His attorney, Charles O. Mass, of 87 Nassau Street, would not discuss the case. He was asked when and how his client had saved Mr. Batcheller's life, but had nothing to say.

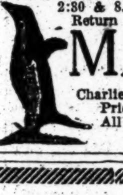
The news of the filing of the suit attracted much attention among lawyers at the Court House yesterday. The law requires that a note shall have a definite time fixed for its payment. Several lawyers said that they had never heard of a suit brought here based upon a note made payable after the death of the signor. Before the question of the value received and the circumstances surrounding the giving of the note were gone into, it was said, the court would have to decide whether "ten days after my death" was a definite date as required by law. One lawyer gave his opinion that the time assigned for payment was definite enough to make the note valid. Another told of a similar case up-State which had been won by the holder of the note several years ago.

The first step toward bringing the action to trial was taken by Justice Greenbaum when he granted a motion requiring the plaintiff to give bond, as a non-resident, to cover costs in the event of his losing the suit. Justice Shearn, in another part of the Supreme Court, signed an order permitting papers to be filed after the expiration of the usual time limit after serving.

Mr. Batcheller, who was 81 years old, was president of the George C. Batcheller & Co., the Crown Corset Co., the Connecticut Clasp Co., and the Crown Paper Co. He was Vice President of the International Peace Forum and President of the Board of Trustees of the St. Andrew's M. E. Church of this city. He was also a charter member of the American Flag House and Betsy Ross Memorial Association. Mr. Batcheller bought the Betsy Ross House in Philadelphia and presented it to the association a few years before his death. Mr. Batcheller was also a member of many other organizations and was active in club and civic life.

May Mail Letter with Parcel.

Postmaster Morgan called attention yesterday to the fact that it was permissible to attach a communication, inclosed in an envelope, to a parcel of prepaid fourth class matter, provided the communication also had its postage prepaid at the first class rate. This would insure the delivery of the parcel and the letter together, which was often a matter of convenience.



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SIR DOUGLAS MAWSONS' Thrilling Motion Pictures
Charlie Penguin and 1,000,000 Brothers—Prices 25c & 50c. All seats reserved.
All Comedians—Screamingly Funny. —N. Y. Mail.

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Which is illustrated in this special purchase of Hart Schaffner & Marx summer suits.

The values are unusual—the clothes themselves fresh from the tailors' hands—and the styles include the Varsity Fifty Five, the newest and best suit model for men young in years and young in feeling.

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HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Today (POPULAR) & Sat. 2:20.
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Mme. Elise KUTSCHERRA, Soprano.

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. | MEET ME AT 7. THE GODDESS, 5th Chapter.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25-75c. | Frank Tinney and NINE BIG ACTS.

COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. BURLESQUE Mat. Today. LEW KELLY & THE BEHMAN SHOW.
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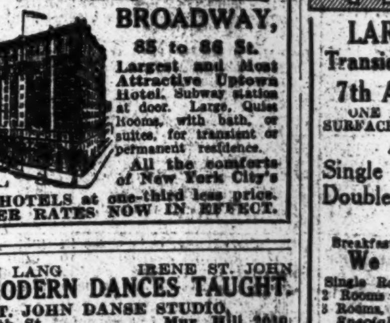

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